European Sociological Association
11th Conference

TORINO, 28-31 August 2013

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Call for Papers

Instructions

Authors are invited to submit their abstract either to the general session (open) or any specific session. Please submit each abstract only to **one** session. After abstract evaluation, coordinators will have the chance to transfer papers between sessions where applicable.

Abstracts should not exceed 1750 characters (including spaces, approximately 250 words). Each paper session will have the duration of 1.5 hours. Normally sessions will include 4 papers.

Abstracts **can only be submitted online** no later than **1st of February 2013** to the submission platform at: www.esa11thconference.eu. Abstracts sent by email cannot be accepted.

The information requested during abstract submission include: 1) name(s), affiliation(s) and email of all the author(s); 2) contact details of presenting author (postal address, and telephone in addition to email); 3) title of proposed presentation; 4) up to 4 keywords (optional).

Submitting authors will receive an email of acknowledgement of successful submission receipt. Abstracts will be peer-reviewed and selected for presentation by the relevant Research Network or Research Stream; the letter of notification will be sent by the conference software system in early April 2013. Each author cannot submit more than two abstracts (as first author).

Abstract submission deadline: **1st February 2013**
Abstract submission platform: **http://www.esa11thconference.eu**
If you have further questions on the conference, please visit the conference website.
For information on the Research Networks, visit: **www.europeansociology.org**

2013

ESA 11th Conference, Torino 28-31 August 2013

Contents

Mid-day specials *Call for papers* **p. 3**

Research Networks (RN) calls for papers **p. 4**

Research Streams (RS) calls for papers **p. 104**

PhD Workshop *Call for papers* **p. 122**

Notes

Research Network sessions (10 time slots) and *Research Stream* sessions will no longer be scheduled in competition with other sessions.

All other sessions will be hosted under (semi) plenary sessions or our new *Mid-day specials* time slot.

Mid-day specials will therefore include selective thematic sessions, Author Meets Critics sessions and Workshop sessions of importance to the discipline or of interest beyond it. They will each last one hour.

With regard to two thematic Mid-day sessions (see next page), on the *EU Zone Crisis* (2 sessions) and on *Critique and Crisis*, it is the first time at ESA Conferences that presenters will be selected with the help of abstract submission and peer-review evaluation in order to contribute to special sessions. Sociologists from Europe and beyond are invited to submit abstracts.

Mid-day specials

01MD. EU Zone: Which Crisis? Views and Experiences from Different European Regions

Coordination: ESA programme committee <frank.welz@uibk.ac.at>
Pertti Alasuutari; Helena Carreiras; Luigi Pellizzoni; Pekka Sulkunen; Frank Welz, chair

Will Europe work? Does the crisis of the Eurozone threaten the political existence of the European Union? Will it further adapt the state to financial markets and push aside the social agenda of the EU?

It is time for sociology again. Despite this, the current language of the crisis is the language of economics. The Eurozone crisis is currently being discussed in terms of a debt crisis of the state that requires a politics of austerity. Before this, it was portrayed as a financial crisis of the banking system that required the bail-out of banks. Before that, it was represented as a subprime mortgage crisis in the US. Millions lost ground. But this fact does not fit with the theory of market equilibrium. What does sociology say?

The conference will devote two *Mid-day Special Sessions* (four speakers) to the "big picture", possibly picking up the thread of classical sociology. How do sociologists from the North-West, the South and the East of Europe analyse the ongoing crisis of the EU zone?

We invite papers that share experiences from different European regions and offer provocative sociological views on their subject matter.

02MD. Critique and Crisis

Coordination: ESA programme committee <frank.welz@uibk.ac.at>

What is the meaning of critique today? On the one hand, critique has often been understood as normative criticism by intellectuals. On the other hand, in times of crisis many movements across the world, such as the Occupy protests, the social uprisings in the Arab Spring, the unrest in Greece, and discontent in other European countries, have been analysed as living forms of critique. Are they indicative of reconfigurations of the link between crisis and critique? Does crisis need critique? Or does critique put the institutional order of things into a state of crisis?

When Koselleck described modern consciousness as one of crisis (*Critique and Crisis*, 1959), he had in mind the origins of critique in the Enlightenment and its role in the 'pathogenesis of modern society'. However, this ESA *Mid-day Special* invites papers that take up arguments such as that by Koselleck, in which a link is made between critique and crisis as historical categories; such links could be discussed against the background of the current crisis.

Research Networks

RN1 - Ageing in Europe

RN2 - Sociology of the Arts

RN3 - Biographical Perspectives on European Societies

RN4 - Sociology of Children and Childhood

RN5 - Sociology of Consumption

RN6 - Critical Political Economy

RN7 - Sociology of Culture

RN8 – Disaster, Conflict and Social Crisis

RN9 - Economic Sociology

RN10 - Sociology of Education

RN11 - Sociology of emotions

RN12 - Environment and Society

RN13 - Sociology of families and intimate lives

RN14 - Gender Relations in the Labour Market and the Welfare State

RN15 - Global, transnational and cosmopolitan sociology

RN16 - Sociology of Health and Illness

RN17 - Work, Employment and Industrial Relations

RN18 - Sociology of Communications and Media Research

RN19 - Sociology of Professions

RN20 - Qualitative Methods

RN21 - Quantitative Methods

RN22 - Sociology of Risk and Uncertainty

RN23 - Sexuality

RN24 - Science and Technology

RN25 - Social Movements

RN26 - Sociology of Social Policy

RN27 - Regional Network on Southern European Societies

RN28 - Society and Sports

RN29 - Social Theory

RN30 - Youth and Generation

RN31 - Ethnic Relations, Racism and Antisemitism

RN32 - Political Sociology

RN33 - Women's and Gender Studies

RN34 - Sociology of Religion

RN35 - Sociology of Migration

RN36 - Sociology of Transformations: East and West

RN01 - Ageing in Europe

Coordinators: Ricca Edmondson <ricca.edmondson@nuigalway.ie>
National University of Ireland, Galway
Harald Künemund <harald.kuenemund@uni-vechta.de>
University of Vectha, Germany
Kathrin Komp <Kathrin.Komp@soc.umu.se>
Umeå University, Sweden

For over the past decade, the Research Network on Ageing in Europe has organized highly successful paper sessions in conjunction with the European Sociological Association's conferences (in Helsinki 2001, Murcia 2003, Torun 2005, Glasgow 2007, Lisbon 2009, and Geneva 2011). Reflecting the large and growing interest in research on ageing, we have had many paper submissions, well attended sessions, and stimulating as well as fruitful discussions.

At the upcoming 11th conference of the European Sociological Association in Turin, we will again hold sessions that focus on empirical, theoretical and conceptual aspects of research on ageing. These sessions will continue on-going discussions, open new areas of inquiry, and engage with the overarching conference theme "Crisis, Critique and Change". Papers that do not fit into one of the suggested sessions below should be submitted to the "Ageing in Europe (open)" session:

01RN01. **Ageing Societies and the Welfare State**
02RN01. **Ageing in the Crisis**
03RN01. **Critical perspectives on Ageing**
04RN01. **Diversity, Inequality and Equity in Ageing Societies**
05RN01. **Formal and Informal Care and Older People**
06RN01. **Health, Mortality and Quality of Life in Older Age**
07RN01. **Informal Networks and Intergenerational Relations in Older Age**
08RN01. **Norms, Values and Images in the Field of Ageing**
09RN01. **Senior Markets and Consumerism in Older Age**
10RN01. **Interculturality, Cross-Cultural Comparisons and Ageing**
11RN01. **Biography, the Life-Course and Older Age**
12RN01. **Activities and Time Use in Older Age**
13RN01. **Ageing and Mobility**
14RN01. **Ageing and Technology**
15RN01. **Retirement and the Labour Market in Older Age**
16RN01. **Ageing in Europe** (open)

We will rearrange papers and session when necessary. Papers with a cross-national, comparative focus and papers by researchers earlier in their careers are particularly to be welcomed. Individuals should not be the first author (i.e. the presenter) of more than one paper.

We look forward to meeting you in Turin!

RN02 - Sociology of the Arts

Coordinator: Tasos Zembylas <zembylas@mdw.ac.at>
University of Music and Performing Arts, Vienna, Austria

The general theme of the 11th conference of ESA will be "Crisis, Critique and Change". With these keywords one may associate the questions "What crisis?", "Whose critique?" and "What changes?". Art's position within society and politics has always been complex and ambivalent. Artists may raise a critical voice or offer ideological legitimation for a dominant, hegemonic image of society. They may display a strong commitment or keep a distance from others' fate. The attitude of the arts towards contemporary issues such as the ecological crisis, the debt crisis, violence against minorities and opponents, economic exploitation, and deprivation of people's rights has never lost any relevance. Therefore, we would like to create special sessions and invite papers on this topic with the expectation that they may include a broad nexus of sub-issues around the relation and commitment of arts in society.

The ESA-conference has always been open to other themes that are not related to the main theme. This openness to all areas of the sociology of the arts is highly valued since the Research Network aims to bring together researchers and supporting interchange and mutual learning. For this reason, we invite experienced and young scholars from various disciplines sensitive to social inquiries into the arts to submit papers with a different thematic focus, such as:

01RN02. **Developments in particular domains in arts**, including architecture, urban planning, applied arts, arts within the domain of popular culture (e.g. film, television, and popular music) as well as traditional 'high' arts (e.g. music, visual arts, literature, theatre, etc.).

02RN02. **The process of production, distribution, promotion and commercialisation of works of art**, including artistic practices, the impact of technology, new means of production, forms of collaboration, the formation of art theory, the development of arts markets, the process of valuation, etc.

03RN02. **The process of presentation and mediation of arts**, including art criticism and publicity in all domains of the arts, museums, theatres, concerts, audience studies, attitudes towards the audience, educational programs, etc.

04RN02. **Professional development**, including amateurs and semi-amateurs, vocational education, art schools, professional differentiation, artistic income, artistic reputation, the relation to arts management, etc.

05RN02. **Arts organisations** (not only museums and theatres, but also festivals and artists' unions) – investigation of historical development, power relations, effects,

program selection, processes within the organisations such as gate-keeping, leadership, etc.

06RN02. **Arts policy** (especially the sociological aspects thereof), including legal issues, public and private funding, public discourse and debates (e.g. classification of art, arts and religious symbols, arts and sexuality, arts and racism), censorship, analysis of the impact of arts, sustainability, lobbying associations, cultural ministries or other government bodies.

07RN02. **Social and cognitive effects of the arts**, including arts and identity formation, arts and bodies, aesthetic experience, arts and ethics, coding and decoding, gender related practices, ethnographic aspects, art for social transformation, arts in communities, and arts as a part of urban culture.

08RN02. **Arts from a macrosociological perspective**, including (de)institutionalisation, economisation, globalisation vs. localism, digitalisation, mediamorphosis, arts and social cohesion, arts and ethics, arts and hegemony and arts and power.

09RN02. **Theoretical development in arts sociology** such as the production of culture approach, (post-) structuralism, field theory, system theory, praxeology as well as methodological issues.

10RN02. **Sociology of the Arts** (open)

02JS07. RN02 Joint session with RN07 Sociology of Culture

Creative Practice

(Chairs: Graciela Trajtenberg & Anna Lisa Tota)

The concept of creativity has long been neglected by sociologists. However the sociological perspective has added a very important dimension to its study: creativity is no longer conceived as a merely individual property, disposition or capacity but rather as one that is embedded in discursive, interactional, communal and institutional practices. In this session we invite papers on the social dimensions of creative practice in all artistic fields – including popular, amateur, and outsider art.

RN03 - Biographical Perspectives on European Societies

Coordinator: Maggie O'Neill <maggie.o'neill@durham.ac.uk>
Durham University, UK

The 11th ESA conference "Crisis, Critique and Change" will take place in the University of Turin, August 28th-31st, 2013. The overarching conference theme highlights financial, social and political crisis linked to financial debt, the crisis of the Eurozone and the austerity measures impacting upon all social citizens. The critique and resistance to the current crisis as well as analysis of the transformations taking place in social, political, cultural and psychic spaces, in families, organizations, institutions, structures and processes is captured well by Biographical Sociology. Biographical, narrative methods have a long history of helping us to better understand crisis, especially in the memories of older generations. Biographical Perspectives on European Societies also enable us to write the 'biography of the current crisis' through our research with individual and collective life stories and in the process we can explore the societal aspects of the crisis reflected in the biographical narratives, transformations, memories and identities.

The conference organizing team wants to foster an understanding of the crisis and the dual role of critique in interpreting and affecting changes. They state that European sociology has to rely on (1) rediscovering its subject matter as being more than a technical order, as a social world that has a history and a place, and want to see (2) a broad-ranging debate on consequent conceptual and empirical questions.

Biographical Sociology can contribute much to understanding the current crisis not only in the context of past crisis but also theoretically, methodologically and in the application of Biographical methods we have much to offer to debates on 'Crisis, Critique and Change'. Papers are invited on the following themes.

01RN03. **European identities**

(Chair: Dirk Schubotz)

Papers are invited that; examine the biographical experiences of citizens in European civil society in current time; offer understandings of European societies in time and place through biographical research that also incorporates consciousness and cultural memory. Is the idea of Europe and European Identities more than a potential or 'mental space'? Can we still talk of European identities?

02RN03. **Biographical competence**

(Chair: Wolfram Fischer)

How do citizens 'make out 'in times of crisis? What do we understand by 'Biographical Competence' especially in the context of Jerome Bruner's statement that "we constantly construct and reconstruct a self to meet the needs of the situations we encounter, and we do so with the guidance of our memories of the past and our hopes and fears of the future" (Bruner, 2003, p.210).

03RN03. **Arts based biographical research**
(Chairs: Maggie O'Neill & Brian Roberts)

Papers are invited that examine how turbulent times, both current and in the past, be visualized, performed and critiqued through Arts Based, Biographical and Performative Research. What might sensory, visual and poetic approaches offer to Biographical Sociology and its application and what role does the biographical imagination have in understanding crisis, critique and change?

04RN03. **Biographical methods and their uses in policy and practice**
(Chairs: Lyudmila Nurse & Nico Andreas Heller)

Papers are invited that examine the applications of biographical methods particularly in relation to policy relevant research and outcomes. What are the experiences of embedding narrative driven practices and auto/biographical knowledge within institutional and other policy-relevant contexts?

05RN03. **Biographies and new social movements**
(Chair: Nico Andreas Heller)

Papers are invited that explore the biographical role and purpose of new social movements in Europe framed as a geographic and social space structured by both opportunities and challenges.

06RN03. **Biography, time & memory**
(Chairs: Kaja Kaźmierska & Wojciech Połeć)

Problems of memory, consciousness and cultural memories related both to individual and collective dimensions of biography remain important issues in modern society. Papers presented in this session may explore any aspect of biography-time-memory interrelations. Contributions are invited from field research and secondary analysis of biographical data focusing on the notions of time, memory, and "local knowledge"

07RN03. **Biographical research on the Mediterranean periphery**
(Chair: Robert Miller)

There has always been an active interaction between Europe and Islam, which may be entering a new phase with the recent events associated with the Arab Spring. Furthermore, the period since the end of the Second World War has seen successive waves to migration into Europe, leading to the presence of North Africa and the Near and Middle East in Europe. Papers are invited on these themes.

08RN03. **The biographical self in web 2.0**

(Chair: Ina Alber)

Papers invited in this session will explore Web 2.0 activism as biographical work in times of crisis, critique and change as well as the construction of biographies both on and offline

09RN03. **Special session** with four invited speakers on: Biographical Analysis Master Class

10RN03. **Biographical Perspectives on European Societies** (open)

11RN03. **Poster Session** on the general theme of Biographical perspectives on European Societies: Crisis, Critique and Change or specific themes.

03JS07. RN03 Joint session with RN07 Sociology of Culture

Biographical approach to the studies of culture

(Chairs: David Inglis & Lyudmila Nurse)

This session invites applications both from sociology of culture and biographical perspectives on European Societies. The focus of the papers should be on how culture is revealed, reflected upon and analysed in biographical narratives especially in relation to cultural memories, music, food, faith and cultural studies which deploy biographical (autobiographical) methods. How might biographical methods contribute to the development of cultural theories and the sociology of culture and how they can enrich each other?

RN04 - Sociology of Children and Childhood

Coordinators: Tom Cockburn <t.d.cockburn@bradford.ac.uk>
Division of Social Science and Criminal Justice, University of Bradford, UK
Hanne Warming <hannew@ruc.dk>
Department of Society and Globalisation, Roskilde University, Denmark

The Research Network aims to bring together scholars across Europe engaged in both theoretical and empirical work on children and childhood. There has been successful Sociology of Childhood Streams at the last seven ESA Conferences (1999 – 2011). The general theme of the 2013 conference is `Crisis, Critique and Change', and the various sessions will address children's lives and social relations in the context of societal change.

The Research Network has had a recent successful mid-term Symposium in Jyvåskylå, Finland in June 2012, where we had a number of important contributions to bring forward our sociological theorising of children and childhood. We would like to build on those theoretical insights and invite both theoretical and empirical abstracts on the following themes:

01RN04. **Theoretical issues in the sociology of childhood**
02RN04. **Generational and peer relations in children's everyday lives**
03RN04. **Children, childhood and culture**
04RN04. **Political economies of children and childhood**
05RN04. **Discourses and social constructions of children and childhood**
06RN04. **Children as victims, witnesses and perpetrators of crime and violence**
07RN04. **Diverse Childhoods**
08RN04. **Children and new social media**
09RN04. **Children and migration**
10RN04. **Child poverty and children's work**
11RN04. **Children's rights, citizenship and participation**
12RN04. **Trust dynamics in children's lives**
13RN04. **Methodological issues in researching children's lives**
14RN04. **Sociology of Children and Childhood** (open)

04JS28JS30. RN04 Joint session with RN28 Society and Sports and RN30 Youth and Generation

Facets of participation in childhood and youth: Exploring sport participation
(Chairs: Leena Haanpää; Aurelie Mary & Tom Cockburn)

Organized sport plays an important role in the development of today's children and youth. However, drop out in sports is a growing phenomenon and an international cause of worry. This is a multifaceted phenomenon and seldom there is just one reason behind the decision of attrition. One of the major causes is time allocation.

Time spent in sports competes with time spent for other daily activities, mainly school, studying/work, friends and other hobbies. Furthermore, the amount of sports trainings and the long trips to the trainings bring chronological pressure.

Particularly high is the withdrawal rate of adolescents. The existing literature suggests that the major reason for drop out lies in the fact that organized – both community, school, and privately run – sports actors cannot respond to the needs of adolescents. The early puberty is a critical turning point concerning the physical activity.

Drop out session welcomes all researchers interested in sports participation to join the session. Both empirical and theoretical papers focusing on issues such as:

- The relationship between sports/ physical activity participation and time allocation
- Sports/physical activity and youth drop out -phenomenon
- Reasons for sports/physical activity participation and non-participation.

RN05 - Sociology of Consumption

Coordinator: Margit Keller <margit.keller@ut.ee>
University of Tartu, Estonia

Do we face a fundamental crisis of the consumer society? Potentials for critique and change

Since 2008 we have a global crisis of the economy, mainly driven by mad money markets. The amount of unemployed people increased almost everywhere. Whole states like Greece, Spain, Portugal have serious problems to refinance their welfare systems. Apparently this crisis is multi-faceted. It is not just a debt crisis, but also a political and a social crisis. But do we have also a serious crisis of the consumer society? Does this affect our way of consuming or even our perspective on consumption in a sustainable, substantial manner? Or isn't it just the opposite, that the consumer society is the only stable factor in these turbulent times (both as a result of widening social inequalities where available income increases for some social groups and of the emergence of the 'new middle classes' in countries such as Brazil, Russia or China)?

Our consumption patterns are pushed and pulled in multiple directions as a consequence of change instigated by a wide array of factors, ranging from the economic downturn, the hypertrophy of the welfare state or the climate crisis. These changes raise questions regarding a required reconfiguration of social processes and conditions of consumption, the balance between the social dynamics of consumer cultures and the reproduction of social relations and, last but not least, the reaction of consumers and other stakeholders to possible future scenarios of consumer society. Inspired from the theme of the conference our particular focus lies on a bifurcation: shall we continue as usual or change our consumer society? Do we have enough trust in the agents of consumption (marketers, consumers, politicians, NGOs) to do the right thing? Beyond that we seek to shed a fresh light on potentials of critique within the sociology of consumption, from multiple theoretical and empirical traditions, both for interpreting and affecting changes, in line with the ESA general conference call for 2013.

Our Research Network invites papers that deal with the above and other various aspects of the sociology of consumption.

Possible themes include but are not limited to:

01RN05. **Food and consumption**
02RN05. **Ethical and political consumption**
03RN05. **Spaces of urban and excess consumption**
04RN05. **Consumption inequalities and exclusions**
05RN05. **Sustainable consumption**
06RN05. **Material culture**
07RN05. **Sociology of taste**

08RN05. **Markets of consumption**
09RN05. **Cultural stratification**
10RN05. **Arts participation**
11RN05. **Consumption and the body**
12RN05. **Problematic forms of consumption**
13RN05. **Theories of consumption**
14RN05. **Gender and consumption**
15RN05. **Children and young people's consumer culture**
16RN05. **Structural and institutional conditions of consumption**
17RN05. **Living with and consuming animals and other nature**
18RN05. **Sociology of Consumption** (open)
19RN05. **PhD sessions**: 1-2 special sessions will be dedicated to PhD students' papers. Discussants will be provided for those sessions.

If you wish your paper to be considered for the PhD session(s), please submit the abstract to session 19RN05.

05JS13. RN05 Joint session with RN13 Sociology of families and intimate lives

Family, consumption and markets

(Chairs: Bente Halkier & tbc, see RN web-page)

This joint session explores the relationships between families, intimate relationships, consumption and markets. Papers, which address these themes in relation to life course, generations and genders are welcome. We are also interested in papers that reflect upon the ways in which "crisis" (in the broad sense and enveloping economic, social, familial, markets ...) comes into focus. How is this connected with "critique" (e.g. through resistance in/through consumption) and change?

For an extended CfP for this session see http://www.esa-consumption.org

05JS28. RN5 Joint session with RN28 Society and Sports

The Commercialization of Sport and Fitness

(Chairs: Roberta Sassatelli & Fabio Lo Verde)

Understood as a suggestive manifestation of consumer culture, the fitness boom is larger than fitness activities and has tapped into sport in innovative ways. The mixing of physical, sportive activities and popular culture has been envisioned through extreme rhetorical cliché, either celebration or comdenation. This often corresponds to disciplinary specialisations: physical education and medical practice have typically played the celebratory tune in contrast to sociology, history and gender studies. This session aims at going beyond such readings to take a proper sociological look at the sport, fitness and physical activities practices which are organized through commercial institutions and relations (of various sorts).

Marrying the sociology of sport and leisure with the sociology of consumption, the session will address critical questions such as: which institutional settings favour participation in sport and fitness activities? What are the advantages and shortcomings of commercial provision vis a vis public provision in the case of physical activities? Which kinds of relations are favoured in commercial fitness premises? Which values are promoted through sport and fitness practices as organized by commercial premises? How do trainers and trainees perceive and cope with commercialism? Which varieties of commercial relations can we discover in the field of fitness and sport activities, how do they differ and how do they compare with other commercial services? How does differentiation within the field respond to social boundaries (gender, class, ethnicity) without it? To what extent the "law of the market" explains the cultural dynamic in the fitness and sport activities? Papers should ideally address key relevant theoretical issues through empirical research.

RN06 - Critical Political Economy

Coordinator: Ian Bruff <ianbruff@gmail.com>
Loughborough University, UK

Whose crisis, whose critique and whose change?

The recent years have, in the eyes of many, been characterised by a multiplicity of crises, the growth in significance of critiques of the current state of affairs, and increasing demands for change. However, the uneven impact of crises, the concentration of voices of critique in only parts of society and the world, and the very different demands for change that have been articulated, force critical political economy scholars to ask the question 'Whose crisis, whose critique and whose change?'

This observation has many aspects to it. For example, apart from the initial shock in late 2008, many of those towards the top of different societies have suffered very little (if any) decline in wealth and incomes over the last few years. Moreover, the critiques have come from the radical Right as much as from more progressive currents of thought such as the Occupy, Indignados and other movements. Finally, very real change may be taking place, but in Europe for example it is often in the form of brutal and authoritarian structural adjustment programmes, social and political polarisation/conflict and a more general crisis of everyday living for the majority of the population (e.g. the rise in bankruptcies, evictions and imprisonments related to debt, the reductions of salaries, social rights and entitlements).

For this reason we are interested in hosting a wide range of topics in our sessions that are linked to the above themes. For instance, this could include the sharp growth of precarious labour and insecurity, the rise of state authoritarianism, the question of resistance and dissent from all sides of the political and social spectrum, the crises of welfare states and everyday living, and so on. More broadly, this could also include the crises and continuities in 'living dead' neoliberalism, the evolution of Eurozone governance, the possibilities for more progressive 'models of capitalism' in the future, the lessons that can be learned from the 'pink tide' in Latin America, the Arab uprisings, etc..

We are interested in all of the above plus more. As such, we seek contributions from those with an interest in political economy research, regardless of their disciplinary affiliation and whether they are in academia or not. We also hope to attract a diverse range of participants, from a number of countries and backgrounds.

01RN06. **Critical Political Economy** (open)

06JS08. RN06 Joint session with RN08 Disaster, Conflict and Social Crisis

The Eurozone Crisis as an Opportunity: Structural Changes within the Member States of the Eurozone and the European Union

(Chairs: Laura Horn & Nikos Petropoulos)

This joint panel with RN08 invites submissions on the theme of 'The Eurozone Crisis as an Opportunity: Structural Changes within the Member States of the Eurozone and the European Union'. The focus will be on the structural – economic, political, and social changes – within the member states themselves. Special emphasis will be on the states that have especially been affected by the debt crisis and have taken part of the ECB/IMF/EU bail-out mechanism (e.g. Ireland, Portugal, Greece) or have received loans from EU/ECB to support their bank system (e.g. Spain). Papers may also focus on structural changes, if any, within the 'solvent' states of the Eurozone and the European Union (Germany, Finland, Holland, Austria, the Czech Republic). Priority will be given to comparative empirical and critical analysis.

06JS18. RN06 Joint session with RN18 Sociology of Communications and Media Research

Critical Political Economy of the Media and Communication in Times of Capitalist Crisis and Change

(Chairs: Ian Bruff & Christian Fuchs)

This joint panel with RN18 invites submissions on the theme of 'Critical Political Economy of the Media and Communication in Times of Capitalist Crisis and Change'. Abstract submissions could, for example, focus on the role of media and communication in critical political economy approaches to the crisis, the role of critical political economy approaches in the sociology of communications and the media, or indeed any other aspects of topics and issues linked to this theme. In other words, this joint session focuses on the intersection of Critical Political Economy and the Sociology of the Media and Communication. It is interested in contributions that focus on one or more of the following questions:

Which approaches that are based on Marx, Critical Political Economy, or Marxism are there today for understanding the current crisis and ongoing changes?

What is the role of the media and communication in these approaches?

What is the role of Critical Political Economy, Marx, and Marxism in the Sociology of the Media and Communication?

What is the role and value of Marx today for understanding crisis, change, capitalism, communication, and critique?

RN07 - Sociology of Culture

Coordinators: Hubert Knoblauch <Hubert.Knoblauch@TU-Berlin.de>
Technical University Berlin, Germany
Mark D. Jacobs <mjacobs@gmu.edu>
George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia

The "cultural turn" had a profound general impact on the general sociological research agenda and to the content of academic sociological curricula. The main aim of the research network "Sociology of Culture" is to provide a forum for discussion and exchange for sociologists of culture who are either based in Europe or whose research is devoted to one or more aspects of "culture in Europe".

“Crisis, Critique, and Change” is the topic of the Torino conference. It addresses recent societal developments, which affect culture and are affected by culture, too. Culture – the symbolic context in which choices are made, actions acquire meanings, and meanings are transmitted, communicated and shared – is also the form in which economic problems or financial disasters are expressed, criticized and opposed. In the call for papers we are asking for contributions to issues concerning the general topic of the conference as well as to issues, which are concerning the discussions within the sociology of culture, its theoretical and its empirical dynamics.

Questions, both theoretically and empirically addressed by the sessions are:

- Is there a “culture of crisis”? How is culture affected by the crisis, and how does the crisis change culture?
- What is the culture of economics, and, probably more specifically, the culture of financial markets?
- What is the critical contribution of the sociology of culture? And is there a “culture of critics”? How can we conceive of power in relation to culture.
- Cultural change is a continuous topic for the sociology of culture. What are indications of and major lines for cultural change?
- More specifically with respect to change, we should ask for the increasing role of communication and the communication media. How do new media and the communication they mediate constitute virtual agoras, and with what consequences for citizenship? How can cultural sociology engage cultural globalization, cosmopolitanism, and transnationalism, and with what reciprocal effects?
- In the face of all changes, we have to consider the counter tendencies: How is tradition, heritage, cultural memory constructed and maintained. What are the plurality of roles and definitions of cultural heritage in globalized societies? How is cultural heritage sustainable?
- What are recent developments in the methodology of cultural analysis. How can we address the increasingly important visual and audiovisual media?

We welcome all papers in the sociology of culture more generally, and in particular on the following topics:

01RN07. **Cultures of Crisis**

02RN07. **The cultural construction of 'crisis' and of 'critique'**
03RN07. **Cultures of Economy**
04RN07. **Critical Sociology**
05RN07. **Culture and Politics**
06RN07. **Changing Cultures**
07RN07. **Communication, Media and Culture**
08RN07. **Culture, Heritage and Memory**
09RN07. **Cultural Institutions in Chance**
10RN07. **Migration and Global Culture**
11RN07. **Cultured Spaces**
12RN07. **Culture and Time**
13RN07. **Cultural Theory**
14RN07. **Creativity and Culture**
15RN07. **Cultural Bodies**
16RN07. **Methods of Cultural Analysis**
17RN07. **Culture, Body and Performance**
18RN07. **Popular Culture**
19RN07. **Sociology of Culture** (open)

Abstracts will be reviewed by peers according to the following criteria:

1) Whether the paper will make an original, understandable, and meaningful contribution to sociology of culture debates.

2) What research or evidence the paper is based on.

3) Which existing theories and concepts the paper is in discussion with.

For the website of the research network Sociology of Culture please visit:
www.europeansociology.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=25&Itemid=29

02JS07. RN07 Joint session with RN02 Sociology of the Arts

Creative Practice

(Chairs: Graciela Trajtenberg & Anna Lisa Tota)

The concept of creativity has long been neglected by sociologists. However the sociological perspective has added a very important dimension to its study: creativity is no longer conceived as a merely individual property, disposition or capacity but rather as one that is embedded in discursive, interactional, communal and institutional practices. In this session we invite papers on the social dimensions of creative practice in all artistic fields – including popular, amateur, and outsider art.

03JS07. RN07 Joint session with RN03 Biographical Perspectives on European Societies

Biographical approach to the studies of culture

(Chairs: David Inglis & Lyudmila Nurse)

This session invites applications both from sociology of culture and biographical perspectives on European Societies. The focus of the papers should be on how culture is revealed, reflected upon and analysed in biographical narratives especially in relation to cultural memories, music, food, faith and cultural studies which deploy biographical (autobiographical) methods. How might biographical methods contribute to the development of cultural theories and the sociology of culture and how they can enrich each other?

07JS28. RN07 Joint session with RN28 Society and Sports

Sports and culture: participation alike?

(Chairs: Koen Breedveld; Gerbert Kraaykamp & Koen van Eijck)

Sports and culture may at first appear to be quite different practices, yet a closer look reveals that they actually have great deal in common. Both are free time activities that are heavily supported by governments (as merit goods, and because of their acclaimed external effects), both are increasingly commercialized, both correlate heavily with social status (education, income), and both experience difficulties in reaching out to new groups (youngsters, ethnic minorities, low SES). In fact, analyses show that participation in sports and culture are often correlated, and that non-participation clusters among the same groups.

In this session, we bring research on participation in sport and in culture together. By comparing theoretical perspectives, methodologies and research outcomes, we aim to improve our understanding of differences in participation and of the underlying causes (motives, structures) and to contribute to the discourse and research on participation in sports as well as in culture.

The session is open to all researchers, both quantitative and qualitative, drawing on large scale surveys as well as on smaller case-studies (in depth interviews, best practices). The aim is to discuss papers that are based on sound empirical research, and that are guided by clear theoretical perspectives.

07JS34. RN07 Joint session with RN34 Sociology of Religion

Cultures of Religion – Religious Cultures

(Chairs: Hubert Knoblauch & Regine Herbrik)

"Religious Culture is quite frequently used, particularly in the French context ("culture religieuse") relating both, to the general as well as to the specific religious patterns of culture. It may serve well not only to address empirical questions concerning the increasing cultural significance of religion within Europe as well as globally; it may also connect recent theoretical approaches in the sociology of culture on the one hand with approaches in the sociology of religion. For the joint session we invite, therefore, contributions addressing both empirical as well as theoretical issues concerning "religious cultures".

07JS28JS34. RN07 Joint session with RN28 Society and Sports and RN34 Sociology of Religion

Sport and religion/spirituality

(Chairs: Davide Sterchele; Stef Aupers & Hubert Knoblauch)

Whereas the analogy between sport and religion has been criticized by many scholars mainly because of the lack (or low relevance) of the transcendent dimension in traditional sport practices, the recent sociological elaborations of the concept of spirituality seems to provide new interesting tools for interpreting the emerging forms of bodily movement. At the same time, the study of the analogies between traditional sports and institutionalized religions still generates relevant sociological insights.

In order to contribute to these streams of analysis and to open new horizons for further studies, the ESA research networks 'Sociology of Culture', 'Society and Sports', and 'Sociology of Religion', invite potential contributors to submit abstracts to the joint session on 'Sport and religion/spirituality'. The session will thus provide a forum for exchange and sharing among sociologists of culture, sport and religion, who deal with these themes from different but overlapping perspectives.

RN08 – Disaster, Conflict and Social Crisis

Coordinators: Murat Balamir <murat.balamir@gmail.com>
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Nina Blom Andersen <ninablom@ruc.dk>
Roskilde University, Roskilde, Denmark

The European Sociological Association (ESA) invites scholars from around the globe to come together in Torino, 28-31 August 2013 to debate the most pressing sociological questions of the day under the general theme: "Crisis, Critique and Change". This general theme of Conference directly refers to the interests of the Research Network 8 (RN8) of ESA entitled as 'Disaster, Conflict, and Social Crisis Network' (DSCRN). The social causes and consequences of the financial crisis, impacts on institutions, groups and individuals in the European and other countries make the main scope of the intended RN8 program. This is not to exclude however, other kinds of crises caused by climate change, natural disasters, technological accidents, and political conflicts with social implications. Proposals for presentation should be dealt with critically regarding analyses, methods and theories.

The RN08 sessions at the ESA 2013 conference fall under different headlines and in different themes covering the research activities in the network.

01RN08. **Social Crisis, Poverty and Social Inequality in Times of Austerity**

(Chairs: Dionyssis Balourdos & Joanna Tsiganou)

The economic crisis sweeping over EU and non-EU countries leaves governments facing a daunting range of challenges. While government are addressing the fragility of the financial system and seeking to restore the foundations for sustainable economic growth, the immediate and potentially long-term impact on poverty and social exclusion may be unpredictable. Poverty analysts shift their focus from "traditional poverty", which is passed on from one generation to another and is linked to economic factors, to "the new urban forms of poverty", that consist of a series of negative events such as loss of job, precarious and informal work, loss of income and housing, family breakdown, separations and divorce, which in turn lead to an incapacity to run one's own life. It seems that the changing nature of poverty affects both people who are out of work, as well as those with employment, children, young people, and/or single households and other groups.

This session aims to identify the impact of the economic crisis on inequality and poverty in both EU and non-EU countries. A comparative analysis of the crisis consequences among those countries that opted for a bail-out by the European Commission, European Central Bank and the International Monetary Fund (troika), and other countries that were not that severely affected by the crisis, would be of immense scientific interest.

Given the dramatic drop in formal cash incomes, a number of questions may be considered relevant for both the European and global context: How was poverty in

EU and other non EU countries affected during the recession? Have new forms of poverty emerged? Has its severity increased? Can family networks efficiently complement the basic form of protection against social risks? Can reliable policy answers be formulated? What are the relative importance and effectiveness of coping strategies to resist hardship in reducing poverty for different groups of households?

Consequently, the session will track, analyze and make known the combined effects of policy changes, tighter public spending and the economy on poverty and inequalities. The aim is to ensure that these effects – both actual and potential – are understood and heeded by policy-makers and other people who make decisions. The session will help us achieve this aim by building high-quality and credible research evidence that can be used to inform and influence government policies. The underlining statement is that the current crisis is not merely due to faulty financial governance contaminating the real economy; it also has a social component and a human dimension.

02RN08. **Crisis informatics**

(Chairs: Christine Hagar & Nina Blom Andersen)

Crisis informatics explores the inter-connectedness of information, people, and technologies in crises and examines the intersecting trajectories of social, technical and information perspectives in crises. Crises precipitate an increase in communication and present complex information environments. The management of information before, during, and after a crisis is critical as this can have a direct influence on how well the crisis is managed. Disasters such as the Tohoku earthquake/tsunami/ Fukushima nuclear explosion have demonstrated that there is a great need to understand how individuals, government, and non-government agencies create, acquire, organize, access, share, coordinate, and disseminate information within communities during crises situations. Information challenges are many: information overload or conversely lack of information; the many diverse actors and agencies involved who increase the amount of information produced; integration and coordination of information by these actors and agencies; connecting informal and formal channels of information creation and dissemination; changing information needs at various stages of a disaster; information uncertainty; trustworthy sources of information; conflicting information, and getting the 'right' information to the 'right' person at the 'right' time.

Information and communication technologies (ICTs) have changed the face of managing information in crises. Existing and new ICTs increasingly enable the capture and preservation of information and experiences that result from disaster and mass emergency situation. ICTs allow volunteers to work together to create platforms for information aggregation and processing, "crowdsourcing", to solve real-world disaster problems and provide powerful visualizations and interactive mapping of disasters. However, amidst the accolades for innovative technologies, it is important to remember how human-centred approaches and person-to-person

interactions support communities in disaster, particularly in contexts where technologies are unavailable or difficult to access. This track invites papers on analysis, theoretical, methodological, policy and practice issues related to crisis informatics.

03RN08. **Voluntary service and natural disaster: toward a relational approach**

(Chairs: Marco Lombardi & Barbara Lucini)

The role and peculiarity of voluntary actions during natural disaster represent a challenge to sociological theory and its fundamental topics, such as social support, social cohesion, and social order. This session proposal discusses this challenge by focusing on volunteers and their actions in all phases of natural disasters.

Different groups of volunteers are addressed at this session: civil protection volunteers (with specific consideration to South European countries and their organizational civil protection models) and volunteers not directly linked with civil protection system, aiming for support and care in the aftermath of crisis and disaster.

The consideration of volunteers and voluntary associations is a relevant topic, during this contemporary period of financial and economic crisis, because it will help researchers and practitioners to elaborate a reconsideration of fundamental elements on which our societies are based such as human rights, civil participation, voluntarism, social and community support.

Presentations dealing with different dimensions of voluntary actions, in particular during period of crisis and when more social cohesion and solidarity is called for are welcome.

The dimensions of voluntary actions could include:

- social capital, pro social attitudes and voluntary actions during all disaster phases
- voluntary actions in natural disasters as a form of cultural change in our contemporary financial-service oriented society
- role of volunteers during disaster social process and their specific professionalism, which require training and educational experience in terms of life long educational projects
- addressing training needs, both for civil protection volunteers and other volunteers
- social consolidation and the communitarian role of belonging to volunteer organizations in time of crises and disasters
- communication and better knowledge for crisis and resilient communication among volunteers and organizational institutions
- role identity for volunteers involved in disaster phases

In these terms, sociological analysis can contribute to the realization of new and different attention within its theoretical area and research field, which is a significant challenge for the future of disaster management and crisis communication.

04RN08. **Political effects of debt crisis**

(Chairs: Alberto Cotillo Pereira & Ariadna Rodriguez Teijeiro)

Debt crisis' consequences have shaken southern European societies and they are seen as a menace to the global economy. Those who are suffering their marked outcomes are looking for a way out in political institutions. In representative democracies, political institutions are seen in some way as responsible for the solutions to the debt crisis. It's not strange to find that lengthening of that crisis has raised citizens' pressure on democratic institutions. The delay in finding solutions to the debt crisis' consequences ends in an increase in discontent with the performance of democratic representative institutions. Such a discontent can clearly be seen in displays such as general strikes, mass demonstrations, social protest movements and the increase in political disaffection in general. This session has the aim to analyze such political consequences of the debt crisis and, in general, to study the relationship between the sphere of economics and the political field from a very broad point of view.

05RN08. **The social impact of the debt crisis: recent trends on poverty and inequality across Europe. Causes, consequences and future prospects**

(Chairs: Olga Salido & Sergio Torrejón)

The current financial and economic crisis has intensified the pressure on the social and economic situation of families and individuals, affecting critically the wellbeing of citizens and their material conditions of living. In most European countries the figures of poverty and inequality have soared since the inception of the crisis, fuelled -among other factors- by rising unemployment, fiscal consolidation policies and social expenditure cuts. Moreover, the austerity policies that currently spread across Europe do not offer an optimistic scenario for the immediate future.

This session welcomes analyses and debates on the impact of the crisis on the wellbeing of the citizens from a comparative perspective. We invite presentations of work focused on an examination of the dynamics of poverty and inequality in different countries from a comparative perspective both descriptive and more complex analytical approaches to the analysis of the impact of the economic crisis on poverty and inequality, providing also the opportunity to critically evaluate the results of different social and economic policies implemented across institutional constellations in different member states.

In this context, we invite papers oriented to:

• comparatively examine peculiarities and differences across countries (or sets of countries) in the recent evolution of poverty and income inequality figures;

• explore the causes of recent trends in poverty and inequality since the start of the crisis from a comparative perspective;

• estimate the impact of economic and social policy recipes on the welfare of citizens, considering particularly the impact of austerity policies in different countries;

• analyze the country-specific systems of social welfare, and the role of the family and its peculiar singularity in Mediterranean countries in the current context;

• critically reflect on the weaknesses and strengths of antipoverty policies developed by the European Union, as well as on the effects of the fiscal consolidation and austerity policies.

06RN08. **Disaster risk techniques: practices of use, critiques and reinventions**

(Chairs: Antti Silvast & Turo-Kimmo Lehtonen)

In social sciences, interest in 'risk' has tended to point to two alternative research areas. For some, the term has mainly referred to presumed major societal transitions, such as the arrival of a 'risk society', 'climate of risk' or 'culture of fear'. For others, constitutive of the research on risk has been the argument that social sciences do not study 'technical' or 'objective' risks but 'cultural' risk perceptions. In contrast to these orientations, a new line of research has recently emerged. In this third research area, the focus is on the concrete forms of risk governance and the relevant techniques of governance. The main question has concerned how a technical understanding of risk is operationalized. How is risk calculated and simulated in specific cases? How has the understanding of risk, thus produced, been put to use in the anticipation and economization of uncertainties and the mitigation of their effects? This proposed session develops an interest in such techniques and their shifts in the context of disasters and asks: How are risk techniques reinvented, recontextualized and reshaped by the experiences gained from disaster events? In what ways are the techniques critiqued, and do new methods of anticipating crises emerge? The session welcomes all papers dealing with such issues.

07RN08. **Material matters in crisis, conflict and disaster**

(Chair: Susann Ullberg)

Crises, conflicts and disasters are multidimensional phenomena in that they are produced in social, political and economic relations, and are imbued with various cultural meanings. They are at the same time imminently material. This observation is certainly not new in the social sciences. It is well known that political conflicts and social crises are more often than not due to controversies around the production and distribution of material resources. Crises and conflicts also have material effects however. When it comes to disasters, natural and technological hazards are material forces that affect buildings and bodies. Essentially, materiality impinges on people's lives in multiple ways and pervades critical events when they occur. The overarching question in this session is hence, how do material relations shape social life before, during and after crises, conflicts and disasters? Social science research on materiality is broadly concerned with the relation between people and objects in terms of

design, production, distribution, consumption and exchange, as well as in emotional, sensory and spiritual engagement. This session takes a broad approach aiming at identifying and discussing the different ways in which the relation between people and objects plays out in critical events and processes. We welcome both theoretical approximations to this subject matter and empirical papers that can address either the private or public spheres of social life, or both.

08RN08. **Change from the Margins? Gender and Social Inequality in the Wake of Disaster**

(Chairs: Shelley Pacholok & Nina Blom Andersen)

Many predict that global warming, rapid urbanization and development, increasing population and wealth, environmental degradation, and neoliberal policy reforms will increase the frequency and intensity of disasters, and the human and economic costs of such events. These risks are born disproportionately by poor people the world over. Attending to the social and political dimensions of disasters—including social inequality, power relations, and possibilities for change—is of crucial importance, then, as we turn the page on one of the deadliest disaster years in recent decades.

Social scientists, policy makers, and others concerned with issues of social justice have much to learn about social inequalities and the potential for change generated by disasters. This session interrogates, in particular, the political and social terrain of gender relations. Disasters unfold in social contexts structured by gender inequality and a great deal of research finds that women are disadvantaged before, during, and after disasters. These inequities could lead to the conclusion that gender inequalities are inevitably re-established and even magnified by disasters. However, there are also reasons to believe that disasters open up possibilities for progressive change.

Disasters dramatically alter the bio-physical environment and, by their very nature, disrupt everyday social interactions; thus, they create opportunities for transformations in political, economic and social life. In particular, the turbulence of post-disaster social life disrupts everyday gender practices which may necessitate new gender strategies. More broadly, those on the margins suffer most deeply from the landscapes of despair borne by disasters, and it may be by virtue of this social dispossession that the impetus for change is forged (a process writ large in recent political uprisings like global Occupy movements and the Arab Spring).

The foregoing suggests that disasters have the potential to disrupt the reproduction of inequalities, including gender, but this line of inquiry is in the early stages of development. In disaster studies it is not yet clear what the catalysts for change are, nor under which theoretical or practical conditions gender shifts, progressive or otherwise, are likely to occur. Even less is known about intersections between gender, race, ethnicity, sexuality, social class, and region and the implications for post-disaster change.

This leaves a number of questions unanswered, including, but not limited to:

Can disasters spark shifts in gender relations? What are the catalysts for such shifts? To what extent do new gender practices reinforce and disrupt existing inequities? Since gender intersects with multiple modalities of power, do shifts in one domain ripple into connected domains? Disasters can create occasions for new alliances to form among disenfranchised groups. Do coalitions form around social inequalities in housing and relocation, resource distribution, environmental hazards, or human rights violations? Do these struggles for social justice include, or even necessitate, a redoing or even undoing of gender? Consideration could also be given to the experiences of marginalized men; to wit, how are masculinities shaped in response to injustices occasioned by disasters, including strategic coalitions with others on the fringes of social hierarchies?

09RN08. **Disaster and Social crisis** (open)

06JS08. RN08 Joint session with RN06 Sociology of critical political economy

The Eurozone Crisis as an Opportunity: Structural Changes within the Member States of the Eurozone and the European Union

(Chairs: Laura Horn & Nikos Petropoulos)

This joint panel with RN06 invites submissions on the theme of 'The Eurozone Crisis as an Opportunity: Structural Changes within the Member States of the Eurozone and the European Union'. The focus will be on the structural – economic, political, and social changes – within the member states themselves. Special emphasis will be on the states that have especially been affected by the debt crisis and have taken part of the ECB/IMF/EU bail-out mechanism (e.g. Ireland, Portugal, Greece) or have received loans from EU/ECB to support their bank system (e.g. Spain). Papers may also focus on structural changes, if any, within the 'solvent' states of the Eurozone and the European Union (Germany, Finland, Holland, Austria, the Czech Republic). Priority will be given to comparative empirical and critical analysis.

08JS12. RN08 Joint session with RN12 Sociology of Environment and Society

Energy Futures: Emerging Conflicts, Impacts, Opportunities

(Chairs: Debra J. Davidson & Matthias Gross)

This session will focus on research exploring the multiple emerging trajectories along which society's relationship with energy supplies is unfolding. New 'non-conventional fuels,' such as shale gas and bitumen are being developed rapidly, as are renewable fuels, including biofuels, geothermal fuels, and wind power. And finally, conventional fossil fuel sources are being exploited in ever more remote locations, with little scrutiny. Each of these is associated with a suite of discursive frames and socio-ecological impacts that demand critical evaluation, as they constitute an increasing proportion of our energy portfolio. In many cases, new fuel sources are heartily endorsed with little attention to the uncertainties and risks associated with their adoption. In others, adoption is constrained because the potential benefits are under-represented due to elevated risk concerns. Sociological attention to the risks, benefits, and evolutionary implications of society's energy

futures is growing, but to date little effort has been made to synthesize this important body of work. In this session, papers covering several of these lines of inquiry will be presented.

RN09 - Economic Sociology

Coordinator: Maria Nawojczyk <maria@list.pl>
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The network's objective is to promote the field in its entirety and welcomes any paper reporting on new empirical insights and new theoretical insights. However, today's rapidly evolving and highly uncertain economic realities put these theories to a challenging test. Are they up to the task of thorough understanding market transitions in post-communist and third-world countries, the continuing global financial crisis, or the new modern forms of calculability, governance, and social control? Does the proliferation of online purchases and Internet social networking sites radically alter the very notion of market? Do sociological theories and empirical studies of economic phenomena providing a critical insight to social reality.

We would like to follow some topics of analysis from our midterm conference, which seems very promising:

01RN09. **New theoretical perspectives in economic sociology**
02RN09. **Capitalist globalization and its alternatives**
03RN09. **Money, finance and society**
04RN09. **Organizations and institutions in emerging markets**
05RN09. **Emergence and innovation in markets and organizations**
06RN09. **Gender and work transformation**
07RN09. **Economic Sociology** (open)

In cooperation with a working group of the COST Action 'System risks, financial crisis and credit':

08RN09. **Market society and moral order/ Moral economies of debt**
09RN09. **Economic temporalities and narrativities**
10RN09. **Credit, crises and critique**

RN10 - Sociology of Education

Coordinator: Piotr Mikiewicz < piotr.mikiewicz@yahoo.pl>
University of Lower Silesia, Poland

Education, Crisis and Change.

Fluctuations in the contemporary global economy, contribute to produce a sense of deep crisis, not only in the economic sphere, but also in other areas of social life. The economic problems have reinforced the already strong sense of uncertainty and risk associated with the end of the classic models of building up of social trajectories. One of the most important elements of this "end of certainty" are the changes in the functioning of formal education, particularly expansion of education at secondary and tertiary level. Classically defined functions of education: training, selection, allocation and regulation of aspirations, can be questioned. The school at all levels shall cease to be a simple machine sorting and channelling biographies. Thus the questions arise: what is the relevance of education for the functioning of modern societies, also in regard to situations caused by the crisis: increased uncertainty, the increase of unemployment, the transformation of models of social policy etc.? How should it be studied? What theoretical models are worth to be used?

Sociology of Education Research Network invites to submit papers on education functioning in the relations to social structure in the context of the socio-economic crisis:

01RN10. **What are consequences for the functioning of the educational system due to the world economic crisis?**
02RN10. **Could education be a tool in the struggle against the crisis?**
03RN10. **To what extend the functioning of the educational system contributes to the deepening crisis and a sense of uncertainty?**
04RN10. **How do resistances in education take form?**
05RN10. **Impacts and reactions of the economic crisis on different targets of education: children, young people, adult, elderly people**
06RN10. **Sociology of Education** (open)

We are pleased to invite interested scholars to send in an abstract. Themes may seek answers to the above mentioned questions, but also to relevant others, such as a general diagnoses of education functions and outcomes in their countries, level of social inequality, relation of education to the labour market, or an analysis on the impact of the economic crisis on the functioning of education and educational policy.

RN11 - Sociology of emotions

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The continuously growing field of the sociology of emotions has demonstrated that emotions are of fundamental significance to all aspects of social life. As a theoretical endeavor, the sociology of emotions aims at becoming superfluous as a separate field of scholarly interest by integrating into mainstream sociology. For this reason, we welcome papers that investigate the role of emotions in all aspects of society and social life. While all high-quality papers with a central focus on emotions will be considered, we also suggest a number of possible special topics listed below. This includes also contributions from neighboring disciplines that have significant relevance to sociology.

01RN11. **Theorizing Emotions**

Key theoretical frameworks for the sociological analysis of emotions have stood the test of time during more than thirty years since they launched the sociology of emotions. Nevertheless, the potential for sociological theorizing of emotions is far from exhausted. For instance, the classics of sociology, far from mute on emotions, provide a valuable source of inspiration. Theoretical frameworks such as that of Norbert Elias may also engender innovative theorizing. While sociological interest in emotions is swiftly growing, emotions are still not recognized by mainstream social theorizing as a fundamental aspect of social life. We want to encourage contributions that try to develop innovative theories of emotions as well as theories that demonstrate how emotions can be integrated into social theorizing more generally.

02RN11. **Specific Emotions**

Despite a history of several decades, the sociology of emotions has by and large not explored and theorized specific emotions. We welcome papers which develop theories of specific emotions that are highly relevant to social theorizing in general as well as useful for empirical research.

03RN11. **Morality, Values and Emotions**

Morality, moral orientations and moral values have a long tradition in sociological research and theorizing. But how is their relation with emotions to be conceptualized? Are there particular 'moral emotions', and if so what constitutes a 'moral emotion'? How are moral orientations and moral actions affected by emotions? Do emotions qualify as a substitute for lacking moral values? We welcome theoretical contributions as well as empirical studies dedicated to these questions.

04RN11. **Finance**

Recent periods of economic turmoil in the world have the potential of shaking entrenched beliefs in the sober objective rationality of the economic sphere and its actors. Arguably, not only the recurring economic crises but also everyday finance business demonstrate that emotions are a key to all economic action and finance in particular.

05RN11. **Law**

Just like finance, the law is often conceived as a realm of objectivity and rationality. Burgeoning research shows that emotions are a pervasive feature of law and the court system. Papers that pinpoint, for instance, the role of emotion management by judges, emotions in court interaction, emotions and notions of justice, etc. are welcome.

06RN11. **Methods**

There is still a dearth of methodological reflection for empirical emotion research. We welcome papers that present approaches to studying emotions empirically. Specific issues could include, but are not limited to: how can researchers deal with their own emotions within the analysis? How can one delineate an emotional culture empirically? How can one approach emotions within a transnational analysis? How can different approaches to empirical research inform a focus on emotions? How would they have to be developed?

07RN11. **Post-Atrocities Emotions**

In the past two-three decades resurgence in idealism, calling on societies split by violent conflicts to pursue truth, justice and reconciliation (often cast as a preconditions for making a transition to democracy), has re-asserted itself. Both trans-nationally and in each of the societies whose members had taken part in atrocities, there are attempts to formulate rules for post-atrocity times which spell out which emotions are prescribed and which are proscribed. Contributions are welcome highlighting in a critical way these emotional regimes and the vested interests behind them. How are emotions and emotional practices used and negotiated in order to come to terms with what has happened, to castigate perpetrators or to heal and forgive? This might also relate to explorations into the emotional dimensions of trauma.

08RN11. **Migration**

Possible issues could include, but are not limited to: the role of emotions in migration regimes, the emotional underpinnings and experiences of racism, emotion in media discourses on migration, emotions in migrant mobilization, etc.

09RN11. **Civic Action**

While emotions have enjoyed sustained attention in social movement research, the role of emotions in other forms of civic action, such as volunteerism or para-

professionalism, remains to be investigated. We invite presentations that explore the role of emotions in all forms of civic action.

10RN11. **Emotions in Intimate Life**

Intimate life may seem like the primary sphere of emotions. While this notion could be contested on other grounds, closer analysis also shows how emotions in the intimate sphere are complexly embedded into larger social processes and macro-social structures.

11RN11. **Emergence and Reproduction of Groups and Collectivities**

Much has been said on emotions' binding groups and collectivities by the classics of sociology, but their contributions have not yet led to a coherent research agenda. In a transnational world the question should be addressed anew in what ways and by what means groups and collectivities emerge and become sustained, paying particular attention to the role of emotions and emotionally grounded stereotyping in this process. What is the contribution of sports, mass media, culture, art, education or politics to evoking and sustaining emotions that in turn generate small group and larger collective life? Which of their specific traits evoke collectivity-generating emotions? Do they evoke similar or different emotions? Do they have the same or different size publics? Is there a division of labor between them or do they perhaps compete or even undermine each other? In a transnational context, what is their emotion-laden contribution to reminding of, reporting on, creating, competing with, loving and/or hating 'the other'—whether situated among 'us' or across the border(s)?

12RN11. **Space, Objects and Emotions**

The sociology of emotions explores in many ways the social nature of emotions, locating them anywhere from the interpersonal sphere to macro-sociological structures. There is much less of a focus on how emotions signify in our material or materially constructed surroundings. How are space and emotions interrelated? And how do objects and artefacts contribute to emotional experience?

13RN11. **Mediated Emotions**

Media, including not only the conventional press or television but also the internet and new forms of mass communication, continue to gain importance in shaping social realities. What role do media play in shaping emotions in society and how in turn are media affected by emotional processes in society?

14RN11. **Gestures and Emotions**

There is some research on how language conveys emotions as well as on how emotions become visible on people's faces. But there is little thought on how actors use gestures to communicate emotions. This relates to research into how the emotional content of visuals can be deciphered, a question that has been partly dealt with in history and art history.

15RN11. **Sociology of emotions** (open)

11JS25. RN11 Joint session with RN25 Social Movements

Social Movements

(Chairs: Marianne van der Steeg & Jochen Kleres)

Since about a decade scholars investigating various social movements have increasingly paid attention to emotions. This session calls for papers highlighting emotions - in theorizing or empirical research. Papers are welcome, for example, on the role emotions (i) in constituting the identities of different types of activists and/or movements; (ii) in short-term protest as well as in initiating, sustaining and ending social movements; (iii) among by-standers and authorities regarding/engaging with the protest/movement; (iv) in protest/movement visuals and discourses; (v) in protest/movement rituals, individual narratives and collective mythmaking, etc. etc.

11JS28. RN11 Joint session with RN28 Society and Sports

Sport and Emotions

(Chairs: Christopher R. Matthews; Lone Friis Thing & Sven Ismer Sven)

Researchers who explore sport and emotions have often highlighted the place sports, physical cultures, and accompanying emotions occupy within our lives. This joint session proposes to draw together colleagues who, although sharing many conceptual and theoretical linkages, may not have previously made explicit links to each other's substantive areas. We anticipate papers, which draw on sociological theories of emotions to make sense of physical activity, health, fitness, sport, risk and physical cultures. We also welcome papers, which explore emotions and sport more broadly in theoretical, conceptual and empirical sense. The aim is to enable researchers from different substantive areas to bring their various experiences and knowledge together in order contribute to the advancement of both sub-disciplines.

11JS34. RN11 Joint session with RN34 Sociology of Religion

Affects and Emotions in the Field of Religion

(Chairs: Stef Aupers & Cécile Vermot)

Generations of scholars of theology and religious studies have viewed affects, emotions, and religion as closely related issues. What can be said about the certain shapes, characteristics and forms of this relationship in present times? How far is the research on emotions especially crucial for the understanding of religious life in Europe and for the coexistence, or even living together, of different confessions? What role do "emotional regimes" (Riis/Woodhead) or "feeling rules" (Hochschild) play with regard to the formation of emotional cultures both in religious groups and communities and with regard to the quest for salvation or spirituality of individual persons?

11JS20JS28. RN11 Joint session with RN28 Society and Sports, and RN20 Qualitative Methods

Emotions, Objectification and Reflexivity in Qualitative Body and Sport Research

(Chairs: Monica Aceti, Haifa Tlili, Sven Ismer & Katarina Jacobsson)

We invite researchers working on subjects that engage the body in situations of various interactions (physical, sports, arts, in professional or leisure situation) to question their practices and their emotional commitment in their field.

Three perspectives will be favoured.

• Discuss the opportunities, limitations and bias of different versions of participant observation. One of the main issues is to question the researcher's choice when faced with the challenging dialectic of subjective and emotional connection to the field and the aim of "axiological neutrality" required by the scientific posture. An object held at a distance or "blindness" in the field? Therefore, we will question the different types and occurrences of ethnocentrism, androcentrism an hegemonic Doxa which very often remain invisible.

• Take the measurement, in the objectification work, on the importance of autobiographical determinations, in order to clarify the researcher's situated point of view (age, sexuality, social class, sex, race, etc.). We will examine in particular the heuristic advantages, which this involvement can contribute to the construction of a scientific object or on the contrary, it may misrepresent the content.

• The emotions of the researcher in the field have a crucial impact on the way he or she perceives reality which has been widely neglected by methodological debates. We encourage contributions that reflect on the researcher's affectivity and its impact on the collection and interpretation of data.

Ultimately, we invite the presenters to make a reflexive return on their research subject by shifting the focus on the social, cultural, spatiotemporal or even, in connection with biographical transformations (accidents, maternity, mourning, etc.) or structural events (institutional changes, crisis, disaster, etc.).

RN12 - Environment and Society

Coordinator: Matthias Gross <matthias.gross@ufz.de>
Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ), Leipzig, Germany

The Environment & Society Research Network (RN12) of the European Sociological Association (ESA) brings together social scientists with a research interest in issues of environment and sustainability. The theme of the 11th conference of the European Sociological Association (ESA) is "Crisis, Critique and Change." In accordance with this theme, RN12 will critically focus on the environmental dimensions of contemporary crisis and also reflect on transitions and changes out of the crisis.

Whereas debates on climate change after Fukushima have taken a backseat role in the face of the significance of society's energy dependencies, the Environment & Society Research Network remains dedicated to all fields of environmental research in connection to social theory, sustainability, consumption, food, democracy, energy, climate, science and technology, innovation, conservation, governance, and justice. Our sociological focus will be on areas as diverse as water management, energy shortages, air and soil pollution, vulnerability to natural and technological disasters.

At the RN 12 sessions at the ESA conference in Turin in 2012, we aim to explore issues of environment and society from diverse theoretical, methodological and empirical points of view and, no less important, in a more practical perspective of societal action.

We invite you submit abstracts to the session themes listed below. Topics addressed in the RN 12 sessions include, but should not be restricted by those listed below:

01RN12. **Social Theory and the Environment**
02RN12. **Climate Change and the Role of the Social**
03RN12. **Natural Disasters, Resilience, and Vulnerability**
04RN12. **Renewable and Non-renewable Energies**
05RN12. **Social, Environmental, and Financial Pillars of Sustainability**
06RN12. **(Un-)Sustainable Consumption**
07RN12. **Rationality and Environmental Decision Making**
08RN12. **Local Food and Global Food Chains**
09RN12. **Environmental Communication, Values, and Attitudes**
10RN12. **Participation, Citizenship and Environmental Democracy**
11RN12. **Science, Technology, and Environmental Innovation**
12RN12. **Human Ecology and Global Environmental Change**
13RN12. **Biodiversity and Nature Conservation**
14RN12. **Governance and Management of Water**
15RN12. **Environmental Justice**
16RN12. **New Trends in Environmental Movements Research**
17RN12. **Adapting Urban Structures to Global Environmental Change**
18RN12. **Transitions to Green Economy and Society**

19RN12. **Beyond Rio+20: International Environmental Policy and the Impact on the Social**

20RN12. **Environment & Society** (open)

We are open for additional topics as long as they can be accommodated in the conference schedule. Authors from outside of Europe are especially welcome to submit abstracts and participate in the sessions

08JS12. RN12 Joint session with RN08 Disaster, Conflict, and Social Crisis Network

Energy Futures: Emerging Conflicts, Impacts, Opportunities

(Chair: Debra J. Davidson & Matthias Gross)

This session will focus on research exploring the multiple emerging trajectories along which society's relationship with energy supplies is unfolding. New 'non-conventional fuels,' such as shale gas and bitumen are being developed rapidly, as are renewable fuels, including biofuels, geothermal fuels, and wind power. And finally, conventional fossil fuel sources are being exploited in ever more remote locations, with little scrutiny. Each of these is associated with a suite of discursive frames and socio-ecological impacts that demand critical evaluation, as they constitute an increasing proportion of our energy portfolio. In many cases, new fuel sources are heartily endorsed with little attention to the uncertainties and risks associated with their adoption. In others, adoption is constrained because the potential benefits are under-represented due to elevated risk concerns. Sociological attention to the risks, benefits, and evolutionary implications of society's energy futures is growing, but to date little effort has been made to synthesize this important body of work. In this session, papers covering several of these lines of inquiry will be presented.

Note: all submitted abstracts will be assessed by an international review panel. The language of the abstract should be English. Acceptance of the abstract will be based on the following criteria:

• Does the abstract indicate that the paper will make an original, understandable, and meaningful contribution to environment and society debates?

• If the paper presents new empirical material it must be clear from the abstract upon which research any of the conclusions for environment and society debates are based.

• If the paper mainly presents new theoretical considerations it must be clear from the abstract which existing theories and concepts the paper is in discussion with, and which new insights will be added to the debates.

For further questions or comments, please contact RN12's coordinator Matthias Gross at: <matthias.gross@ufz.de>

RN13 - Sociology of families and intimate lives

Coordinator: Giovanna Rossi <giovanna.rossi@unicatt.it>
Catholic University of Milan, Milan, Italy

Our RN invites submissions of papers on current new findings in family research and current new theoretical and methodological approaches to explore family and intimate lives.

Taking up the categories "critique" and "change" as a heuristic-theoretical frame, scholars are invited to explore whether and how family studies relate with the multiple meanings of the crisis (economic, social, cultural, definitional…) which is affecting – as a distinctive feature of our times – family, intimate and social life (in terms of definitions, cultures, values, configurations, resources, and so on) and/or sociology itself and the way we "do sociology" and sociological research.

The reflection on the sociological understandings of families everyday lives and family relations - considering resources, challenges and the balance among these aspects -, gives the chance to focus on theoretical reflections as well as methodological and practical solutions.

The RN13 committee would like to propose a few sub-topics of interest that may help develop the main theme. They include but are not restricted to:

01RN13. **New findings** in family research and current new theoretical/ methodological approaches to explore family and intimate lives
02RN13. **Fertility and reproduction: the meaning of parenthood**
03RN13. **New family forms in the European context**
04RN13. **Processes of family dissolution and reconstruction**
05RN13. **Social policies and family interventions**
06RN13. **Methods and research techniques to study families and intimate lives**
07RN13. **Family survival strategies and network solidarity in the context of crisis**
08RN13. **Balancing family, working lives and job mobility**
09RN13. **Conflict and violence in the family**
10RN13. **Families, migration, care and the effects on family relationships**
11RN13. **The challenges of family transitions in times of crisis**
12RN13. **Family and gender roles**
13RN13. **The value of the family and family values in Europe**
14RN13. **Sociology of families and intimate lives** (open)

05JS13. RN13 Joint session with RN05 Sociology of Consumption

Family, consumption and markets

(Chairs: Bente Halkier & tbc, see RN web-page)

This joint session explores the relationships between families, intimate relationships, consumption and markets. Papers, which address these themes in relation to life course, generations and genders are welcome. We are also interested in papers that reflect upon the ways in which "crisis" (in the broad sense and enveloping economic, social, familial, markets ..) comes into focus. How is this connected with "critique" (e.g. through resistance in/through consumption) and change?

RN14 - Gender Relations in the Labour Market and the Welfare State

Coordinators: Aine Ni Leime <aine.nileime@nuigalway.ie>
National University of Ireland, Galway
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National University of Ireland, Galway

Gender, work and care in changing times

The aim of this conference will be to highlight and discuss recent cutting-edge research into the current position of gender relations in European labour markets and Welfare States and consider what achievements have been made and what challenges remain in a Europe "in crisis". This should facilitate debate about future developments, Europe-wide, interdisciplinary learning and attempts to influence policy. All papers should consider current economic and policy developments at a comparative, European, national and/or regional level.

In particular, we encourage submission of abstracts on the following themes:

01RN14. **Health, gender and the life-course**
02RN14. **Work-life balance and care**
03RN14. **Telecare/new technology work**
04RN14. **Gender perspectives on older workers including retirement and pensions**
05RN14. **Impact of economic crisis on gender relations**
06RN14. **Women and precarity**
07RN14. **Gender Relations in the Labour Market and the Welfare State** (open)

RN15 - Global, transnational and cosmopolitan sociology

Coordinator: Vincenzo Cicchelli <Vincenzo.cicchelli@msh-paris.fr>
University Paris Descartes, Paris, France

One of the main challenges that sociology and social sciences face today is to understand how individuals, collective actors and structures cope with the dilemmas, tensions and ambivalences of modern societies embedded in supranational dynamics. RN 15 on global, transnational and cosmopolitan sociology calls for papers dealing theoretically, methodologically and empirically with issues related to the supranational dimension, the local-global complex, or transnational shared practices, cultures and patterns of affiliation. We particularly welcome papers that deal with the broad topic of local-global relations, and four interconnected themes: supranational approaches to Europe in the crisis, the global spread of popular culture, the domestication of policy models, and cosmopolitanism. Accepted contributors will be encouraged to join the RN and contribute as network members.

01RN15. **The local and the global: the multi-level constitution of societies in the 21st century**

The problem of the European sovereign debt is a prime example of the way in which all regions of the contemporary world are interrelated. With its origins partly in the bursting of the U.S. housing bubble and the 2008 financial crisis, it is obvious that in this European crisis actors' choices are conditioned on those of others irrespective of local and national boundaries. In that sense we can talk about the world as a single place or world society, in which not only threats and crises but also ideas and knowledge travel relatively freely and quickly across all borders. Yet there is no world government, which means that nation-states try to manage the changing situations as best they can, defending their own interests, and people typically identify with the nation or a particular faction. Even if global challenges would require joint actions by larger imagined communities, creating compassion and extending people's solidarity beyond the national borders has proved quite difficult. We call for papers dealing with the ways in which the local and the global are intertwined and embedded in each other in the contemporary world.

02RN15. **A supranational approach to Europe's socio-economic crisis: are new solidarities possible?**

Studying Europe from a supranational perspective is still relatively innovative, and was not as obvious even in the recent past as it is today. As paradoxical as this might seem, the crisis that has hit Europe since 2009 confirms the consciousness of the necessity to adopt supranational approaches to sociology. These crises made clear that, now more than ever, Europe cannot be studied apart from the rest of the world, nor can its members be considered as more or less bounded, sovereign entities. The response to the crises as well as the recent position regarding international political issues has also stressed the European Union's role in a globalized world. In this new polycentric world, twenty years after the fall of the Berlin Wall and ten years after the 9/11 terrorist attacks, what is the effectiveness of the EU as a soft power? Can we affirm that EU has developed a coherent and

cohesive foreign policy? How do European societies and people relate to the global position of Europe and to the world outside Europe? Furthermore, how does the European crisis contribute to expanding the public sphere beyond the cultural containers of nations? We call for papers, which would promote research and increase knowledge about Europe and the socio-economic crisis from a supranational perspective.

03RN15. **The global spread of popular culture**

It has been argued that the contemporary world society consisting of national states is increasingly governed through soft, cognitive or epistemic powers. These globalizing cultural and cognitive powers tend to make actors perceive and experience the world similarly. From this viewpoint, art and popular culture are very important, since people's views and sentiments are often moved more effectively by fiction, music and other forms of art, than by facts. The global diffusion of popular culture is also interesting as an example of the formation and reproduction of world culture, or what has been called aesthetic cosmopolitanism. At the same time, this global spread of culture engages interestingly with localization, although this remains an open area for research. Hence, within a broad scope of issues in this topic we would embrace papers that deal with the global spread and localization of popular cultural products, such as films, television series, reality TV formats, or contents of the social media.

04RN15. **Democracies, governance and politics: domestication of policy models**

In our current times, democratic politics and policy processes are facing new challenges and dilemmas. Transnational and global hard and soft factors are changing the traditional national politics and policies. The fact that worldwide models diffuse throughout the world would seem to suggest that there is a homogenization going on. A closer look at the way in which global ideas are translated to local contexts, however, shows that this is not necessarily the case. Emulation often takes place in the name of "national interest". Thus, policy-making draws on global models but does so with a rhetoric of "banal nationalism", enhancing identification with the nation as an imagined community. In that sense the local and the global are intertwined in a process of domestication. This interrelatedness is created both by international organizations and institutional or policy entrepreneurs carrying models across borders, and by the very way in which policies are made in contemporary states. How are national policy communities and networks coping with supranational factors and actors in order to bring about effective and legitimate public solutions for the national problems? While being open to broad issues within this topic, we welcome particularly papers that address the ways in which national policy-making is informed by models adopted elsewhere, thus entangling the local and the global.

05RN15. **Towards a renewed cosmopolitan sociology**

Cosmopolitanism is still a relatively new entrant to sociology, despite its historical roots in the European Enlightenment's view of individual ties with humanity at large. A new wave of cosmopolitan sociology is redressing earlier emphasis on political

theory, beginning with the recognition of different types of modernities and societal transformations. In that sense, cosmopolitanism refers to the multiplicity of ways, values and norms in which the social world is constructed, and to the imagination of the self as linked to others and to the world. At the same time, the cosmopolitan approach understands social relations through a universalistic conception of humanity. Yet, the extent to which Europe and Europeans associate in and with global public remains an open question. These questions have become more pertinent in light of the economic crisis as well as recent political events that evoke cosmopolitan imaginations but can also hinder them. What is the link between transnational economics, political and institutional structures, and peoples' beliefs in and consciousness of becoming cosmopolitan? Is there any reluctance to change? What about the sense of local belonging in a supposedly cosmopolitan age? What are the dark sides of globalization? Are there any risks of losing individual freedom and cultural identities? We welcome empirical and theoretical papers that explore cosmopolitan sociology: a) especially on Europe and Europeans within European and global publics; b) in line with the perspectives of the emerging cosmopolitan consciousness and focused on awareness of cultural pluralism, the place that 'otherness' is granted within one's own identity and the broadening sense of one's national belonging at various levels. A sense of familiarity is certainly the bedrock of cultural adherence. But at the same time, in a world made up of connected cultures under the pressure of globalization, familiarity cannot be the only yardstick by which one can measure reality and identity.

06RN15. **Global, transnational and cosmopolitan sociology** (open)

15JS28. RN15 Joint session with RN28 Sociology of Sport

Glocalisation, Cosmopolitanism, Nationalism and Sport

(Chairs: Renan Petersen-Wagner & Angel Manuel Ahedo Santisteban)

'As more processes show less regard for state boundaries – people shop internationally, love internationally, marry internationally, research internationally, grow up and are educated internationally (that is multi-lingually), live and think transnationally, that is combine multiple loyalties and identities in their lives – the paradigm of societies organized within the framework of the nation-state inevitably loses contact with reality.' (Beck, 2000, p. 80). With this open statement from Ulrich Beck, it is possible to envision how the idea of nation-state society has been challenged lately in sociology not only through his cosmopolitan theory, but also by a myriad of approaches as network society (Manuel Castells), mobile society (John Urry), glocalisation theory (Roland Robertson), and McDonaldisation theory (George Ritzer), between many others. In this regard, this call for papers is interested in both empirical and theoretical contributions that look into the role and characteristics of contemporaneous nation-state and nationalism within professional sport. What means to represent and support a country? Whose country to represent and support in case of multiple nationalities? What means to have multiple loyalties? How solidarity and social movements occur across political national borders? How mobility of coaches and athletes challenge the notion of a national team play/spirit?

These are examples of questions that could be addressed, but are not an exclusive list. Special attention will be given to papers dealing with sport megaevents, which still confronts nation-states as Olympic Games, World Cups, and more regional events as European and Commonwealth Games.

RN16 - Sociology of Health and Illness

Coordinator: Anders Petersen <apt@socsci.aau.dk>
Aalborg University, Denmark

The 'crisis' in health and healthcare in contemporary Europe

The notion of 'crisis' abounds in discussions of health in contemporary European societies. The emphasis however has been on the economic and political dimensions, which disguises many other facets, including health.

Globally, health disparities between socio-economic groups and between countries are widening. The neo-liberalization and commercialization of health care continues apace. Access to healthcare is becoming more difficult for many as in many countries public sector funding is reduced and private providers enter healthcare in increasing numbers. Alongside this the bioeconomy is growing while the biomedical model is increasingly under challenge by 'alternative' healing practices. The dominance of medical professionals is contested as healthcare providers diversify, changes in health promotion and illness prevention recommendations are constantly occurring and patients are encouraged to be more active on their own health and are 'nudged' to adopt lifestyle changes to deal with the chronic illnesses that predominate in European countries.

How far can these be seen as s a direct consequence of "economic and political crises"? To what extent are they a broader manifestation of wider societal changes characteristic of the age of late modernity? And what are the actual life stories of persons experiencing such crises in different parts of Europe? And how should we study them, what novel and innovative theories and methods are called for? What ethical issues arise?

RN16 calls for papers that address the issue of "crisis" in health of contemporary (European) societies and in the related domain of health care (covering both physical and mental health and wellbeing).

01RN16. **Sociology of Health and Illness** (open)

16JS19. RN16 Joint session with RN19 Sociology of professions

Patients, citizens and professionals in Europe: modern health care societies in crisis
(Chairs: Gunnar Scott Reinbacher & Ruth McDonald)

In a context of rising healthcare costs generally and more specifically the global financial and economic crisis, nation states throughout Europe have responded by attempting to cut healthcare spending and to devolve responsibility for health from the state on to citizens. This raises questions about the way in which stakeholders such as citizens and professionals are responding. There has been a tendency for sociologists of the professions to view professions as self-interested, engaged in professional projects to increase status and resources for their members. However, a

more altruistic view sees professionals as engaged in struggles to defend the public and patient interest.

The aim of this joint session is to understand, how crises are influencing professions and professionals in Healthcare and the ways in which this relates to the interest of patients and citizens. But not only understand but also see possibilities for critique and opposition to this trend.

Some of the themes that the session could address is:

• How does the state respond to the crises, maybe by trying to shift responsibility to others and to specific groups outside of the state? To what extent are there similarities and differences between nation states and how might we understand these?

• What happens to professional identity in the context of state responses to financial crisis and what are the implications for professionals and patients?

• How far do theories of professions, which are informed by Weberian views of closure, account for responses to crisis? How else might we understand and theorise these developments?

• How do states/3rd party payers use levers to try to change behaviors of citizens and professionals?

• To what extent can citizens and patients enter into alliances with professionals to defend 'the public good' in the context of such crises?

• The many Years of improvement in Healthcare, protection on patients information, quality of care, are these processes threatened during the crises, do we have to start up again in ten Years?

• Professionals are taking part in getting citizens to change behaviors through nudging processes and 'self-management' programmes which can be seen as 'responsibilsation' of citizens. To what extent should health care professionals take on state sponsored agendas on these issues? Are there ways in which professionals and citizens can colonise this agenda to defend broad conceptions of citizenship which have traditionally underpinned European welfare states in recent years?

16JS28. RN16 Joint session with RN28 Society and Sports

Gender, Health and Physical Activity

(Chairs: Oli Williams & Ellen Annandale)

The recent 'obesity epidemic' currently afflicting affluent societies around the world has prompted a focus on 'healthy citizenship'. This has stimulated a lifestyle-focused approach to reducing the collective waistline of societies across the globe as seen in the focus on diets, behaviours considered to be unhealthy (e.g. smoking and alcohol consumption) and raising physical activity levels. This session will focus on how, and in what ways, gender both influences, and is influenced by, physical activity and what is understood as being 'healthy'. Therefore, it offers an opportunity to consider the ways in which the gendered body is implicated in this most modern of crises.

We invite empirical and theoretical papers addressing such issues as:

- The gendering of exercise and health behaviours.

- The gendered construction of the healthy and active body.
- The perception of 'healthy lifestyles' and the performance of gender.
- The relationship between health, physicality and the construction of gendered identities.

16JS31JS35. RN16 Joint session with RN35 Sociology of Migration and Illness and RN31 Ethnic Relations, Racism and Antisemitism

On disadvantaged populations within health care systems in Contemporary Europe: the case of migrants and ethnic minorities

(Chairs: Kàtia Lurbe - Puerto & Anders Petersen)

The current economic recession and political crisis are being used as arguments to states to cut social welfare. In this context, health disparities between socio-economic groups are widening; healthcare rights are diminishing. The first populations targeted by these cutting politics seem to be deprived migrants and, in a more indirect way, ethnic minorities. Discourses on the supposed economic burden of these populations for European healthcare systems are continuously leaked by the media, but also how professionals and civil organisations are claiming for civil disobedience. How far can these be seen as a direct consequence of economic recession and political crises? What new (?) morality discourses are rising to justify the new *colored* frontiers within European health systems? What are the actual life stories of persons experiencing such crises in different parts of Europe? And how should we study them, what novel and innovative theories and methods are called for?

RN17 - Work, Employment and Industrial Relations

Coordinators: Mirella Baglioni <mirella.baglioni@unipr.it >
University of Parma, Parma, Italy
Bernd Brandl <bernd.brandl@york.ac.uk>
University of York, York, UK

At previous conferences RN17 explored the consequences of the financial crisis and the following economic crisis on organized labour, i.e. on industrial relations, employment and labour market institutions. As the crisis is not over yet it's time to discuss any lessons we have learnt. It's time to develop the debates further and to reflect on ourselves.

This year the questions concentrate on: Which crisis? Whose critique? What changes? This conference aims to give as many answers as necessary/possible to the questions above as regards the fields of work, employment and industrial relations. Different, innovative and critical answers are welcome.

In particular we are interested in exploring the consequences of the crisis for both sides of the employment relationship: labour and capital, or the employee and employer side respectively. We are especially interested in highlighting the differential impacts of austerity upon the employee and employer side as well as the transformation within both sides. As all levels of the employment relationship are affected by the crisis (i.e. workplace, sector, national, and supra-national level) contributions on different levels are welcome. In addition, in line with the conference theme, RN17 is interested in discussing the following questions in context with the current crisis: will the institutionalized regulation of work and employment undergo restructuring processes on a scale similar or even larger than the alterations of the past? To what extent will industrial relations and labour market institutions affect the policy responses and their effects? What is the impact of our critique on changes?

In order to explore the overall theme of the conference as well as other current debates in the field of work, employment and industrial relations, the call for papers of the RN17 intends to invite all researchers in the diverse fields of sociology of work and labour for presentation on the following or other themes:

01RN17. **The role of industrial relations (actors) in public policy making**
02RN17. **Industrial relations in the public sector**
03RN17. **Trends and effects of collective bargaining**
04RN17. **Europeanization of industrial relations**
05RN17. **Migration and industrial relations**
06RN17. **Macro concertation in Europe in times of the crisis**
07RN17. **Industrial relations and multinational enterprises**
08RN17. **Old and new actors in industrial relations**

09RN17. **The impact and consequences of internationalization and globalization on labour standards and industrial relations**

10RN17. **Worker participation**

11RN17. **Industrial relations, solidarity and social inequality**

12RN17. **Restructuring and workplace labour relations: reorganisation processes and negotiations**

13RN17. **New and old forms of industrial conflicts**

14RN17. **Work, Employment and Industrial Relations** (open)

We expect to receive theoretical and empirical (both qualitative and quantitative) papers. Cross-national papers are especially welcome.

RN18 - Sociology of Communications and Media Research

Coordinator: Christian Fuchs <christian.fuchs@uti.at>
Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden

Communication, Crisis, Critique and Change

ESA RN18 focuses in its conference stream on the discussion of how crisis, critique and societal changes shape the study of media, communication & society today. The overall questions we want to address are:

Which crises (including the financial and economic crisis of capitalism, global wars and conflicts, ecological crisis, the crisis of democracy, legitimation crisis, etc) are we experiencing today and how do they influence media and communication in contemporary society?

What are the major changes of society, the media, and communication that we are experiencing today?

What forms of political critique (political movements) and academic critique (critical studies, critical media sociology, critical theory, etc) are emerging today and are needed for interpreting and changing media, communication and society?

ESA RN18 is calling for both general submissions on "Communication, Crisis, Critique and Change" that address these questions as well as more specific submissions that address a number of specific session topics.

01RN18. **Capitalism, Communication, Crisis & Critique Today**

This session focuses on how to critically study the connection of capitalism and communication in times of crisis. Questions to be addressed include for example:

• How has the crisis affected various media and cultural industries?

• What is the role of media and communication technologies in the financialization, acceleration, and globalization of the capitalist economy?

• What are the ideological implications of the crisis for the media? What is the role of critical and alternative views of the crisis in the media and what are the conditions of conducting critical reporting of the crisis?

02RN18. **Communication, Crisis and Change in Europe**

This session focuses on media and communication in Europe in times of crisis and change. We are especially interested in presentations that cover Europe as a whole and go beyond single-country studies.

• How has the crisis affected the various media and communication industries (advertising, broadcasting, Internet, press, film, music, etc) in Europe as a whole and what are the differences between various parts of Europe?

• What have been policy ideas of how to overcome the crisis and deal with contemporary changes in relation to European media and communication industries?

• How have the crisis and its appearances (protests, riots, civil unrest, unemployment, rising inequality, bankruptcy, discussions about European banks, the

austerity measures against Greece, Spain, etc) been reflected in the European media's reporting? What has the role been of ideologies and alternative reporting in this context?

03RN18. **Knowledge Labour in the Media and Communication Industries in Times of Crisis**

• What are the conditions of working in the media and communication industries in the contemporary crisis times?

• What changes has knowledge and creative labour been undergoing?

• What is the role of class and precariousness in knowledge labour?

How do new forms of exploitation and unremunerated labour ("free labour") look like in the media sector (e.g. in the context of Internet platforms like Facebook or Google)?

• What is the connection of value creation and knowledge labour?

• What has been the changing role of the state in relation to "creative labour"?

04RN18. **Critical Social Theory and the Media: Studying Media, Communication and Society Critically**

• What does critique mean in the contemporary times of crisis?

• What is critical sociology and what is its role for studying media and communication's role in society?

• Which social theories do we need today for adequately understanding media & society in a critical way?

• How shall we best theorize the media and society for understanding their connection?

• What are the major changes of society and the media today and how can they be theoretically understood?

05RN18. **Sociology of Communications and Media Research** (open)

ESA RN18 welcomes papers that address the study of the relationship of media and society in times of crisis, change, and the renewal of critique. Questions that can for example be addressed include, but are not limited to the following ones:

• What connections are there between the financial/economic crisis and other crises and media and communication?

• What are the links of crisis, communication, and political critique (e.g. media use in the Arab spring, the Occupy movement, the protests in Greece and Spain, contemporary student protests)?

• What does and should it mean to be a critical media sociologist today? What are topics of the critical study of media and communication? Which social theories and theorists do we need today to critically understand media and communication and their connection to the sociology of power structures? What methods do we need for critically studying media and communication? How does critical media sociology relate to politics and political movements?

• How have the media conveyed the social and economic crises of recent years to citizens and what are the consequences of this flow of ideas and explanations?
• Are the media part of the problem or part of the solution of the crisis?

06JS18. RN18 Joint session with RN06 Critical Political Economy

Critical Political Economy of the Media and Communication in Times of Capitalist Crisis and Change

(Chairs: Ian Bruff & Christian Fuchs)

This joint panel with RN18 invites submissions on the theme of 'Critical Political Economy of the Media and Communication in Times of Capitalist Crisis and Change'. Abstract submissions could, for example, focus on the role of media and communication in critical political economy approaches to the crisis, the role of critical political economy approaches in the sociology of communications and the media, or indeed any other aspects of topics and issues linked to this theme. In other words, this joint session focuses on the intersection of Critical Political Economy and the Sociology of the Media and Communication. It is interested in contributions that focus on one or more of the following questions:

Which approaches that are based on Marx, Critical Political Economy, or Marxism are there today for understanding the current crisis and ongoing changes?

What is the role of the media and communication in these approaches?

What is the role of Critical Political Economy, Marx, and Marxism in the Sociology of the Media and Communication?

What is the role and value of Marx today for understanding crisis, change, capitalism, communication, and critique?

18JS29. RN18 Joint session with RN29 Social Theory

Social Theory and Media Sociology Today

(Chair: George Pleios and Csaba Szalo)

This joint session of RN18 and RN29 focuses on the intersection of Social Theory and Sociology of the Media and Communication. It is interested in contributions that focus on one or more of the following questions:

What are the best social theories that sociology provides for understanding contemporary society that is undergoing transitions and crises? What is the role of the media and communication in such contemporary social theories? Which of these theories do we need for understanding society and the media in the current times of crisis and change?

How can one best theorize various societal phenomena (such as: the relationship of structures and agency, power, domination, class, inequality, stratification, violence, struggles, capitalism, the state, crisis, critique, societal change, revolution, social

movements, modernity, space, time, the public sphere, democracy, globalization, ideology, hegemony, the self, identity, culture, racism, gender, the relationship of the private and the public, etc) and then use these theoretical concepts for theorizing and understanding the role of the media in contemporary society that is experiencing crisis and manifold changes?

RN19 - Sociology of Professions

Coordinator: Ruth McDonald <ruth.mcdonald@nottingham.ac.uk>
University of Nottingham, UK

Crisis, critique and change: professions and professionalism in challenging times

In a context of social, political and economic breakdown, there is a pressing need to foster an understanding of the crisis and the role of critique in interpreting and affecting change. The focus of this session is the exploration of professions and occupational groups in the context of crisis, critique and change and we invite papers from sociologists and social scientists that address these themes.

We welcome conceptual and empirical papers that address the conference theme concerning professionalism and professional groups either in a single country or occupation or in a comparative perspective and we especially encourage submissions from PhD students.

01RN19. **Sociology of Professions** (open)

16JS19. RN19 Joint session with RN16 Sociology of Health and Illness

Patients, citizens and professionals in Europe: modern health care societies in crisis
(Chairs: Gunnar Scott Reinbacher & Ruth McDonald)

In a context of rising healthcare costs generally and more specifically the global financial and economic crisis, nation states throughout Europe have responded by attempting to cut healthcare spending and to devolve responsibility for health from the state on to citizens. This raises questions about the way in which stakeholders such as citizens and professionals are responding. There has been a tendency for sociologists of the professions to view professions as self-interested, engaged in professional projects to increase status and resources for their members. However, a more altruistic view sees professionals as engaged in struggles to defend the public and patient interest.

The aim of this joint session is to understand, how crises are influencing professions and professionals in Healthcare and the ways in which this relates to the interest of patients and citizens. But not only understand but also see possibilities for critique and opposition to this trend.

Some of the themes that the session could address are:

• How does the state respond to the crises, maybe by trying to shift responsibility to others and to specific groups outside of the state? To what extent are there similarities and differences between nation states and how might we understand these?

• What happens to professional identity in the context of state responses to financial crisis and what are the implications for professionals and patients?

• How far do theories of professions, which are informed by Weberian views of closure, account for responses to crisis? How else might we understand and theorise these developments?

• How do states/3rd party payers use levers to try to change behaviors of citizens and professionals?

• To what extent can citizens and patients enter into alliances with professionals to defend 'the public good' in the context of such crises?

• The many Years of improvement in Healthcare, protection on patients' information, quality of care, are these processes threatened during the crises, do we have to start up again in ten years?

• Professionals are taking part in getting citizens to change behaviors through nudging processes and 'self-management' programmes, which can be seen as 'responsibilsation' of citizens. To what extent should health care professionals take on state sponsored agendas on these issues? Are there ways in which professionals and citizens can colonise this agenda to defend broad conceptions of citizenship, which have traditionally underpinned European welfare states in recent years?

19JS28. RN19 Joint session with RN28 Society and Sports

Managing competitiveness in working/professional environments: exploring elite sports

(Chairs: Patrick Mignon & Ruth McDonald)

Elite sport is a paradigmatic example of those very competitive arenas where positions at the summit are limited to a small number of actors, which accumulate prizes and reputation. Access to these positions goes through selections and trials which suppose the mobilization of different kind of resources to face pressure of competition, uncertainty of sporting results and career achievement, rivalry between peers and secure social promotion. Division of labor between specialists, team work, technologies of transformation (physical or psychological) are means which are set up by coaches and performance directors but athletes build their own support system through psychological techniques, religious exercises and beliefs or social networks.

Through this research of success, elite sport shows tension between functional division of labor and claims for authority on professional fields or sharing of outcomes, individual achievement and necessity of collective organization.

This session takes the study of elite sport as a basis to enable scientific exchange with other domains of sociology which analyse working/professional environments and actors – like for instance artists, elite scientists or medical specialists – in areas dominated by high competiveness and impressive inequalities.

RN20 - Qualitative Methods

Coordinators: Bernt Schnettler <schnettler@uni-bayreuth.de>
University of Bayreuth, Germany
Katarina Jacobsson <Katarina.Jacobsson@soch.lu.se>
Lund University, Sweden

Today, qualitative research is firmly established in sociology and other social science disciplines. Over the past years, the ESA Research Network Qualitative Methods has established a European platform for researchers rooted in diverse methodological traditions. RN 20 has gathered a large number of scholars and leading experts in the field to discuss cutting edge issues in qualitative research. It has created firm ties among qualitative researchers in a large number or European countries and maintains close relations with scholars in other world regions.

For Torino 2013, we invite papers dealing with all aspects of founding theories, methodology and practice of qualitative research. We are particularly interested in presentations related to the conference theme. How can qualitative research contribute to shed light on the origins, trajectories and effects of crisis? What is the critical potential of qualitative research? What methods and research strategies are suitable for studying change?

Paper proposals should include either reports on substantial research, methodological reflection or theoretical discussions concerning the grounding of qualitative research. Proposals can be allocated to the following sessions. In addition, we welcome papers to other areas not included in this call, which will later be assigned to further sessions. Sessions 1 and 2 are especially dedicated for work in progress and PhD-projects.

01RN20. **Roundtable session: New issues in qualitative research I**
(Chair: Maggie Kusenbach)

02RN20. **Roundtable session: New issues in qualitative research II**
(Chair: Ruth Wodak)

03RN20. **Teaching qualitative methods** *(Chair: Gerben Moerman)*

04RN20. **Mobile methods in qualitative research** *(Chair: Maggie Kusenbach)*

05RN20. **Democratization of research** *(Chair: Graham Crow)*

06RN20. **Phenomenological research: Exploring the subjective perspective**
(Chair: Thomas Eberle)

07RN20. **Narrating crisis and change** *(Chair: Jan Coetzee)*

08RN20. **Ethics in qualitative methods** *(Chair: Shalva Weil)*

09RN20. **Challenges in inter-ethnic and cross-cultural research** *(Chair: Anne Ryen)*

10RN20. **Archiving and using archived qualitative data: Dilemmas or possibilities?**
(Chairs: Anne Ryen & Ricca Edmondson)

11RN20. **Creative occupations in qualitative research** *(Chair: Izabella Wagner)*

12RN20. **Videography and video analysis** *(Chair: Bernt Schnettler)*

13RN20. **Emotions and identities in qualitative research** *(Chair: Marie Buscatto)*

14RN20. **The ethnography of learning** *(Chair: Christoph Maeder)*

15RN20. **Qualitative methods** (open)

Your paper may also address one of the following areas (please indicate):

Methods for studying visual data (still images and film) – Discourse analysis and critical discourse analysis – Qualitative research and sociological theory – Studying social situation, social scenes and social worlds – Qualitative research on science, technology and innovation – Qualitative methods for social memory research – Qualitative research on migration – Evaluating qualitative research and qualitative evaluation methods – Contemporary ethnography – Grounded theory research – Ethnomethodology and conversation analysis – Comparative qualitative research – Gender in qualitative research – Qualitative criminology – Qualitative methods for the analysis of social problems – Qualitative research in intimate settings – Qualitative research in medical settings – Qualitative studies in service and commercial fields – Interview and focus group research – Documentary and textual analysis – Combining qualitative and quantitative research: Mixed methods and Triangulation – Practitioners, policymakers and qualitative research – Qualitative market research – Applied qualitative research – Archiving qualitative data – Innovations in qualitative methods – Other topics associated with qualitative research (Open call)

20JS28. RN20 Joint session with RN28 Society and Sports

Sport and the Visual: New Developments and Opportunities

(Chairs: Roger Penn & Ajit Singh)

In recent years there has been an enormous increase in the use of visual data within sociology. This has taken broadly two paths. The first has involved the development of analyses of visual data that have been constructed externally in the form of photographs, video, text, film, television and graffiti. The second involves the production of visual data by sociologists themselves as part of their research activity. This has become much easier with the advent of digital cameras and camcorders. This 'visual turn' has raised a wide range of interesting questions, both of a methodological nature and from a broad theoretical angle. It also raises important ethical questions concerning the legality or appropriateness of such visual imagery. Since sport generates social interactions, which are largely based on physical expressions and bodily movements, it constitutes a privileged field for the development of visual sociology. Hence, this session will aim to bring together sociologists who work in this area in relation to sport. Themes of interest will include substantive analyses, as well as methodological issues (particularly how to break out of the 'quantitative-qualitative' divide) and theoretical contributions.

20JS34. RN20 Joint session with RN34 Sociology of Religion

Qualitative Research on Religion

(Chairs: Regine Herbrik & Bernt Schnettler)

We also encourage participants to present papers concerned with methodological questions related to the specific problems of empirical research in the Study of Religions. Can we transfer methods from other fields of research to the sociology of religion or do we need special, field-specific methods? What can we learn from methods used in neighbouring disciplines? Which sets of methods can be recommended for empirical analyses targeting micro-macro issues in understanding religion? What role does the gender issue play in this? We are especially interested in papers reporting empirical research finding in the sociology of religion using qualitative research methods in combination with methodological reflections.

11JS20JS28. RN20 Joint session with RN11 Sociology of emotions and with RN28 Society and Sports

Emotions, Objectification and Reflexivity in Qualitative Body and Sport Research

(Chairs: Monica Aceti, Haifa Tlili, Sven Ismer & Katarina Jacobsson)

We invite researchers working on subjects that engage the body in situations of various interactions (physical, sports, arts, in professional or leisure situation) to question their practices and their commitment in their field. Two perspectives will be favoured:

1. Discuss the opportunities, limitations and bias of different versions of participant observation. One of the main issues is to question the researcher's choice when faced with the challenging dialectic of subjective and emotional connection to the field and the aim of "axiological neutrality" required by the scientific posture. An object held at a distance or "blindness" in the field? Therefore, we will question the different types and occurrences of ethnocentrism, androcentrism and hegemonic Doxa, which very often remain invisible.

2. Take the measurement, in the objectification work, on the importance of autobiographical determinations, in order to clarify the researcher's situated point of view (age, sexuality, social class, sex, race, etc.). We will examine in particular the heuristic advantages which this involvement can contribute to the construction of a scientific object or on the contrary, it may misrepresent the content.

Ultimately, we invite the presenters to make a reflexive return on their research subject by shifting the focus on the social, cultural, spatiotemporal or even, in connection with biographical transformations (accidents, maternity, mourning, etc.) or structural events (institutional changes, crisis, disaster, etc.).

20JS21JS28. RN20 Joint session with RN21 Quantitative Methods and with RN28 Society and Sports

Doing social research on sports. Methodological and empirical challenges

(Chairs: Alessandro Porrovecchio, Ajit Singh & Henning Best)

Within the sociology of sports there is relatively little problematisation of the different methodologies, which are currently available. It seems therefore important to analyze what has been achieved so far and what the future holds: this session is designed to mark out future directions for researchers interested in contesting/reformulating our understandings of knowledge production in the sociology of sport and physical culture. In order to contribute to these streams of research and to open new horizons for further investigation, we invite potential contributors to submit abstracts that elaborate experiences of empirical approaches to research on bodies, sports, and physical cultures, based on qualitative and/or quantitative strategies, as well as mixed methods. We are particularly interested in essays that expose the challenges, the emerging issues and the solutions in combining methodologically innovative approaches and evaluation programs in order to analyze the representations and meanings of practices, identities, bodies, movements, and anatomies.

RN21 - Quantitative Methods

Coordinator: Henning Best <henning.best@gesis.org>
GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences

The Quantitative Methods Research Network (RN21) of the European Sociological Association (ESA) brings together social scientists with a research interest in quantitative methodology and empirical research, including survey research, mixed methods, experimental methods, causal inference, simulation, statistical techniques, comparative methods, and others.

The theme of the 11th conference of the European Sociological Association (ESA) is "Crisis, Critique and Change." In accordance with this thematic RN21 especially invites papers on quantitative approaches on the contemporary economic crisis and on crisis and change in quantitative methodology. We welcome submissions on all quantitative issues, but especially encourage paper presentations on one of the following topics:

01RN21. **Measurement Quality and Measurement Equivalence**
02RN21. **Standardizing Variables for Cross-National Survey Research**
03RN21. **Experimental Methods and Simulation in Sociological Research**
04RN21 **Methods and Applications of Social Network Analysis**
05RN21. **Mixing Methods: Moving Beyond the Quantitative-Qualitative Divide**
06RN21. **Teaching Quantitative Methods**
07RN21. **Quantitative Methods** (open)

We are open for additional topics as long as they can be accommodated in the conference schedule. Colleagues from outside of Europe are of course welcome to submit abstracts and participate in the sessions.

20JS21JS28. RN21 Joint session with RN20 Qualitative Methods and with RN28 Society and Sports

Doing social research on sports. Methodological and empirical challenges
(Chairs: Alessandro Porrovecchio, Ajit Singh & Henning Best)

Within the sociology of sports there is relatively little problematisation of the different methodologies, which are currently available. It seems therefore important to analyze what has been achieved so far and what the future holds: this session is designed to mark out future directions for researchers interested in contesting/reformulating our understandings of knowledge production in the sociology of sport and physical culture. In order to contribute to these streams of research and to open new horizons for further investigation, we invite potential contributors to submit abstracts that elaborate experiences of empirical approaches to research on bodies, sports, and physical cultures, based on qualitative and/or quantitative strategies, as well as mixed methods. We are particularly interested in essays that expose the challenges, the emerging issues and the solutions in

combining methodologically innovative approaches and evaluation programs in order to analyze the representations and meanings of practices, identities, bodies, movements, and anatomies.

RN22 - Sociology of Risk and Uncertainty

Coordinators: Patrick Brown <p.r.brown@uva.nl>
Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Amsterdam
Anna Olofsson <Anna.Olofsson@miun.se>
Risk and Crisis Research Centre, Dept. of Social Sciences, Mid Sweden University

The Sociology of Risk and Uncertainty research network exists to stimulate sociological and interdisciplinary research and debate regarding how risk and uncertainty are perceived, constructed, managed and/or neglected by social actors – individuals and organisations – as well as the impact of these responses.

As with recent ESA conferences, we are not issuing a call only around specific streams and instead will develop several session themes around papers, which are related, based on the abstracts submitted. In this sense we welcome papers, which explore aspects of risk and uncertainty across a broad range of sociological and inter-disciplinary perspectives.

We thus encourage paper submissions across the usual broad spectrum of topics/themes, which include:

sense-making of risk; health risks; risk governance; risk and crime; professional approaches to risk; biographical risks; risk and emotions; trust; risk management and uncertainty; inequality and risk; risk, resilience and everyday life; and social theories of risk.

For these themes or other possibilities please submit to:

01RN22. **Sociology of Risk and Uncertainty** (open)

The main theme of the overall 2013 ESA conference is Crisis, Critique and Change and we also welcome papers, which touch more directly on these considerations, which might include ideas such as:

02RN22. **Risk and Social Movements**
03RN22. **Economies, Risk and Financial Crisis**
04RN22. **Public Protest, Risk and Regulation**
05RN22. **Risk Sub-politics and Political Engagement**
06RN22. **Reflexive-Modernisation and Policy-Making**
07RN22. **Risk, Violence and Policing**
08RN22. **The Media and Representations of Crisis**
09RN22. **Mobilizing Risk Theory in a Fluctuating World**

If you have any queries about the call, please feel encouraged to email the network chair.

RN23 – Sexuality

Coordinator: Andrew King <andrew.king@surrey.ac.uk>
University of Surrey, UK
Ana Cristina Santos <cristina@ces.uc.pt>
Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, Portugal

Crisis, Critique and Change: The Contribution of a Sociology of Sexuality

The theme of this year's conference is crisis, critique and change. The sociology of sexuality is well placed to address these issues. Firstly, it has provided critiques of reductionist, ahistoric accounts of sexuality that continue to emanate from academia, across a range of disciplines, and which pervade public discourse. Secondly, sociology has traditionally explored crisis and change, including those associated with sexuality, as both personal troubles and public issues. Thirdly, theoretically and methodologically, the sociology of sexuality has developed critical tools that challenge taken-for-granted assumptions and ways of being.

We invite papers to address any of the following special sessions or indeed those who feel that they would prefer to be in an open stream. Our network is growing and developing all the time and this conference represents a key forum to come together and celebrate the significant contribution of sociology to the study of sexuality.

01RN23. **Embodiment – differently-abled bodies, aesthetics and sexuality**
02RN23. **Hetero-sexualities**
03RN23. **Media, sexuality and representation**
04RN23. **Religion, spirituality and sexuality**
05RN23. **Sex work**
06RN23. **Sexual citizenship/sexual politics**
07RN23. **Sexuality across the life course**
08RN23. **Sexuality and critique**
09RN23. **Sexuality, abuse and violence**
10RN23. **Sexuality, families and relationships**
11RN23. **Queer/ing sexualities**
12RN23. **Theoretical and/or methodological critique and change**
13RN23. **Trans-sexualities**
14RN23. **Sexuality** (open)

23JS28. RN23 Joint session with RN28 Society and Sports

Sports, bodies and sexualities

(Chairs: Alessandro Porrovecchio & Raffaella Ferrero Camoletto)

Being expressions of cultural embodiment, both sexuality and sports can be analyzed as a mirror of societies' transformations. For this reason the analysis of sports and

sexuality can be a key to analyze changes in social interaction and collective representations.

In order to contribute to these streams of research and to open new horizons for further investigation, we invite papers aimed at both understanding the relationships between sports and sexualities, and using them as a tool to analyse broader social transformations. For example: how have sports and physical cultures built their specificities, in particular with relation to genders and sexual differences and consequently to body-related social norms? How have sports' institutions managed to include gender and sexual diversities (e.g. cases of intersexed and/or transgender athletes)? Which innovations can be observed in sport practices (techniques, dressing-codes, aesthetics, etc.) with relation to sexuality? To what extent have issues of sexual violence and homophobia amongst sport fans been successfully addressed? What are the contemporary challenges and opportunities when we consider the relationship between sports and sexuality? We encourage contributors to address questions of this sort, thus exploring the importance of gender and sexuality in sports' research, and vice versa, examining how sports matters in sexuality research.

RN24 - Science and Technology

Coordinators Katarina Prpić <katarina@idi.hr>
Institute for Social Research, Zagreb, Croatia
Harald Rohracher <rohracher@tugraz.at>
Department of Technology and Social Change, Linköping University, Sweden

Public Science, Corporate Science and Technology in Times of Crisis

The multi-faceted character of the present crisis means that its economic as well as social and political dimensions are felt in everyday life all over the world. At the same time, the crisis has been reflected in social discontent and protest, but also in intellectual critique. The traditional image of science and technology as the salutary tools of social and human progress and welfare has been fading in the public perception and in critical S&T studies.

In contrast to this social and scientific controversy or ambivalence, transnational (EU) and national science, technology and innovation policies are often perceived by power, political and business elites as the agents for crisis overcoming. Therefore (participatory) science governance models have become a crucial issue at the (trans)national level, not only politically but also socially and economically.

There is also a traditional dichotomy between non-profit (public) and for-profit (corporate) science, with potentially different impacts on European societies. This applies in particular to the gap between techno-economically developed countries and less developed post-socialist countries with predominant public sectors, or the turbulent southern (European) economies. On the other hand, the opposite social roles of the public and private sectors of S&T have been argued about. Some models and authors imply or claim that the relationship between these sectors is changing and that the private sector has become socially more open, accountable and transparent.

Thus the public - private sector issue is a techno-scientific as well as an economic and social question of the utmost importance, especially in crisis times. It includes the general and specific differences and similarities between the sectors in their knowledge production and evaluation, in their societal role, social organization and power distribution, in socio-cultural milieus, in research personnel composition and recruiting, motivating and rewarding, in career development etc.

The Sociology of Science and Technology Network (SSTNET) invites papers to its sessions which deal with the topics of the public and private S&T sectors, techno-economic and techno-scientific development, science and society relationships and (participatory) governance in crisis. Papers may also touch on any of the following general issues raising conceptual and/or empirical questions:

- the role of (public) science in a multi-faceted crisis
- knowledge production and social organization in public and/or private S&T sectors

- socio-technical change and development and the present crisis
- new trends and rhetoric in science and technology policies
- innovation agendas in the context of global economic competitiveness
- new and emerging techno-sciences
- the future of public science, university and academy
- intellectual property and other rights, S&T and social tension
- international cooperation in S&T and the crisis
- the scientific labour market, international mobility and gender issues
- resource allocation in crisis

Papers addressing these and other topics from a sociological, other social or interdisciplinary perspectives, are welcomed. PhD students' submissions are especially encouraged. Authors are invited to submit their abstracts to the general session. Specific sessions will be created a posteriori.

01RN24. **Science and Technology** (open)

RN25 - Social Movements

Coordinator: Nicole Doerr <nicole.dorr@eui.eu>
Ash Center for Democratic Governance and Innovation, University of California Irvine

The Conference theme Crisis, Critique and Change addresses what many of you may experience right now: that people in Europe live in interesting times. The Social Movements Research Network invites papers contributing to the sociology of social movements and empirical research on mobilisation addressing the conference theme: crisis, critique and change. Comparative work that connects theory and empirical analysis is particularly encouraged.

01RN25. **Social Movements** (open)

02RN25. **Mobilizing knowledge. Conflicts and struggles in the sectors of immaterial production**

(Chairs: Caterina Peroni & Alice Mattoni)

In the recent decades the immaterial sectors of production became a relevant site of conflicts and struggles both in the Global North and in the Global South. Workers engaged in the production of knowledge and culture in its varied declinations often mobilized in recent years in order to improve their working conditions and fight against economic cuts due to the ongoing economic crisis. But also to advance the recognition of knowledge and culture as a common good to be managed collectively and outside the logic of private and public regulations. Publishing houses, cinema productions, theatrical companies, public universities are just some of the spaces in which conflicts emerged in recent years, often at the local level of the urban environments. Frequently involving precarious workers, conflicts and struggles in the sectors of immaterial productions increasingly involve other social and economic categories that are positioned at the fluid margins of the labour markets: trainees, apprentices, free lances, and temporary workers amongst other. This panel aims at developing a critical discussion on conflicts and struggles in the sectors of immaterial production at the local, regional, national and transnational level. We encourage the submissions of papers grounded in empirical investigations that explore some of the following critical areas, when it comes to mobilizations involving knowledge and cultural workers: the meanings and imageries related to 'work' and 'labour' elaborated in the context of struggles; the use of specialized knowledge and skills acquired as knowledge and cultural workers to produce struggles; the elaboration of alternative imageries and the subversion of common meanings associated to some of the key terms in the sectors of immaterial productions - like for instance 'meritocracy', 'autonomy', 'freedom' ,'cooperation', 'creativity' - and, finally, the main features that characterize the struggles in the sectors of immaterial production, including discussions related to new forms of contention, their limitations and potentialities. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches are welcome.

03RN25. **Typologies of Political Violence**
(Chairs: Lorenzo Bosi & Niall O'Dochartaigh)

Political violence broadly defined, including guerrilla warfare, insurgency, terrorism, rebellion, revolution, rioting and civil war, can be distinguished in several ways, by the nature of the objectives; by the targets of attacks, by the repertoire of actions; by the organizational structure of groups. This panel will develop comparisons across different types of armed actors, underlining similarities and identifying differences. It aims to query the robustness of existing typologies and to contribute to the development of new and more robust typologies of political violence.
For these reasons we welcome papers that address three main issues: (1) conceptual and theoretical thinking about political violence, including refining existing definitions and typologies; (2) methodological reflections about how to deal with the subject matter and how to avoid the obstacles that have hindered previous research, from both a quantitative and qualitative perspective; (3) empirical comparative studies encompassing different types of conflicts and/or countries. We welcome submissions that deal with actor groups such as social and protest movements, terrorist groups, insurgencies and other non-state armed formations, and radicalizing state institutions.

04RN25. **Alter-IGOs: Encounters between International Organizations and Oppositional Movements**
(Chair: Thorsten Thiel)

The Alter-Globalization Movement and its successors have radically questioned the legitimacy of international institutions and proposed alternative ways to organize world politics. International organizations have responded diversely to this challenge. Some have tried to redesign their political processes, others have sought to evade the protesters or have attempted to rebrand their activities. This panel will analyze how interaction between IOs and social movements has changed in recent decades as well as the effects of recent crises and critiques from social movements. While existing research has often focussed on attempts to include civil society actors into decision-making processes, this panel has a broader perspective. We welcome papers investigating the interaction between social movements and international political institutions, including such matters as attempts by IOs to avoid inclusion or to depoliticize decisions; the critique, aims and potential of social movements with regard to international political institutions; what IOs do and why; how to account for the variety of their responses; whether and how these responses are coordinated and affected by the actions of other institutions; and what meta-trends are identifiable in the treatment of social movements. Contributions combining empirical research with theoretical and normative considerations are particularly welcome.

05RN25. **Crisis, Critique and Democracy in Social Movements**

This session explores how cultures of organizational decision-making and knowledge production in institutions are challenged and shaped by democracy in social

movements. The session also invites work that addresses critical work on democracy and democratic crises within social movemetn groups connecting theory with empirical analysis.

06RN25. **Social Movements and Emotions**

This session will be devoted to theorizing and analyzing social movements whose emotions or emotional repertoire complex goes beyond the "shame, pride and anger"-set. Contrasts between the emotion(s) attached to the self-image and the emotion(s) attached to the public image of a movement are also of interest.

07RN25. **A Global Dissenting Youth? Student movements and youth activism in the anti-austerity and anti-corporate mobilisations: relevance, role, strategies and effects**
(Chair: Lorenzo Zamponi & Joseba Fernández González)

When did the current cycle of global contention start? Can we consider it a single phenomenon or an articulated set of different and interrelated social facts? Which are the shared traits among episodes of collective action placed in different political contexts, cultural settings, social roots and goals? These and other questions are at the core of the contemporary debate on contentious politics, and we aim to contribute in addressing them focusing on a particular aspect that is common to most mobilisations of this cycle: the significant involvement of young people in collective action and in the politics of dissent. Our panel will focus on the student movement, as a social actor which has been active in different countries in the last years, and on youth activism, as a wide set of experiences and practises of contention which have played a relevant role in many different conflicts, contaminating and disseminating contents and forms of mobilisation. The wave of student mobilisation against the corporatisation of education and knowledge and the increasing precarity of work, in fact, is the immediate antecedent of the current wave of protests in Europe, and it might me argued that the contemporary anti-austerity movement discourse has been developing in that context. Furthermore, some scholars have already underlined the role of university campuses as a space for mobilisation and of student loans as a fundamental topic in the Occupy movement in the USA. But generational cleavages are visible also out of the education system, and youth activism has been considered relevant in all the *indignados* mobilisations, involving the so-called “generation of digital natives”. We invite empirical-oriented papers and interpretive analyses, aiming at building, through the lens of youth activism, a genealogy of the contemporary wave of mobilisation and to contribute to a better understanding of it.

08RN25. **Social Movements and Climate Change**

Global environmental issues like global warming, the loss of biodiversity, food security are at the centre of political and public debates and mobilization. This session is devoted to explore local, transnational and multi-level forms of activism and framing on these issues. Both case studies and comparative work are welcome.

09RN25. **Integrating Perspectives on Radicalization**
(Chairs: Christopher Daase & Nicole Deitelhoff)

Despite major advances in the last decade in social movement and terrorism research, we still know little about the pathways of radicalisation and de-radicalisation. While psychologists have mainly focused on individual-level factors, such as social milieus, sociologists have analysed group-level aspects, such as movement dynamics. Political scientists have attended principally to state and interstate-level factors, such as the vulnerability of particular political institutions and political opportunity structures in general. These different perspectives have generated valuable insights into different levels of radicalization, from the micro- through the meso- and to the macro-level. What is missing, however, is a systematic exploration of the linkages between micro-, meso- and macro-level factors in order to understand the processes of radicalisation. The panel addresses this shortcoming by inviting papers that tackle different processes of radicalization in social movements that explicitly combine these different perspectives.

11JS25. RN25 Joint session with RN11 Sociology of Emotions
Social Movements
(Chairs: Marianne van der Steeg & Jochen Kleres)

Since about a decade scholars investigating various social movements have increasingly paid attention to emotions. This session calls for papers highlighting emotions - in theorizing or empirical research. Papers are welcome, for example, on the role emotions (i) in constituting the identities of different types of activists and/or movements; (ii) in short-term protest as well as in initiating, sustaining and ending social movements; (iii) among by-standers and authorities regarding/engaging with the protest/movement; (iv) in protest/movement visuals and discourses; (v) in protest/movement rituals, individual narratives and collective mythmaking, etc. etc.

RN26 - Sociology of Social Policy and Social Welfare

Coordinator: Ingo Bode <ibode@uni-kassel.de>
University of Kassel, Germany

The aim of the RN26 (Sociology of Social Policy and Social Welfare network) is to provide a broad arena for the discussion, dissemination and development of research on all aspects of social policy and social welfare in Europe. Importantly, the network wants to make a difference by placing the emphasis on a sociological perspective on this topic. Its research agenda includes the theorizing, empirical analysis and evaluation welfare institutions, organisations and policies and how they connect with the living conditions of citizens. This embraces welfare provision in a broad sense, including fields such as social work or health care. For the 11th conference of the ESA, RN 26 suggests three thematic streams for its proceedings. For all streams, we welcome papers from scholars at various career stages (including doctoral students); however, papers should not be early stage sketches of research or PhD projects. One month prior to the conference (August 1), each presenter is required to send in at least a short version of his or her paper to the chairs of the RN. Each session will be accorded a moderator who, having read through the contributions, gives a short input covering all papers presented, in order to stimulate general discussion centering on common perspectives or distinctive differences displayed by these papers.

01RN26. **Sociological approaches to current problems and phenomena in the European welfare state**

Social policy and social welfare provision are addressed by various disciplines, and often by interdisciplinary approaches and research communities. However, from the perspective of sociologists, it appears crucial to understand the added-value provided by their own discipline if it comes to the analysis of problems and phenomena in the welfare state, particularly regarding recent developments across different societal spheres and social policy arenas. The two opening sessions of the proceedings of RN 26 during the 11th ESA conference shall provide theoretical and conceptual contributions that discuss the distinctiveness of sociological approaches to these problems and phenomena by clarifying the role of social theory and academic critique. The opening sessions should cover perspectives from various parts of Europe, also with regard to national traditions in sociological thinking about social policy and welfare provision

02RN26. **Crisis and downscaling in social welfare provision: Impact and implications**

The recent financial and/or economic crisis has affected European welfare states in various ways and at various degrees. In some parts of Europe, it seems to entail a ‘historic turn’ regarding the expansion of health and social welfare provision, materializing in a notable downscaling of social programs and ‘lean’ designs for welfare provision. Elsewhere, downscaling proceeds more implicitly, as the ‘supply

side' does not, or only partially, respond to rising demands (from the unemployed, marginalized groups, the frail elderly etc.). In the light of this, the challenge to the sociology of social policy is twofold: studying the impact of this development (concerning e.g. the discursive set-up underlying social policies or material outcomes in terms of social inequality) on the one hand, and wider implications regarding e.g. the cultural or socio-structural foundations of welfare states on the other. Papers contributed to these sessions should elucidate the afore-mentioned issues in order to enrich the capacity of the social sciences for the analysis of social welfare provision.

03RN26. **Understanding vulnerabilities in post-industrial European welfare states**

During the last decades we have seen a gradual shift in how sociologists think about and deal with social deprivation, from focusing on the living conditions and relative despair of specific groups or categories of individuals to emphasizing instead the dynamic forces or vulnerabilities producing social deprivation. The focus is gradually less on the 'end product' so to speak, and more on how social positions are produced. We invite papers that identify, explore and analyze vulnerabilities in the contemporary postindustrial European welfare states, and how such vulnerabilities are affected and shaped by different social processes, including the current financial crises. We also welcome analyses of how such vulnerabilities intersect and interplay in the production of social positions, in particular with respect to inequalities, deprivation and exclusion of various populations.

04RN26. **Sociology of Social Policy and Social Welfare** (open)

RN27 - Regional Network on Southern European Societies

Coordinator: Andrea Vargiu <larvanet@tin.it>
Sassari University, Italy

Social challenges in urban and rural areas in southern European societies

Global social changes all over Europe bring to the local communities new questions concerning the way to solve ancient problems and to promote sustainable solutions.

These challenges affect differently city centres, peripheral neighbourhoods as well as the countryside. Increasing threats within local life contexts demand new and traditional actors the ability of (re)interpreting the economic, political and socio-cultural trends in order to conduct their action by involving the local communities.

Given the present international situation, Southern Europe societies become a challenging area to discuss the future of our territories and how social forces react to common concerns.

We invite interested researchers to submit their proposals, particularly regarding the following topics:

01RN27. **Human mobility and social change**
02RN27. **Poverty and inequalities**
03RN27. **Territories and sustainability**
04RN27. **Urban renewal**
05RN27. **Living and leaving the countryside**
06RN27. **Communication and urban cultures**
07RN27. **Countryside Images**
08RN27. **Territories and arts in the context of crisis**
09RN27. **Sex in the cities**
10RN27. **Territories of violence**
11RN27. **Regional Network on Southern European Societies** (open)

Organizers will specially welcome proposals enabling comparability between Southern European countries or with other countries and regions.

RN28 - Society and Sports

Coordinator: Davide Sterchele <davide.sterchele@unipd.it>
University of Padua, Italy

Involving millions of European citizens, the emotions of sport and physical activity contribute to shape interaction models, accomplish socialization processes, express local, national and transnational identities and senses of belonging.

The Research Network 28 'Society and Sports' aims at encouraging and supporting research within this highly relevant field, serving as a forum for exchange, collaboration and sharing among sociologists of sport and those with overlapping interests.

Sports, physical activities and body cultures: Crisis, critique and change

Far from merely having an economical dimension, the crisis, which currently affects the European societies, poses new political and social challenges, opening the way to many possible transformations. Established practices and institutions may crumble and die and new configurations and alliances may arise.

As highlighted in the conference theme, two processes are at work. On the one hand, a systemic transformation has driven the shift from public to private power and adapted the state to capital markets. On the other hand, there has been a proliferation of vital types of critique too.

How are these dynamics reflected in the field of sports, physical activities and body cultures? How does the sphere of sport face the challenges coming from the financial crisis? What models for sport will be sustainable in the future? Are alternatives for the current sport policies necessary? To what extent are post-crisis developments in the context of sport specific when compared to the spheres of economics and politics? To what extent can be the evidence from sport transposed to other spheres of social and cultural life?

The RN-28 'Society and Sports' invites papers exploring these and other questions from all areas of the sociology of sport. Possible themes include but are not limited to:

01RN28. **Critical, creative and collaborative sports practices**
(Chair: Maddie Breeze)

This session explores shared interests and productive tensions at the intersection of sociologies of sport and social movements. Papers are welcomed especially, but not exclusively, that discuss research with radical, queer, resistant, self-organized, subcultural, DIY, non-profit, marginalized, liminal, or 'other' sports practices and identities. Over the past three decades sports sociologists have focused prolific attention on dynamics of; gender; class; ethnicity; sexuality; embodiment; age;

nationality and nation-hood; consumption; subculture; globalization; militarization; risk; subversion and resistance; environmentalism; representation; and international development in a wide variety of sports contexts.

Papers in this session will build on these rich precedents by centering sociological issues with sports contexts that overlap with activist practices of decolonization, queer politics and prefigurative social movements. Such sports practices respond to questions of increasing organizational size and complexity, media production and engagement, access to material resources, and self-representation, as well as internal issues of inclusion and exclusion, privilege and power; issues that are familiar to those in the field of social movements. The session is an opportunity for participants to share theoretical and empirical work broadly concerned with the critical and creative potential of sports practices and with the relationships between 'sport' and organization for social justice in the current crisis.

02RN28. **Sport, media and new media**

(Chair: Nicolas Delorme)

Sports and media are in a relationship of interdependence. Research in sociology and communication has focused on the analysis of this interdependence, but also on the information produced. Some authors have also examined the conditions of production of this specialized information. The evolution of technologies and practices, together with the arrival of new actors, has profoundly changed the relationship between sports and media, which become more complex over time.
In order to analyze these recent evolutions, the ESA research networks 'Sociology of Communication and Media Research' and 'Society and Sports' invite scholars to submit abstracts to the joint session on 'Sport, Media and New Media'. All papers exploring the multifaceted intersections between media and sport will be considered. Particularly welcome are contributions which focus on new media (e.g., Internet) and social networks (e.g., Twitter, Facebook). Topics might consider any of the following (but not limited to this list):

Sports journalism and gender equality
National/local identities
Media representations of race in sport
Journalistic discourses
Sports stars and sporting heroes
Communication strategies through media and social networks
Media and globalization
Sports advertising
Ethical issues
Research methodologies
Audience for media sports
Sports broadcasting/reporting
Sport in the age of the Internet

03RN28. **Sociological Theory and Sport: Back to the New Basics?**
(Chair: Ørnulf Seippel)

What counts as sociological theory differs widely (Abend 2008). For several years, sociology of sport has been dominated by what we could call grand theories (Bairner 2012), while the focus on various forms of what pace Merton has been termed middle range theories and more micro-oriented approaches has been neglected.
This can be considered as a limitation, both in general because what seems to be among the most interesting challenges and fruitful approaches within general sociology (Boudon 2003; Elster 2007; Fligstein and McAdam 2012; Hedström 2005; Prell 2012) is not taken up in sport studies, and because several sport phenomena have a character that fits the format of these types of theories very well.

In this session we welcome (i) papers on phenomena related to sports applying the types of theories we indicated above, (ii) papers on what theory in the sociology of sport should look like (also disagreeing with the claim made here), and, if possible: (iii) studies of the application of theoretical perspectives within the sociology of sport.

04RN28. **Crossing boundaries through sport events. How does it work?**
(Chair: Davide Sterchele, <davide.sterchele@unipd.it>)

Sport festivals and other community sport events are often organized to promote intercultural relations, gender equality, and social inclusion. These goals are not automatically achieved by sport itself, rather they depend on the way sport practice is organized, displayed, and integrated into a broader range of performative and expressive activities. While scholars are usually asked to evaluate (e.g. to measure) the events' impact, there is still a relative scarcity of theoretically underpinned research into the processes by which this impact can be generated.

This session invites papers that – besides evaluating to what extent sport events actually do promote inclusive social change – primarily examine how they (seek to) achieve this goal.

How do these events engender a liminal space which temporary de-structures and/or subverts the usual social categorisations, hierarchies, and representations? How does sport make a difference? Why are sport games often placed within a wider range of leisure and cultural activities? How does such an organizational feature contribute to foster sociability? Why is social mixing often encouraged by 'de-sportizing' the sport activities, for instance by partly downplaying their competitive dimension, fluidifying sporting categorizations (through gender- and generation-mixed activities), and breaking the separation between protagonists and spectators? How do these organizational strategies enhance participants' reflexivity? Which are their limits and failures? Ethnographic accounts, analytical frameworks and theoretical explanations of relevant exemplary cases will be welcome.

05RN28. **Society and Sports** (open)

05JS28. RN28 Joint session with RN5 Sociology of Consumptions

The Commercialization of Sport and Fitness

(Chairs: Roberta Sassatelli & Fabio Lo Verde)

Understood as a suggestive manifestation of consumer culture, the fitness boom is larger than fitness activities and has tapped into sport in innovative ways. The mixing of physical, sportive activities and popular culture has been envisioned through extreme rhetorical cliché, either celebration or comdenation. This often corresponds to disciplinary specialisations: physical education and medical practice have typically played the celebratory tune in contrast to sociology, history and gender studies. This session aims at going beyond such readings to take a proper sociological look at the sport, fitness and physical activities practices which are organized through commercial institutions and relations (of various sorts).

Marrying the sociology of sport and leisure with the sociology of consumption, the session will address critical questions such as: which institutional settings favour participation in sport and fitness activities? What are the advantages and shortcomings of commercial provision vis a vis public provision in the case of physical activities? Which kinds of relations are favoured in commercial fitness premises? Which values are promoted through sport and fitness practices as organized by commercial premises? How do trainers and trainees perceive and cope with commercialism? Which varieties of commercial relations can we discover in the field of fitness and sport activities, how do they differ and how do they compare with other commercial services? How does differentiation within the field respond to social boundaries (gender, class, ethnicity) without it? To what extent the "law of the market" explains the cultural dynamic in the fitness and sport activities? Papers should ideally address key relevant theoretical issues through empirical research.

07JS28. RN28 Joint session with RN7 Sociology of Culture

Sports and culture: participation alike?

(Chairs: Koen Breedveld; Gerbert Kraaykamp & Koen van Eijck)

Sports and culture may at first appear to be quite different practices, yet a closer look reveals that they actually have great deal in common. Both are free time activities that are heavily supported by governments (as merit goods, and because of their acclaimed external effects), both are increasingly commercialized, both correlate heavily with social status (education, income), and both experience difficulties in reaching out to new groups (youngsters, ethnic minorities, low SES). In fact, analyses show that participation in sports and culture are often correlated, and that non-participation clusters among the same groups.

In this session, we bring research on participation in sport and in culture together. By comparing theoretical perspectives, methodologies and research outcomes, we aim to improve our understanding of differences in participation and of the underlying causes (motives, structures) and to contribute to the discourse and research on participation in sports as well as in culture.

The session is open to all researchers, both quantitative and qualitative, drawing on large scale surveys as well as on smaller case-studies (in depth interviews, best practices). The aim is to discuss papers that are based on sound empirical research, and that are guided by clear theoretical perspectives.

11JS28. RN28 Joint session with RN11 Sociology of emotions

Sport and Emotions

(Chairs: Christopher R. Matthews; Lone Friis Thing & Sven Ismer Sven)

Research within the sociology of sport has attempted to draw out the significance of emotional sensations. While researchers whom explore the emotions have often highlighted the place sports and physical cultures occupy within our lives. This joint session proposes to draw together colleagues who, although sharing many conceptual and theoretical linkages, may not have previously made explicit links to each others substantive areas. We anticipant colleagues presenting papers which draw on sociological theories of the emotions to make sense of physical activity, health, fitness, sport, risk and physical cultures. However, we also welcome papers which explore the emotions and sport more broadly in theoretical, conceptual and empirical sense. The aim here is to enable colleagues whom research in different substantive areas to bring their various experiences and knowledges together in order contribute to the advancement of both sub-disciplines.

15JS28. RN28 Joint session with RN15 Global, Transnational and Cosmopolitan Sociology

Glocalisation, Cosmopolitanism, Nationalism and Sport

(Chairs: Renan Petersen-Wagner & Angel Manuel Ahedo Santisteban)

'As more processes show less regard for state boundaries – people shop internationally, love internationally, marry internationally, research internationally, grow up and are educated internationally (that is multi-lingually), live and think transnationally, that is combine multiple loyalties and identities in their lives – the paradigm of societies organized within the framework of the nation-state inevitably loses contact with reality.' (Beck, 2000, p. 80). With this open statement from Ulrich Beck, it is possible to envision how the idea of nation-state society has been challenged lately in sociology not only through his cosmopolitan theory, but also by a myriad of approaches as network society (Manuel Castells), mobile society (John Urry), glocalisation theory (Roland Robertson), and McDonaldisation theory (George Ritzer), between many others. In this regard, this call for papers is interested in both empirical and theoretical contributions that look into the role and characteristics of contemporaneous nation-state and nationalism within professional sport. What means to represent and support a country? Whose country to represent and support in case of multiple nationalities? What means to have multiple loyalties? How solidarity and social movements occur across political national borders? How mobility of coaches and athletes challenge the notion of a national team play/spirit? These are examples of questions that could be addressed, but are not an exclusive list. Special attention will be given to papers dealing with sport megaevents, which

still confronts nation-states as Olympic Games, World Cups, and more regional events as European and Commonwealth Games.

16JS28. RN28 Joint session with RN16 Sociology of Health and Illness

Gender, Health and Physical Activity

(Chairs: Oli Williams & Ellen Annandale)

The recent 'obesity epidemic' currently afflicting affluent societies around the world has prompted a focus on 'healthy citizenship'. This has stimulated a lifestyle-focused approach to reducing the collective waistline of societies across the globe as seen in the focus on diets, behaviours considered to be unhealthy (e.g. smoking and alcohol consumption) and raising physical activity levels. This session will focus on how, and in what ways, gender both influences, and is influenced by, physical activity and what is understood as being 'healthy'. Therefore, it offers an opportunity to consider the ways in which the gendered body is implicated in this most modern of crises.

We invite empirical and theoretical papers addressing such issues as:

- The gendering of exercise and health behaviours.
- The gendered construction of the healthy and active body.
- The perception of 'healthy lifestyles' and the performance of gender.
- The relationship between health, physicality and the construction of gendered identities.

19JS28. RN28 Joint session with RN19 Sociology of Professions

Managing competitiveness in working/professional environments: exploring elite sports

(Chairs: Patrick Mignon & Ruth McDonald)

Elite sport is a paradigmatic example of those very competitive arenas where positions at the summit are limited to a small number of actors, which accumulate prizes and reputation. Access to these positions goes through selections and trials which suppose the mobilization of different kind of resources to face pressure of competition, uncertainty of sporting results and career achievement, rivalry between peers and secure social promotion. Division of labor between specialists, team work, technologies of transformation (physical or psychological) are means which are set up by coaches and performance directors but athletes build their own support system through psychological techniques, religious exercises and beliefs or social networks.

Through this research of success, elite sport shows tension between functional division of labor and claims for authority on professional fields or sharing of outcomes, individual achievement and necessity of collective organization.

This session takes the study of elite sport as a basis to enable scientific exchange with other domains of sociology which analyse working/professional environments and actors – like for instance artists, elite scientists or medical specialists – in areas dominated by high competiveness and impressive inequalities.

20JS28. RN28 Joint session with RN20 Qualitative Methods

Sport and the Visual: New Developments and Opportunities

(Chairs: Roger Penn & Ajit Singh)

In recent years there has been an enormous increase in the use of visual data within sociology. This has taken broadly two paths. The first has involved the development of analyses of visual data that have been constructed externally in the form of photographs, video, text, film, television and graffiti. The second involves the production of visual data by sociologists themselves as part of their research activity. This has become much easier with the advent of digital cameras and camcorders.

This 'visual turn' has raised a wide range of interesting questions, both of a methodological nature and from a broad theoretical angle. It also raises important ethical questions concerning the legality or appropriateness of such visual imagery. Since sport generates social interactions, which are largely based on physical expressions and bodily movements, it constitutes a privileged field for the development of visual sociology. Hence, this session will aim to bring together sociologists who work in this area in relation to sport. Themes of interest will include substantive analyses, as well as methodological issues (particularly how to break out of the 'quantitative-qualitative' divide) and theoretical contributions.

23JS28. RN28 Joint session with RN23 Sexuality

Sports, bodies and sexualities

(Chairs: Alessandro Porrovecchio & Raffaella Ferrero Camoletto)

Being expressions of cultural embodiment, both sexuality and sports can be analyzed as a mirror of societies' transformations. For this reason the analysis of sports and sexuality can be a key to analyze changes in social interaction and collective representations.

In order to contribute to these streams of research and to open new horizons for further investigation, we invite papers aimed at both understanding the relationships between sports and sexualities, and using them as a tool to analyse broader social transformations. For example: how have sports and physical cultures built their specificities, in particular with relation to genders and sexual differences and consequently to body-related social norms? How have sports' institutions managed to include gender and sexual diversities (e.g. cases of intersexed and/or transgender athletes)? Which innovations can be observed in sport practices (techniques, dressing-codes, aesthetics, etc.) with relation to sexuality? To what extent have issues of sexual violence and homophobia amongst sport fans been successfully addressed? What are the contemporary challenges and opportunities when we consider the relationship between sports and sexuality? We encourage contributors to address questions of this sort, thus exploring the importance of gender and sexuality in sports' research, and vice versa, examining how sports matters in sexuality research.

28JS33A. RN28 Joint session with RN33 Women's and Gender Studies

Gender and sexual harassment at work and in leisure time (sport)

(Chair: Kari Fasting & Elina Oinas)

Violence against women is a worldwide problem. It occurs in all regions, countries, societies and cultures. It affects women irrespective of income, class, race or ethnicity. According to the UN General Assembly the many forms of violence to which women are subject include: sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work and in educational institutions, and today we can also add sport to this list. UN documents define gender-based violence as a violation of women's human rights and a form of discrimination that prevents women from participating fully in society, and fulfilling their potentials as human beings.

Research on sexual harassment was first undertaken in the workplace and in the educational system where it seems to be very widespread. Different European studies place the proportion of women experiencing workplace sexual harassment at between 45 and 81 per cent. Prevalence figures from sport vary between 17 and 56%.

The studies on gender and sexual harassment in sport have drawn upon definitions, theories and methods used in workplace studies. It would therefore be interesting to gather researchers from both of these environments to present and discuss the latest empirical and/or theoretical and methodological scientific work in these areas. Depending on the people interested in contributing to the symposium, it could be narrowed down to such areas as: prevalence, types of impacts, prevention, theories, as well as methodological and ethical challenges.

28JS33B. RN28 Joint session with RN33 Women's and Gender Studies

Being a member of the team. Sports and gender relations

(Chairs: Oktay Aktan; Diana Lengersdorf & Michael Meuser)

In team sports, the selection of a player for a team is not merely a technical decision. The player who can cope and harmonize with the collective team identity is chosen by the coach. Being suitable or to fit into the team is also a question of gender. In a homo-social dimension, especially among men, there is the question of how the process of choosing or to be chosen (re)produce a hierarchy of masculinities. In a hetero-social dimension the gender segregation is established from the beginning of the organized sport competitions, which harshly distinguishes the male and female teams and championships from each other. On the other hand, the formation of a team i.e. the constitution of collectivity for instance in amateur leisure sports and/or sports in schools can/may turn out to be a question of negotiation.

With this in mind, we intend to organize a network session between sport and gender studies, to discuss the reflections of both intra- and inter-gender relations in sports on the progressive re-constellation of "gender" perception in society. The current social scientific approach of intersectionality including other dimensions of social inequality, such as ethnicity, milieu, religion etc. will also be of particular interest in our session.

04JS28JS30. RN28 Joint session with RN4 Sociology of Children and Childhood and RN30 Youth and Generation

Facets of participation in childhood and youth: Exploring sport participation

(Chairs: Leena Haanpää; Aurelie Mary & Tom Cockburn)

Organized sport plays an important role in the development of today's children and youth. However, drop out in sports is a growing phenomenon and an international cause of worry. This is a multifaceted phenomenon and seldom there is just one reason behind the decision of attrition. One of the major causes is time allocation. Time spent in sports competes with time spent for other daily activities, mainly school, studying/work, friends and other hobbies. Furthermore, the amount of sports trainings and the long trips to the trainings bring chronological pressure.

Particularly high is the withdrawal rate of adolescents. The existing literature suggests that the major reason for drop out lies in the fact that organized – both community, school, and privately run – sports actors cannot respond to the needs of adolescents. The early puberty is a critical turning point concerning the physical activity.

Drop out session welcomes all researchers interested in sports participation to join the session. Both empirical and theoretical papers focusing on issues such as:

- The relationship between sports/ physical activity participation and time allocation
- Sports/physical activity and youth drop out -phenomenon
- Reasons for sports/physical activity participation and non-participation

07JS28JS34. RN28 Joint session with RN7 Sociology of Culture and RN34 Sociology of Religion

Sport and religion/spirituality

(Chairs: Davide Sterchele; Stef Aupers & Hubert Knoblauch)

Whereas the analogy between sport and religion has been criticized by many scholars mainly because of the lack (or low relevance) of the transcendent dimension in traditional sport practices, the recent sociological elaborations of the concept of spirituality seems to provide new interesting tools for interpreting the emerging forms of bodily movement. At the same time, the study of the analogies between traditional sports and institutionalized religions still generates relevant sociological insights.

In order to contribute to these streams of analysis and to open new horizons for further studies, the ESA research networks 'Sociology of Culture', 'Society and Sports', and 'Sociology of Religion', invite potential contributors to submit abstracts to the joint session on 'Sport and religion/spirituality'. The session will thus provide a forum for exchange and sharing among sociologists of culture, sport and religion, who deal with these themes from different but overlapping perspectives.

11JS20JS28. RN28 Joint session with RN11 Sociology of emotions and RN20 Qualitative Methods

Emotions, Objectification and Reflexivity in Qualitative Body and Sport Research

(Chairs: Monica Aceti, Haifa Tlili, Sven Ismer & Katarina Jacobsson)

We invite researchers working on subjects that engage the body in situations of various interactions (physical, sports, arts, in professional or leisure situation) to question their practices and their emotional commitment in their field.

Three perspectives will be favoured.

• Discuss the opportunities, limitations and bias of different versions of participant observation. One of the main issues is to question the researcher's choice when faced with the challenging dialectic of subjective and emotional connection to the field and the aim of "axiological neutrality" required by the scientific posture. An object held at a distance or "blindness" in the field? Therefore, we will question the different types and occurrences of ethnocentrism, androcentrism an hegemonic Doxa which very often remain invisible.

• Take the measurement, in the objectification work, on the importance of autobiographical determinations, in order to clarify the researcher's situated point of view (age, sexuality, social class, sex, race, etc.). We will examine in particular the heuristic advantages which this involvement can contribute to the construction of a scientific object or on the contrary, it may misrepresent the content.

• The emotions of the researcher in the field have a crucial impact on the way he or she perceives reality which has been widely neglected by methodological debates. We encourage contributions that reflect on the researcher's affectivity and its impact on the collection and interpretation of data.

Ultimately, we invite the presenters to make a reflexive return on their research subject by shifting the focus on the social, cultural, spatiotemporal or even, in connection with biographical transformations (accidents, maternity, mourning, etc.) or structural events (institutional changes, crisis, disaster, etc.).

20JS21JS28. RN28 Joint session with RN20 Qualitative Methods and with RN21 Quantitative Methods

Doing social research on sports. Methodological and empirical challenges

(Chairs: Alessandro Porrovecchio, Ajit Singh & Henning Best)

Within the sociology of sports there is relatively little problematisation of the different methodologies, which are currently available. It seems therefore important to analyze what has been achieved so far and what the future holds: this session is designed to mark out future directions for researchers interested in contesting/reformulating our understandings of knowledge production in the sociology of sport and physical culture. In order to contribute to these streams of research and to open new horizons for further investigation, we invite potential contributors to submit abstracts that elaborate experiences of empirical approaches to research on bodies, sports, and physical cultures, based on qualitative and/or quantitative strategies, as well as mixed methods. We are particularly interested in

essays that expose the challenges, the emerging issues and the solutions in combining methodologically innovative approaches and evaluation programs in order to analyze the representations and meanings of practices, identities, bodies, movements, and anatomies.

RN29 - Social Theory

Coordinator: Csaba Szaló <szalo@mail.muni.cz>
Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic

The conference sessions of the Social Theory Research Network offer the opportunity to confront sociological theories, which attempt to understand by means of the concepts of crisis, critique and change our contemporary world. The conference theme assumes that it is not merely historical and political problems that are being raised by crisis, critique and change, but theoretical questions which are challenging us this day to search for an answer. Participants are encouraged to bring up a critical perspective on topics related to both classical and contemporary social theory. Thematic sessions will be arranged on the basis of papers submitted and themes proposed, but participants are invited to submit their abstracts also to already established specific session: (a) Critical Theory; (b) Pragmatic Sociology; (c) Cultural Sociology; (d) Poststructuralism and Sociology.

01RN29. **Critical Theory**
02RN29. **Pragmatic Sociology**
03RN29. **Cultural Sociology**
04RN29. **Poststructuralism and Sociology**
05RN29. **Social theory** (open)

18JS29. RN29 Joint session with RN18 Sociology of the Media and Communication

Social Theory and Media Sociology Today

(Chair: George Pleios and Csaba Szalo)

This joint session of RN18 and RN29 focuses on the intersection of Social Theory and Sociology of the Media and Communication. It is interested in contributions that focus on one or more of the following questions:

What are the best social theories that sociology provides for understanding contemporary society that is undergoing transitions and crises? What is the role of the media and communication in such contemporary social theories? Which of these theories do we need for understanding society and the media in the current times of crisis and change?

How can one best theorize various societal phenomena (such as: the relationship of structures and agency, power, domination, class, inequality, stratification, violence, struggles, capitalism, the state, crisis, critique, societal change, revolution, social movements, modernity, space, time, the public sphere, democracy, globalization, ideology, hegemony, the self, identity, culture, racism, gender, the relationship of the private and the public, etc) and then use these theoretical concepts for theorizing and understanding the role of the media in contemporary society that is experiencing crisis and manifold changes?

29JS36. RN36 Joint session with RN29 Social theory

European integration revisited: from teleological to critical approach

(Chair: tbc)

We want to bring together younger researchers and prominent scholars, so that they have a chance to share their thoughts and views and collaborate in future. Comparative studies can be one of main foci of the collaboration.

RN30 - Youth and Generation

Coordinator: Tracy Shildrick <t.a.shildrick@tees.ac.uk>
Teesside University, UK

It is becoming clear that young people are feeling some of the most damaging effects of the current global recession and economic crisis. We hear much talk of a new 'lost generation' and in many countries evidence is emerging which suggests that this younger generation will be the first to experience a decline in living standards compared to that of their parents. At the same time, the long standing view that young people also impose risks on wider societies, though their actions, behaviours and lifestyle choices, remains high on many political agendas. We are seeing too, that many young people, as well as older groups, are taking to the streets in noisy and sometimes violent protest at government spending cuts. Youth researchers have long been skilled at demonstrating the complex ways in which various inequalities impact on young people's transitions to adulthood and now researchers are starting to directly address such questions in the context of the current crisis.

We invite the submission of papers which address any aspects of young people's identities and experiences but would encourage those that reflect specifically in some way on the current economic crisis (both current and into the future). The following are indicative suggestions:

01RN30. **Global crisis and recession and its impact on young people**
02RN30. **Young people's responses to the global crisis**
03RN30. **Social divisions**
04RN30. **Social mobility**
05RN30. **Poverty and social exclusion**
06RN30. **Youth cultures and youth identities**
07RN30. **Young people and 'political participation' in Europe**
08RN30. **Education and inequality**
09RN30. **Employment, unemployment and under-employment**
10RN30. **Culture, consumption and leisure (including drugs and 'criminal careers')**
11RN30. **Multiculturalism, ethnicity and migration**
12RN30. **Mobility and place**
13RN30. **Health and well-being**
14RN30. **Gender and sexuality**
15RN30. **Youth and Generation** (open)

04JS28JS30. RN30 Joint session with RN04 Sociology of Children and Childhood and RN28 Society and Sports

Facets of participation in childhood and youth: Exploring sport participation

(Chairs: Leena Haanpää; Aurelie Mary & Tom Cockburn)

Organized sport plays an important role in the development of today's children and youth. However, drop out in sports is a growing phenomenon and an international cause of worry. This is a multifaceted phenomenon and seldom there is just one reason behind the decision of attrition. One of the major causes is time allocation. Time spent in sports competes with time spent for other daily activities, mainly school, studying/work, friends and other hobbies. Furthermore, the amount of sports trainings and the long trips to the trainings bring chronological pressure.
Particularly high is the withdrawal rate of adolescents. The existing literature suggests that the major reason for drop out lies in the fact that organized – both community, school, and privately run – sports actors cannot respond to the needs of adolescents. The early puberty is a critical turning point concerning the physical activity.

Drop out session welcomes all researchers interested in sports participation to join the session. Both empirical and theoretical papers focusing on issues such as:

- The relationship between sports/ physical activity participation and time allocation
- Sports/physical activity and youth drop out -phenomenon
- Reasons for sports/physical activity participation and non-participation

RN31 - Ethnic Relations, Racism and Antisemitism

Coordinator: Ben Gidley <ben.gidley@compas.ox.ac.uk>
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At Torino 2013 conference we will hold sessions that focus on theoretical, methodological and empirical aspects of research on racism and antisemitism, especially in a comparative framework. The network's perspective is to bridge the divide between the understanding of antisemitism and of racism, exploring the correspondences, contiguities and contrasts across the divide. Our over-arching question is to understand what are the material conditions, social contexts and other conditions shaping variations in antisemitism, racism and other forms of intolerance, across time and across different European and global contexts. The general theme of the ESA conference as a whole is Crisis, Critique and Change and we particularly invite papers that address this theme. We propose sessions, which will address the theme in the following way.

Crisis: What new configurations of racism and antisemitism are arising with the crisis? Does crisis necessarily give rise to increased racism and xenophobia? What are the specific conditions under which it might do so? Are there specific forms of xenophobia and intolerance, which flourish in urban contexts?

Critique: How can sociology's critique deepen our understanding of racisms? How does sociology's critique relate to social critiques developed by both emancipatory and reactionary social movements? In particular, what are the different forms of denial and disavowal, which structure contemporary racisms? For example, how are European histories of racism and genocide denied or repressed; how are new manifestations of racism disavowed or projected elsewhere? How do social critiques from the historic left contest, intersect or converge with critiques from the historic right? Are there forms of anti-capitalist critique emerging with the crisis that might enable rather than combat intolerance? What can sociology of racism bring to an understanding of populism?

Change: What relationships with the past structure contemporary forms of intolerance? How does social memory (and its repression) contribute both to the perpetuation of intolerance and to its critique? How are old antisemitic motifs used against new groups? How do changing forms of intolerance illuminate the changing constitution of the political across Europe?

We are especially interested in papers that contribute to a European sociology of racisms: that is, to an understanding that exceeds methodological and conceptual nationalism, enables a comparative focus across European contexts, and captures the specificity of European forms and traditions of racism. We are particularly interested in papers that contribute to the development of more robust methodological tools for measuring and analysing antisemitism and racism in this comparative context.

01RN31. **Ethnic Relations, Racism and Antisemitism** (open)

16JS31JS35. RN31 Joint session with RN16 Sociology of Health and Illness and RN35 Sociology of Migration

On disadvantaged populations within health care systems in Contemporary Europe: the case of migrants and ethnic minorities

(Chairs: Kàtia Lurbe - Puerto & Anders Petersen)

The current economic recession and political crisis are being used as arguments to states to cut social welfare. In this context, health disparities between socio-economic groups are widening; healthcare rights are diminishing. The first populations targeted by these cutting politics seem to be deprived migrants and, in a more indirect way, ethnic minorities. Discourses on the supposed economic burden of these populations for European healthcare systems are continuously leaked by the media, but also how professionals and civil organisations are claiming for civil disobedience. How far can these be seen as a direct consequence of economic recession and political crises? What new (?) morality discourses are rising to justify the new *colored* frontiers within European health systems? What are the actual life stories of persons experiencing such crises in different parts of Europe? And how should we study them, what novel and innovative theories and methods are called for?

RN32 - Political Sociology

Coordinators: Virginie Guiraudon <virginie.guiraudon@sciences-po.fr>
Univeristy Sciences-Po Paris, France
Hans-Jörg Trenz <trenz@hum.ku.dk>
Unversity of Copenhagen, Denmark

On occasion of the 2013 ESA General Conference in Torino the political sociology network will offer again a forum for debate on the ongoing transformation of political order and authority in Europe and beyond. It invites general contributions in the fields of citizenship, governance and political institutions, political attitudes, political communication, forms of political participation, democracy and democratisation. The thematic focus will be on how the 2008 crisis and its aftermaths have redefined the ways citizens interact with the state. We are particularly interested in (a) how vulnerable groups of society interact with the welfare state and in the representational functions of civil society organisations at different levels of governance; (b) the emergence of new cleavages and their political expression; (c) the impact of the crisis on attitudes towards ethnic minorities and migrants and the resurgence of right-wing populist movements; (c) changes in the structure of political communication, the role of the new and social media and their impact on political legitimacy.

01RN32. **The Aftermath of the 2008 Financial Crisis and International Civil Society**

We are interested in presentations, which explore the impact of the crisis on international civil society. The 2008 crisis and its aftermath affected in multiple ways and often undermined the legitimacy of supranational and international organisations such as the EU and the World Bank. This has in turn affected the role and functions of international civil society groups interacting with them. Secondly, declining donors' budgets have negatively impacted the viability of several civil society organisations in both their advocacy and service delivery functions. Thirdly, certain civil society groups such as those combating racism and xenophobia have also directly been affected by the cultural consequences of the crisis. For instance, mounting right-wing populism and mounting social rivalry within EU Member States for resources of the welfare state have undermined the political opportunities of these civil society organisations. In this context, presentations will explore the changing roles, resources and cultural framings of international civil society.

02RN32. **Citizens' resilience in Times of Crisis**

How are the meaning and the practice of citizenship renegotiated in times of crisis? The multiple crises of Europe have arguably stretched the idea of European citizenship as a stabilizer of an integrated European social, economic and political space beyond its limits. Instead of economic and social harmonization, the Euro crisis has exposed the thinness of European citizenship and the seemingly insurmountable differences that divide the people of Europe. Has citizenship now come to symbolize again the cleavages and tensions among the people in Europe? Or can we observe that citizens, who are most affected from crisis, develop new forms of activism in political life? Are there new forms of activating European or transnational citizenship

rights in times of crisis, e.g. through the boost of social mobility (e.g. young people moving to the North) or through the emergence of new movements of social and political protest? The panel seeks to explore the conditions under which crisis perceptions and responses either lead to a new re-nationalising politics of exclusive rights and belonging or facilitate a new politics of transnational civil society that asks for the extension of rights, participation and democratic control of economic governance.

03RN32. **The Populist Radical Right in Europe in the Aftermath of the Crisis**

The rise and establishment of populist radical right parties in Europe is no more a new phenomenon. Yet, the economic and financial crisis and the dismantling of the welfare state have demonstrated how so far "free zones" in Northern and Southern Europe have been affected by radical right wing populism (e.g. the rise of the Greek "Golden Dawn"), and the decline of old industrial areas goes on strengthening classical national-populism like that of the National Front in France. Nevertheless, the impact of capitalist modernization has always been necessary, but not sufficient to understand and explain the extreme/radical right and populism. Cultural issues turned against migrants build the core of these movements, if linked to religious difference in liberal society or to the ethnicization of status politics for "modernization losers". Hence, this panel wants to analyze the simultaneity and the relations between these economic and cultural issues. Thus, it focuses on cross-cutting conflicts in the new cleavage structure of national party systems in Europe, where the populist right with its nationalistic and protectionist positions is the spearhead of a larger renationalization process directed against positions of supranational and global integration. Comparative contributions stressing the correspondent similarities of these parties and movements in Western and Eastern Europe are as welcome as those which underline regional and national differences in case studies.

04RN32. **Urban segregation and citizenship of immigrants and young people of immigrant descent in Europe**

One can surmise that the economic and financial crisis has amplified the already growing urban segregation in European cities. This spatial form of exclusion has become particularly visible before and within periods of socio-economic vulnerability, for instance in the French riots of 2005 and those of London in 2011. Immigrants and young people of immigrant descent are particularly concerned by urban segregation in Europe, as they constitute a large part of the urban underclass. Their living conditions are not only characterized by residential and school segregation, but also by political exclusion, although they often have full citizenship. In this context, this panel focuses on the political dimension of urban segregation. It is interested in representative democracy, i.e. in the voting behaviour of naturalized immigrants and young people of immigrant descent (party choice, ethnic electoral lists, low voter turnout, etc.). It is also interested in the forms of participatory democracy in poor neighbourhoods, where civil society organizations are weak, and (the absence of) citizenship becomes manifest in the participation in associations, in (political) violence, in the withdrawal into the private sphere and also in religious

radicalism. What does citizenship and political participation of immigrants and young people of immigrant descent in poor neighbourhoods mean? Which are the relations between the political choices of exit (e.g. withdrawal), voice (e.g. riots) and loyalty (e.g. voting)? The panel is interested in either case studies or comparative analyses conducted in European cities.

05RN32. **Social Media and Public Opinion: Conceptual and Empirical Challenges**

The notion of "social media" has come to identify the public space and communication process on the Web in which the former audience of traditional media takes part in terms of self-expression, interaction, content production, and online action. Therefore, social media are also a new space both for the formation and expression of public opinion and for online political participation. However, contrary to traditional public opinion polls, social media – especially blogs and microblogs like Twitter – entail self-selection, i.e. individuals actively willing to express their opinions and to participate. New "big data" research techniques, such as blog sentiment analysis, are monitoring opinion trends on the web concerning salient political issues on a daily basis. This engenders a new potential conflict between social media opinion and poll-based public opinion about which should be considered the legitimate and politically more influential form of public opinion. Nonetheless, opinion trends as seized via social media and opinion polls might also disclose roughly convergent results and public orientations. The economic crisis over the past four years, in Europe and beyond, is providing an extraordinary case for the analysis of citizens' political opinions and reactions via these two different channels. This session is especially interested in papers that analyze cases of possible divergence/convergence between these competing forms of public opinion.

06RN32. **Crisis and Change in Northern Europe: From Nordic welfare systems to welfare chauvinism?**

The Nordic welfare system, which is commonly underpinned by comprehensive labour force participation, promotion of gender equality, egalitarian and far–reaching levels of redistribution and benefits, and comprehensive fiscal policy, has been confronted with the sweeping wave of neo–liberal ism and economic globalization. Even more so, the ongoing economic crisis has had a polarizing effect also in the Nordic context (particularly in Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden). It has been accompanied by the emergence of strong appeals for exclusionary politics, such as the bold emergence of radical right populist parties at the forefront of parliamentary politics across the region, and the sharpening of the debate about the future of the Nordic model of welfare state. With this in mind, this panel proposal should reunite papers that explore the emerging political cleavage along the nationalism vs. cosmopolitanism value dimension. Particular emphasis is put on the emerging dichotomy between particularist nativism (the narrow definition of the modern Nordic societies as welfare chauvinistic projects), on the one hand, and universalist cosmopolitanism (the integrative and accommodating definition of the welfare state in the age of globalization), on the other.

07RN32. **Political Sociology** (open)

RN33 - Women's and Gender Studies

Coordinators: Maria Carmela Agodi <agodi@unina.it>
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RN33 promotes international research into social inequalities and the regimes of power that shape gender relations as well as symbolic constructions and representations of masculinity and femininity in the past and at present. Research should address the ruptures and non-synchronic developments in social reality, especially among European societies and within Europe as a whole with its nested and gendered concept of citizenship. While gender equality is a general aim of European policies, women are still empirically disadvantaged on a large scale. Moreover, differences in representation and social inequalities among women in European societies are important issues of social research. The RN invites for sending abstracts on issues about the contradictions, paradoxes and changes of the existing gender order in Europe, especially in the situation of the ongoing financial and social crisis.

The activities of RN 33 at the Torino Conference 2013 will be organized in thematic sessions that will be identified after the deadline for individual proposals in February 2013.

01RN33. **Women's and Gender Studies** (open)

28JS33A. RN33 Joint session with RN28 Society and Sports

Gender and sexual harassment at work and in leisure time (sport)

(Chair: Kari Fasting & Elina Oinas)

Violence against women is a worldwide problem. It occurs in all regions, countries, societies and cultures. It affects women irrespective of income, class, race or ethnicity. According to the UN General Assembly the many forms of violence to which women are subject include: sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work and in educational institutions, and today we can also add sport to this list. UN documents define gender-based violence as a violation of women's human rights and a form of discrimination that prevents women from participating fully in society, and fulfilling their potentials as human beings.

Research on sexual harassment was first undertaken in the workplace and in the educational system where it seems to be very widespread. Different European studies place the proportion of women experiencing workplace sexual harassment at between 45 and 81 per cent. Prevalence figures from sport vary between 17 and 56%.

The studies on gender and sexual harassment in sport have drawn upon definitions, theories and methods used in workplace studies. It would therefore be interesting to gather researchers from both of these environments to present and discuss the latest empirical and/or theoretical and methodological scientific work in these areas. Depending on the people interested in contributing to the symposium, it could be narrowed down to such areas as: prevalence, types of impacts, prevention, theories, as well as methodological and ethical challenges.

28JS33B. RN33 Joint session with RN28 Society and Sports

Being a member of the team. Sports and gender relations

(Chairs: Oktay Aktan; Diana Lengersdorf & Michael Meuser)

In team sports, the selection of a player for a team is not merely a technical decision. The player who can cope and harmonize with the collective team identity is chosen by the coach. Being suitable or to fit into the team is also a question of gender. In a homo-social dimension, especially among men, there is the question of how the process of choosing or to be chosen (re)produce a hierarchy of masculinities. In a hetero-social dimension the gender segregation is established from the beginning of the organized sport competitions, which harshly distinguishes the male and female teams and championships from each other. On the other hand, the formation of a team i.e. the constitution of collectivity for instance in amateur leisure sports and/or sports in schools can/may turn out to be a question of negotiation.

With this in mind, we intend to organize a network session between sport and gender studies, to discuss the reflections of both intra- and inter-gender relations in sports on the progressive re-constellation of "gender" perception in society. The current social scientific approach of intersectionality including other dimensions of social inequality, such as ethnicity, milieu, religion etc. will also be of particular interest in our session.

RN34 - Sociology of Religion

Coordinators: Anne-Sophie Lamine <anne-sophie.lamine@misha.fr>
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University of Postdam, Germany

Religion has often been understood as a response to personal, social or cultural crisis. Classical scholars, such as Peter L. Berger and Max Weber, pointed out that it provides a theodicy of good and evil – an account that gives ultimate meaning in a meaningless world. Religions, Stark and Bainbridge (1985) contend, are other-worldly compensators for individuals in crisis – for those who are deprived from this-worldly rewards. Even advocates of the secularization thesis often acknowledge that crisis and rapid social change in society temporarily motivate the popularity of religion (Bruce 1997).

But religion, once considered to be in crisis under the secularizing powers of modernity, is alive and well in Europe. More than that: religion seems to thrive on what can now be called the crisis of modernity. Modern science, the nation state, capitalism, unrestricted consumption and the globalizing economy, have lost much of their credibility and plausibility in many European countries. In this cultural climate, the voices of traditional religious groups grow louder whereas, some say, we are witnessing a massive turn to holistic forms of spirituality (e.g., Campbell 2007). The atheist-secular worldview is more than ever contested by a fraction of Muslims, Christian creationists, Buddhists and other religious groups while a mirror-like process of anti-identification gives rise to alarmist discourses about the return of religions and particularly on the danger of the "islamization of Europe". Religion has once again become salient in the re-formation of identity and the construction of imagined communities: uprooted from tradition, modern individuals in identity crisis search for new (religious) values and meanings whereas some European nation states align themselves with their Christian heritage, long-standing traditions and religious pasts. Religion, then, can not easily be understood as the 'irrational' Other of modernity – it is instead a common and valid response to the growing crisis of modernity. Jurgen Habermas (2005), once a furious critic of religion, argued from this perspective that intellectuals should include religious partners in the 'rational' conversation about modernity since both share a growing critique on the maladies of modernity.

Motivated by these observations, the Research Network Sociology of Religion calls for papers on crisis, critique and change in relation to religion. Particularly papers are welcomed that discuss the following topics:

01RN34. Studies dealing with **religion in crisis**, i.e. the way religious traditions such as Islam, Christianity, Judaism, Buddhism and the like – re-structure their organizations, beliefs, and practices and adopt, negotiate or resist processes of modernization, secularization and disenchantment.

02RN34. Studies dealing with **the ways religion provides answers to existential crisis and, particularly, the crisis of modernity** – i.e. how and why Islam, Christianity and other religious-spiritual groups formulate a critique of and alternative to modern science, capitalism, mass-consumption and individualism.

03RN34. Studies dealing with **the way crisis increases the salience of religious identities and cultural polarization**, i.e., in what particular ways religion gives meaning in everyday life and if, how and why religious identity-formations induce processes of inclusion and exclusion; social cohesion and religious conflict.

04RN34. Studies focusing on **the way religion changes the modern world in Europe and beyond**, i.e., how rapid social changes motivate the appeal and popularity of religion and if, how and why such religions transform private and public domains in Europe.

05RN34. **Sociology of religion** (open)

07JS34. RN34 Joint session with RN07 Sociology of Culture

Cultures of Religion – Religious Cultures

(Chairs: Hubert Knoblauch & Regine Herbrik)

"Religious Culture is quite frequently used, particularly in the French context ("culture religieuse") relating both, to the general as well as to the specific religious patterns of culture. It may serve well not only to address empirical questions concerning the increasing cultural significance of religion within Europe as well as globally; it may also connect recent theoretical approaches in the sociology of culture on the one hand with approaches in the sociology of religion. For the joint session we invite, therefore, contributions addressing both empirical as well as theoretical issues concerning "religious cultures".

11JS34. RN34 Joint session with RN11 Sociology of emotions

Affects and Emotions in the Field of Religion

(Chairs: Stef Aupers & Cécile Vermot)

Generations of scholars of theology and religious studies have viewed affects, emotions, and religion as closely related issues. What can be said about the certain shapes, characteristics and forms of this relationship in present times? How far is the research on emotions especially crucial for the understanding of religious life in Europe and for the coexistence, or even living together, of different confessions? What role do “emotional regimes” (Riis/Woodhead) or “feeling rules” (Hochschild) play with regard to the formation of emotional cultures both in religious groups and communities and with regard to the quest for salvation or spirituality of individual persons?

20JS34. RN34 Joint session with RN20 Qualitative Methods

Qualitative Research on Religion

(Chairs: Regine Herbrik & Bernt Schnettler)

We also encourage participants to present papers concerned with methodological questions related to the specific problems of empirical research in the Study of Religions. Can we transfer methods from other fields of research to the sociology of religion or do we need special, field-specific methods? What can we learn from methods used in neighbouring disciplines? Which sets of methods can be recommended for empirical analyses targeting micro-macro issues in understanding religion? What role does the gender issue play in this? We are especially interested in papers reporting empirical research finding in the sociology of religion using qualitative research methods in combination with methodological reflections.

34JS35. RN34 Joint session with RN35 Sociology of Migration

Migrant religions as a challenge to European identities

(Chairs: Berta Alvarez-Miranda & Heidemarie Winkel)

Already in classical sociological theory, religion functioned as a looking glass of change in times of crisis. At present, migrant religions are challenging and contributing to a critique of European identities. How do various European contexts accommodate migrant religions? What are the experiences, attitudes and demands of their followers? How does the treatment of matters related to Islam inform on European identities and their current transformations? What conceptual and empirical tools does sociological analysis offer for the understanding of the varieties of internal and external religious critique?

07JS28JS34. RN34 Joint session with RN07 Sociology of Culture and RN28 Society and Sports

Sport and religion/spirituality

(Chairs: Davide Sterchele; Stef Aupers & Hubert Knoblauch)

Whereas the analogy between sport and religion has been criticized by many scholars mainly because of the lack (or low relevance) of the transcendent dimension in traditional sport practices, the recent sociological elaborations of the concept of spirituality seems to provide new interesting tools for interpreting the emerging forms of bodily movement. At the same time, the study of the analogies between traditional sports and institutionalized religions still generates relevant sociological insights.

In order to contribute to these streams of analysis and to open new horizons for further studies, the ESA research networks 'Sociology of Culture', 'Society and Sports', and 'Sociology of Religion', invite potential contributors to submit abstracts to the joint session on 'Sport and religion/spirituality'. The session will thus provide a forum for exchange and sharing among sociologists of culture, sport and religion, who deal with these themes from different but overlapping perspectives.

RN34 web-page : http://www.esareligion.org/

RN35 - Sociology of Migration

Coordinator: Elisabeth Scheibelhofer <elisabeth.scheibelhofer@univie.ac.at>
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The current political, social, and economic crisis challenges us to think about the manifold relations between migration, inequalities, identities, and politics and how they are being reconfigured in the current European and global context. In line with the general theme of the 11th ESA Conference, we invite presentations under the session topics listed below. We further invite paper proposals that relate to the general theme of the ESA Conference but do not readily fit into one of the specific sessions. Abstracts should be no longer than 250 words and need to be submitted through the ESA online submission tool no later than 1 February 2013. Please indicate the preferred session.

01RN35. **Migration and social transformation revisited: In search for integrative approaches**

(Chairs: Anna Amelina & Bruno Meeus)

There is a lacuna within the body of literature addressing migration and mobility in the European context. On the one hand, interdisciplinary European studies seek to critically analyze the process of European supra-nationalization, the enlargement of the EU and more recently the European financial crisis. However, they do this without explicitly addressing the changing patterns of migration and mobility in this European space. On the other hand, there is a plethora of studies about current mobility patterns in Europe. Only few of them, however, relate migration research directly to the above-mentioned processes or, more generally, fundamental political and societal transformations. Taking this lacuna as a starting point the session pursues three objectives. First, it aims at discussing the reasons for this theoretical and empirical void. Second, it attempts to examine the adequate theoretical tools to understand the interconnecting dynamics between migratory flows and general societal transformations (including supra-nationalization, the formation of transnational spaces as well as economic crises). And, third, it seeks to discuss empirical findings on current migration and mobility flows within the EU as well as within non-EU Europe from a perspective of social transformation.

02RN35. **Human rights based approaches to migration policies**

(Chair: Gerard Boucher)

European and national level migration policies combine liberal and restrictive components with respect to policy areas such as immigration, asylum, external borders and integration. However, the trend at both levels has been towards increasingly restrictive migration policies that often neglect migrants' human rights in order to protect national and European interests. This session seeks to challenge these interest based perspectives by exploring human rights based approaches to migration policies. Paper topics to be considered for this session include:

- Conceptual bases for a human rights based approach to migration policies
- Specific human rights based approaches to various migration policy areas

• Empirical case-studies of human rights based migration policies
• Scenarios to achieve human rights based migration policies, or address obstacles to this goal

03RN35. **Socio-anthropological approaches in migration research**
(Chairs: Catherine Delcroix, Daniel Bertaux & Elise Pape)

Combining sociological methods such as life stories and family case histories with ethnographic observations and case studies opens the way to rich perspectives in migration research. The historical dimension of social phenomena is brought back into the picture, albeit "from below" (Hammoudi). The need to identify what is of general relevance in one's observations leads to theorizations that are firmly grounded (Burawoy). In migration research, a multi-sited socio-anthropological research (Marcus), partly conducted in the migrants' country of origin, seems particularly helpful. This session calls for papers which, based on examples of empirical research, discuss the following questions: How does an extended participation in the life of individuals and families contribute to modify the researcher? How does it influence the forthcoming theorization process? How can one develop links between migration research and postcolonial studies?

04RN35. **Diasporic Translations: Reformulating ethnic and political identities in diaspora**
(Chair: Ipek Demir)

This session will focus on the way in which ethnic and national identity are revived and translated by diasporic groups. How do diasporas recover, salvage and render 'correct' forms and aspects of their ethnic identity? What are various 'losses' and 'gains' in the salvaging and translation of ethnic and national identity? What is included, and what is excluded? How do diasporic revivals and translated representations foster interactions with other diasporic groups in the new home, including with the host community? How do these refigure and transform identity? Moreover, how do these translations help change and refigure relationships with the country of origin? Papers which focus on belonging, ethnic and national identity, transnationalism and diaspora, from either a theoretical or empirical perspective, are welcome.

05RN35. **Who are those Europeans who leave Europe?**
(Chair: Catherine de Wenden)

The economic crisis had led several categories of Europeans without jobs to looking for opportunities in emerging countries (Brasil, India,China) or US, Canada, Australia in order to meet more chances to find a job corresponding to their qualifications. This population is however diversified: Young highly qualified Europeans, double-nationality sons of immigrants coming back to the country of their parents (German Turkish in Turkey, French Moroccans in Morocco), young Europeans seeking entrepreneurship in countries where they master the language (Portuguese to Brasil, Spanish to Latin America, Irish to Australia) and immigrants settled in Europe seeking

jobs in countries close to their networks and cultural background (Ecuadorians of Spain going to another Latin American country than theirs). Field studies, macro-sociological analysis, typologies from early made researches on life stories, monographs of European countries involved would illustrate this new trend, highlighting the turn of southern Mediterranean countries from emigration countries to immigration countries in the nineties again to new emigration countries now.

06RN35. **What kind of "turn" for migration research? Methodological challenges in times of crisis, critique, and change**

(Chairs: Kenneth Horvath & Rossalina Latcheva)

The proposed session takes the global economic and political crisis as starting point for a critical reflection on prevalent methodological tendencies in migration research. The session relates ongoing methodological discussions to recent societal developments. What kind of "turn" in migration research, if any, is needed in the face of the current developments? What methodological challenges arise? Do we have the means to analyse migration-related social inequalities without losing identity formation and identity politics from sight? Considering the "transnational turn" of migration research over the past decades: How can we include the nation-state as crucial factor in analyses of current developments without making it the basic unit of reference? Papers for this session can be empirical as well as theoretical/methodological. We especially welcome contributions that discuss or promote mixed-methods and interdisciplinary research.

07RN35. **The crisis' impact on the economic and social integration of immigrant populations in Europe: empirical evidence and conceptual frameworks"**

(Chairs: Joanna Napierala, Anna Wojtynska & Sebastian Rinken)

In several European countries, the severity of the economic crisis initiated in 2008 is such that it questions the widely accepted idea of immigrants' inexorable (albeit often slow and incomplete) progress toward economic assimilation with the autochthonous population. What is more, as the crisis keeps widening and deepening, its repercussions might even generate tensions that could threaten the very model of social cohesion, predicated on distinctively European conceptions of social protection, inclusion, and human rights. This risk becomes evident when the appeal of anti-immigrant populism increases manifestly, but it should arguably be detected preventively and treated pro-actively if possible. This session aims to provide a forum for any well-founded empirical, methodological, or conceptual contribution to this research area; papers that would attempt to reflect on the wider implications of recent findings are especially welcome.

08RN35. **Returning from the North to the South – European Labour Migration reversed?**

(Chair: Gunnar Olofsson)

One of the major migratory movements in Europe occurred in the form of the massive labour migration from the South to the North between the late 1950s and

the mid 1970s. Migrants from Greece, Yugoslavia, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Turkey came to work in the factories, in the service sectors, sometimes in the building sectors of Western and Northern Europe, to fill positions which no longer had much attraction for the local population. After some decades many of them returned to their country of origin. How have these returning emigrants handled these key passages in their lives – their emigration, immigration, re-immigration? Did they attain what they wanted when they first emigrated? How did they adapt to their new countries – first as immigrants and then as returning emigrants? What changes – in life, attitudes, politics etc - did they undergo during their emigration? Have these influenced their reinsertion in their country of origin? How does the current political-economic crisis affect re-migration processes? How do the experiences of previous labour migrants affect current migration decisions by younger generations? This session aims to elucidate these questions, for the emigration generation as well as for their children.

09RN35. **Migration research and the question of social spaces: Dynamic boundaries and issues of belonging**

(Chairs: Karin Peters & Elisabeth Scheibelhofer)

Social spaces are always experienced and interpreted spaces and as such constructed and reconstructed in the everyday life. The relevance of space in the sociology of migration can hardly be underestimated. Building upon existing works such as on methodological nationalism, migratory movements and scaling processes or reflections of the spatial within transnational migration studies, the dynamic relations between social spaces, boundaries, migrations and mobilities need to be examined more closely. We aim at gaining a deeper understanding of the ways in which people create and negotiate (spatial) boundaries and how (groups of) people are included in and excluded from certain spaces, also taking into account the role of the nation-state and the migration scholars' take on spatiality. In this session we welcome papers that focus on these multiple relations seeking contributions that are either based on empirically grounded studies, or conceptual papers reflecting upon these relations in a methodological sense.

10RN35. **Sociology of Migration** (open)

(Chair: tbc)

We invite paper proposals that relate to the general theme of the ESA Conference but do not fit any of the themed sessions.

16JS31JS35. RN35 Joint session with RN16 Sociology of Health and Illness and RN31 Ethnic Relations, Racism and Antisemitism

On disadvantaged populations within health care systems in Contemporary Europe: the case of migrants and ethnic minorities

(Chairs: Kàtia Lurbe- Puerto & Anders Petersen)

The current economic recession and political crisis are being used as arguments to states to cut social welfare. In this context, health disparities between socio-economic groups are widening; healthcare rights are diminishing. The first populations targeted by these cutting politics seem to be deprived migrants and, in a more indirect way, ethnic minorities. Discourses on the supposed economic burden of these populations for European healthcare systems are continuously leaked by the media, but also how professionals and civil organisations are claiming for civil disobedience. How far can these be seen as a direct consequence of economic recession and political crises? What new (?) morality discourses are rising to justify the new *colored* frontiers within European health systems? What are the actual life stories of persons experiencing such crises in different parts of Europe? And how should we study them, what novel and innovative theories and methods are called for?

34JS35. RN35 Joint session with RN34 Sociology of Religion

Migrant religions as a challenge to European identities

(Chairs: Berta Alvarez-Miranda & Heidemarie Winkel)

Already in classical sociological theory, religion functioned as a looking glass of change in times of crisis. At present, migrant religions are challenging and contributing to a critique of European identities. How do various European contexts accommodate migrant religions? What are the experiences, attitudes and demands of their followers? How does the treatment of matters related to Islam inform European identities and their current transformations? What conceptual and empirical tools does sociological analysis offer for the understanding of the varieties of internal and external religious critique?

RN36 - Sociology of Transformations: East and West

Coordinators: Elena Danilova <endanilova@gmail.com>
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Peeter Vihalemm <peeter.vihalemm@ut.ee>
University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia

This is a call for papers on different sociological aspects of transformation European countries that have already joined EU or constitute its neighbors and partners in the wider world. The Research Network 36 positions itself as a platform for scholars who are interested in the field of social transformations in these countries and European integration processes.

The main purpose of our sessions will be to explore the main global and regional challenges and dynamics of Eastern and Central European countries. We invite papers addressing various issues of social transformation in countries of Eastern Europe either in comparative perspective or in a single country. Many questions are under scope. What are the *driving forces* of social transformations? What are the impacts of global forces and current crisis? What are the consequences of certain social transformations with respect to social structures of society, the emerging social inequalities, etc? How do social transformations overlap with cultural change? What is the role of regional and comparative studies in understanding the process of transformation?

One of the aims is to develop a discourse on social transformations and contribute to the theoretical interpretation of social transformations and complexity of transformation processes going on in institutional structures, cultures, societies and individual lives. The Research Network will bring together researchers from competing paradigms.

We invite papers both on macro-theorizing and resulting from empirical studies which takes into account the changes in individual lives, their identities and solidarities, and focus on everyday life practices in the particular spheres of social life tied to certain local and historical contexts.

We propose preliminary streaming of the sessions in the following way:

01RN36. **Rethinking and theorizing the experience of transformations in Eastern and Central European societies**
02RN36. **Regional studies and methodology of comparisons: advantages and difficulties**
03RN36. **Varieties of capitalism in new EU countries**
04RN36. **Global crisis and socio-economic outcomes of transformations**
05RN36. **Cultural changes and public sphere: identities, values, images, mass media**
06RN36. **Problems of democratic consolidation and civic society**
07RN36. **Individual strategies of coping with the economic crisis in East and West of Europe**

08RN36. **Cross-border relations between East and West in Europe**
09RN36. **Sociology of Transformations: East and West** (open)

29JS36. RN36 Joint session with RN29 Social theory

European integration revisited: from teleological to critical approach

(Chair: tbc)

We want to bring together younger researchers and prominent scholars, so that they have a chance to share their thoughts and views and collaborate in future. Comparative studies can be one of main foci of the collaboration.

Call for Papers

Research Streams

RS01 – Arts Management

RS02 - Capitalist Crises, Critique of Growth and the Perspectives for a Post-Growth Society

RS03 – Coping with Employment Crisis: Partnerships as the Facilitative Mechanisms

RS04 – Culture, Conflicts and Public Memory

RS05 – Digital Citizenship

RS06 – Disability and Society

RS07 – Field Theory

RS08 – Gendering Varieties of Capitalism and Varieties of Gender Regimes

RS09 – Maritime Sociology

RS10 – Power and Communication in Time of Crisis

RS11 – Sociology of Celebration

RS12 – Urban Sociology and Public Spaces

RS01: Arts Management

Coordinator: Constance DeVereaux <constance.devereaux@nau.edu>
Karen van den Berg <Karen.vandenberg@zu.de>

The Research Stream on Arts Management aims to provide the sociological context for understanding the social aspects that characterize the practices of management, mediation, and co-ordination of the production, exhibition, and performance of artistic and cultural expression in their many forms. This includes a wide range of approaches for understanding and exploring the theoretical perspectives, methods, and practices of arts management, the perceptions and integrations of values, empirical debates, and critiques of how artistic and cultural enterprises are managed, particularly within the context of the dynamic changes and crises of the 21st century and new critiques of art world systems that submit to critique the interests, roles, values, and assumptions relating to arts management and arts managers, as well as questioning whether they fulfil a continued need.

The ESA Research Stream Arts Management invites abstracts on all aspects of arts management theory and practice. We express a special interest in papers addressing the following themes.

01RS01. **General session** (open)

02RS01. **Is There Too Much Art?**
Such a question seems hardly possible in the world of arts and cultural management, which presupposes current conditions for creation and production where resources are always lacking and the task of justifying the case for more funding, for more arts is common practice.

To pose the question seriously means that we reject the central premise of arts and cultural management systems to explore the case for management of arts and culture in new ways. It is to ask the un-askable because it breaks many deeply entrenched assumptions. Given the current ontological crisis in art world systems, this question emerges as an opportunity for self-reflection and profound scrutiny regarding the role and function of arts managers today and in the future. The example of MOCA in Los Angeles, and the recent resignation of the well-regarded curator Paul Schimmel, may suggest a backlash against art systems where some arts managers have been accused of appealing to the whim of effervescent fashion and shock or of serving the interests of art market and collectors who create their own systems of discourse out of step with traditional aims of museums and arts institutions. The values of an enterprise society may also blur the concept of art leading to an overabundance (indeed an oversaturation) of aesthetic forms.

The central theme of this research stream is to pose, in a serious way, the question: is there too much art? We wish to consider the possible answers for management and mediation of the arts and culture. If there is too much art, what can or should the arts manager do in order to fulfil her role?

03RS01. **Arts Management Between Education and Hype**

There are those who contend that museums and other cultural institutions have become just another mass medium that often do not differentiate between education/preservation and popular entertainment. The quality versus access debate has largely been decided in favour of an all-embracing access often with little heeding of evaluative criteria as a pre-requisite for exhibition or performance (other than the criteria of how many people will attend). The emphasis on self-fashioning as an artistic value may also draw us away from art that fulfils a common societal function to arts participation focused on the needs, tastes, and desires of single individuals. The hype of the culture industries means that every artistic endeavour must be professional, mediated, and monetized. At the same time, the requirement that art be ever innovative, on the edge, and attention grabbing may be a way of limiting what art can be for a great many people. Is the dichotomy between art as surface (taste) and art as knowledge still legitimate and what would this mean for arts and cultural management? Must art always question the necessary condition of art as a prerequisite for serious consideration? Is there a balance between education and hype or does one necessarily cancel out the other?

Given that arts management as a field has yet to come fully to terms with its societal role (if indeed it has one), the above concerns are all the more salient. Papers wrestling with sociological issues relating to communitarian versus individual values in art production and presentation, ethical concerns in these areas, and the social values that can be supported or diminished as the result of cultural institutions and their practices are especially welcome.

04RS01. **Arts Management Crisis, Critique, and Change**

Is Arts Management in a crisis? Many argue that the field continues to exhibit fragmentation, loose borders that make it hard to define its disciplinary boundaries, un-scrutinized methods, and an over-reliance on traditional (or untested "best") practices. The field has also been accused of being reactive, addressing past crises instead of present ones with little regard for what the future might be. Here we seek papers that address issues of crisis, present well-researched critique, or pose possibilities for change. Is there a future role for arts management as the art world continues to transform itself? Is the professional arts manager anachronistic and irrelevant as arts experience, production, dissemination, and collaboration is increasingly individualized and personal (especially as technology provides ever more inexpensive and accessible means to do so)? Has the movement towards professionalization which launched arts management as a field, come to its end? What critiques should the field respond to in order to foster self-reflection and self-initiated change? These and other relevant questions addressing the supposed or real crisis and changes in the field are of interest for this research stream.

RS02: Capitalist Crises, Critique of Growth and the Perspectives for a Post-Growth Society

Coordinator: Barbara Muraca <barbara.muraca@uni-jena.de>
Friedrich-Schiller-Universität, Jena, Germany

Modern societies are growth societies: they stabilize and reproduce themselves dynamically. With the rise of modern capitalism, material growth and the prospects of welfare gains associated with it became a primordial societal goal – and came to be seen as effective means of overcoming economic crises. In recent years, this societal constellation is beginning to change, as the recourse to conventional growth patterns as a strategy for fighting economic crises now inevitably aggravates the ecological crisis. On the other hand, slowdowns in growth under current conditions inevitably result in unemployment, poverty and precariousness. Moreover, as many scholars convincingly point out, if the countries of the Global South are to have even the most basic prospects of economic growth, given the increasing ecological constraints in terms of resources (peak oil etc.) and sinks (climate change), the developed countries in the Global North will have to quickly renounce from conventional growth patterns. However, given the tight link between growth and institutional stability in modern societies, a path of economic decline automatically risks to erode the integrating powers of basic social institutions, such as commodified work, the market economy, the welfare state and parliamentary democracy.

Even if such a gloomy scenario may seem to be overly dramatic, it demonstrates the socially explosive potential inherent in growth and its crisis. Intellectual and scientific positions critical towards growth and the growth society are emerging in multiple and heterogeneous ways across disciplines, countries, political affiliations, and social movements: they stem from different backgrounds, such as environmentalism, alterglobalization, Marxism, political ecology, and ecofeminism Their critique addresses not only economic or material growth as such, but also the logics of intensification, escalation and acceleration of cultural and social dynamics, which is held to be immanent in the more general and encompassing 'social imaginary' of growth.

Europe and the European societies are expected to play a key role in tackling the economic, social and ecological challenges of the future. For European sociology, this entails the need to pose anew the question of how forms of dynamic self-stabilisation of modern societies, on the one hand, and their basic legitimizing principles, on the other, are related to each other. In the process of struggling to find ways out of the current dilemmas of capitalist growth societies, possible avenues of transition towards alternative social orders need to be explored as well as the factors that are obviously blocking them.

Papers are welcomed addressing one or more of the following topics in the following two sessions:

01RS02. **Crisis & Critique of Growth**:

- Cultural and social dynamics of the growth logic
- Social conflicts in growth societies (labour; global conflicts; poverty and exclusion...)
- Diagnosis and analysis of the multiple crises of growth societies
- Crisis of growth and endangered democracy
- Environmental risks and uncertain futures

02RS02. **Critique of Growth & Change**:

- Degrowth and social movements
- Degrowth/post-growth and the challenge to democracy
- The transition to a degrowth/post-growth society
- New ways of life, labour, social security and consumption after growth
- Distributional conflicts and Global Social Rights
- Post-growth and the role of technology

RS03: Coping with Employment Crisis: Partnerships as the Facilitative Mechanisms

Coordinators: Helena Desivilya Syna <Yezreel desiv@yvc.ac.il>
Max Stern Academic College of Emek Yezreel, Israel
Michal Palgi <palgi@research.haifa.ac.il>
University of Haifa, Israel

The current era marks a mounting crisis in employment situation world-wide in particular for *excluded* populations (vulnerable, disadvantaged, marginalized). The last two decades reflected considerable changes in the nature, modes and intensity of social services provided to excluded social groups. One of the most significant transitions has been alteration in the division of responsibilities among various organizational sectors, with a decreasing charge of the government and mounting mandate of the private and third sectors, consequently leading to fragmented social services delivery (Plantinga, de Ridder & Corra, 2011; Radey & Wilkins, 2011).

Relevant theoretical literature and empirical evidence suggest that in order to rectify this flaw a systems approach needs to be implemented (Radey & Wilkins, 2011). Construction of partnerships among various organizations and sectors, such as government, private and third sector, seems to be an effective mechanism in addressing this issue (Desivilya & Palgi, 2011). Yet, extant research in this domain has been scarce, thus falling short of validating the assumption just presented.

The proposed research stream aims to pool together extant theoretical and empirical knowledge in this domain, critically evaluate the available data including its public policy implications and form a future research agenda. The queries to be raised include: What are the characteristics and scope of the problem, in particular of excluded populations? Who (government, private and third sector) attempts to address the problem? In what ways? Which conceptual approaches are mustered? What is the role of partnerships as mechanism for implementing the potential solutions? What is the contribution of such praxis? What are the pitfalls (blind spots) overlooked in the current approaches to employment reintegration of excluded populations?

We invite papers dealing with any area of coping with the crisis of employment in the current era focusing on Europe and the Mediteranean regions, underscroing the predicaments of excluded populations and potential avenues to address the problem. Discussions revolving around conceptual approaches, methodology and policy issues are welcome. This RS is open to works in progress, or finished projects and papers.

01RS03. **General session**

02RS03. **Conceptual approaches for engaging employment crisis of excluded populations**

This session intends to explore theoretical orientations for coping with employment crisis of excluded populations drawing mainly on systems models and partnerships and the praxis of partnerships.

03RS03. **Critical Evaluation of Empirical Findings, policy implications and future directions**

This session aims to integrate and critically evaluate extant research findings concerning coping with the crisis of excluded populations' employment, discuss the policy implications of the empirical data and construct future research agenda.

RS04: Culture, Conflicts and Public Memory

Coordinators: Anna Lisa Tota <tota@uniroma3.it>
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Centre for Sociological Research, Leuven, Belgium

Memory studies have attracted increasing interest among scholars during the last decades. Even in its discontinuities, the future is built upon the past. The selective inscription of the past in the public discourse through cultural artefacts, commemorative ceremonies, sites, and monuments has become a central issue in the agenda of many democratic governments, and the politics of reconciliation seem to represent a new mode of the international relations among nations. Despite their integrative nature, celebrations of the past are often highly contested. This is the case of war memorials, and memorial over victims of terrorist attacks, which become object of heated debates both in Europe and in the rest of the world (the projects for commemorating the victims of September 11 in New York, and March 11 in Madrid, for example). Other striking instances of the contestable nature of public memory practices are can be found in the sphere of national commemorative ceremonies that imply references to colonial history or in the way former Communist countries deal with their past.

The narration of the past, the maintenance and loss of collective memories is clearly a matter of meaning, power, argumentation, and persuasion. Several versions of the same event compete in the public arena, where different "lobbies of the past" struggle to impose their own "preferred meanings" on the past itself. Traditions persist and are "invented" to legitimate old and new forms of power. Cultural symbols and artistic codes become resources for articulating these shared visions and struggles over the past that shape national and collective identities. In which respects is the past an aspect of politics? What is the role of culture in the formation of the past and in the maintenance of international relations among nations? To what extent is culture manipulable as a space for the articulation of power and ideologies? Conversely, to what extent is the exercise of power a cultural performance? What is the interaction between cultural and social processes that shapes collective memories, with stable and changing public representations of controversial pasts, and with conflict among different groups over issues related to ethnicity, race, class, gender, and religious belief?

This research stream focuses on culture and the arts as forms of meaning-making and mediating power relations in contemporary societies. We welcome proposals for papers on these and other issues concerned with arts, culture, collective memories, controversial pasts, meaning, and power.

Recommended keywords: Collective memory, culture, public discourse, tradition, identity, counter culture, arts, power, resistance, terrorism, war.

01RS04. **Culture, conflicts and public memory**

RS05: Digital Citizenship

Coordinator: Sónia Pedro Sebastião <ssebastiao@iscsp.utl.pt>
ISCSP-CAPP Technical University of Lisbon, Portugal

The influence and potential of ICT for political participation have been debated since the 1970s. When the internet studies started to map the contributions of internet to democracy, the perspectives were optimistic. Authors like Rheingold (1995) and Rash (1997) believed that internet would supply to renew the interest of citizens in democracy, thanks to their empowerment and increased proximity with political decision-makers. The new medium would permit the creation of new spaces for debate, pressure and influence in the political policies process and communication, since it would have no centre and no gatekeepers. Nevertheless, and with the growing number of research that related internet and democracy, scholars started to realize that the range of influence of internet to improve the democratic debate and to gather citizens and politicians is limited (Hague & Loader, 1999; Coleman, 1999; Wilhelm, 2000; Dahlgren, 2001 and 2009; Norris, 2001; Carpini & Keeter, 2002; Howard & Jones, 2004; Shane, 2004; Chadwick, 2006, 2009; Hindman, 2008) and somehow dangerous (Wilhelm, 2000; Hindman 2008).

This research stream aims to identify some of these limitations and perils, and also to shed some light into the 'what' is digital citizenship: a new citizenship or merely a new form of civic expression.

The Internet has been used in political communication for the dissemination of ideas and programs of the institutions and political actors, as well as in an attempt to promote new civic practices and approach citizens involved in political life. The relation between Politics and the Internet has set the e-democracy concept. If previous studies have shown the Internet's importance in promoting and supporting the expression of new civic practices, such as protest movements, public petitions, solidarity campaigns, among others (Norris, 1999 and 2002, Bennett and Entman, 2001), research has found that the participation of citizens in the same is not homogeneous, ranging from the indifferent, the informed, the merely likers, the creators and participants (Shirky, 2009). Also the attitudes and behaviors of citizens have differences. We recognize the importance of the Internet in providing information about the country's political life, but the consumption of this information is a different matter.

This Research Stream aims to present and discuss scholar contributions to the understanding and characterization of Digital Citizenship, seeking for variety in what concerns methodological approaches, target groups and cultural realities.

We welcome abstracts with clear presentation of the theme, purpose, methods and techniques, short research process description, preliminary results and main references.

01RS05. **Digital Citizenship**

RS06: Disability and Society

Coordinators: Bill Hughes <w.hughes@gcal.ac.uk>
Glasgow Caledonian University, Scotland, UK
Nick Watson <Nicholas.Watson@glasgow.ac.uk>
University of Glasgow, Scotland, UK

Sociologists, alongside disability activists, played a lead role in the paradigmatic transformation, during the 1990's, of disability from a medical to a social issue. The research agenda that unfolded thereafter, still dominated epistemologically by sociology led to the formation of the discipline of Disability Studies which is growing significantly across the globe but particularly in the academies in the Global North where the terrain is changing rapidly alongside the momentous economic and financial upheavals that have marked the last few years. We will encourage contributors to reflect on this changing terrain.

Crisis, critique and change are concepts that have been central to disability studies as it has struggled to theorize and understand disablement and give intellectual shape to the experience of living with impairment. Crisis is a daily lived experience for many millions of disabled people; for those who strive for survival in the global south and those who bear the brunt of the cuts in the Global North. Critique has been an ever present and vibrant problematic posing the questions of how to make theory meaningful and useful and how to make it count towards the improvement of disabled people's lives. This is a task both epistemological and political for academics working with theory and trying to understand how it might best be shaped for purposes of disability emancipation. Change plays havoc with critique, sweeps crisis along and brings to the fore the contingent nature of disabled people's emancipation and participation. How to salvage something from the destructiveness of contemporary change or to channel it in ways that are beneficial to disabled people and their communities is a most pressing question. We welcome papers which reflect on the changing socio-economic and cultural terrain and its impact on: disability theory; understanding the relationship between past and present; social relations between disabled and non-disabled people in everyday life; the experience of disability; care and welfare provision and on the new forms of agency and activism that have been and are developing in response to crisis and our dramatically changing contemporary conditions.

01RS06. **Disability and society**

RS07: Field Theory

Coordinators: Christoph Haug <haug@gu.se>
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University of California at Berkeley, USA

The theme of the 11th ESA conference – Crisis, Critique and Change – reminds us that the problem of stability and continuity is not only a pressing practical challenge in times like these, but also a theoretical one.

The problem of mesolevel social order is the central problem of a social science interested in how people engage in collective action, how they construct the opportunity to do so, the skills they bring to the enterprise, how they sometimes succeed, and if they do succeed how they seek to stabilize and maintain the resulting order.

While Fligstein and McAdam's "A Theory of Fields" (OUP 2012) claim to successfully combine the strengths of a number of existing theoretical traditions and to overcome at least some of their weaknesses, other field theorists might disagree and insist on the superiority of other approaches to the problem of mesolevel social order. In particular, it remains subject to debate, whether the dynamics of strategic action fields can be reduced to the essence of "who gets what" and hence winners and losers, as Fligstein and McAdam maintain, or whether interpersonal ties that bind the actors in a field together (can) take precedence over the competition for whatever is at stake in the field. Others may question whether the theory is actually successful in injecting a greater sense of agency into other versions of field theory and (new) institutionalism. Again others may wonder why language and communication, which the authors grant a key role in human evolution, is otherwise so strikingly absent from the theory.

The theory of strategic action fields obviously raises many more questions, including the one that any new theory will be confronted with: what (new) answers does it actually give and to what kind of knowledge does it contribute. Fligstein and McAdam's theory, as such remains a skeleton, which may be seen both as a strength and a weakness, and it is the aim of this research stream to provide a forum for debate and exchange around these questions and to assess how the theory relates to various fields of ongoing research.

We invite

- Empirical applications and tests of field theory or specific parts of it
- Theory comparisons, especially with:
  institutional theory
  structuration theory
  the work of Pierre Bourdieu and related theories
  network theory
  social movement theory

- Methodological papers (e.g. correspondence theory, network theory)
- Conceptual discussions (introduction, refinement and critique of field related concepts)
- Meta-theoretical reflections on how "A Theory of Fields" may reconfigure existing research fields and relations between them

In order to facilitate the discussion across papers, we would like to ask authors to relate to the following concepts wherever possible (if only to dismiss them):

- Strategic action fields
- Incumbents / challengers, and internal governance units
- Social skill
- field environment (esp. the state)
- exogenous shocks, mobilization, and the onset of contention
- episodes of contention
- settlement

These are defined in the first chapter of "A Theory of Fields" as well as, more briefly, in Fligstein & McAdam (in Sociological Theory 29(1), 2011), but in the context of this research stream, they are not meant to prescribe a particular theoretical angle, rather a common point of reference.

01RS07. **Field Theory**

RS08: Gendering Varieties of Capitalism and Varieties of Gender Regimes

Coordinators: Heidi Gottfried <ag0921@wayne.edu>
Wayne State University, Detroit, USA
Sylvia Walby <s.walby@lancaster.ac.uk>
Lancaster University, Lancaster, UK

Gendering institutional architectures of capitalism provide a stronger edifice for building a more inclusive and integrative framework to consider the structuring influence of gender relations within and across households, states, civil societies and firms. The type of welfare state regime, gender regime, and variety of capitalism are consequential for determining the relative "inclusion and exclusion" of different groups or configuration of inequalities.

Papers are welcomed addressing one or more of the following questions: What do we gain or lose from different methodological and interpretive strategies and from conducting research at different levels of analysis (micro, meso and macro)? What temporal concepts (such as tipping points) or complexity theory are appropriate? How do varieties of gender regimes affect different trajectories? Does the social organization of care (structures of social reproduction) matter in explaining differences? What role and impact do gender politics and women's mobilization have on trajectories of change?

01RS08. **Gendering Varieties of Capitalism and Varieties of Gender Regimes**

- Cultural and social dynamics of the growth logic
- Social conflicts in growth societies (labour; global conflicts; poverty and exclusion...)
- Diagnosis and analysis of the multiple crises of growth societies

RS09: Maritime Sociology

Coordinators: Agnieszka Kolodziej-Durnas <kolodziej.durnas @gmail.com>
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Scientists are often discussing the social problems of local communities at the seaside areas. The problems are elaborated on in different fields of sociology (different subdisciplines), e.g. sociology of family, sociology of education, urban sociology, organizational sociology, sociology of professions but for some time now there has been a tendency to gather the research and theory on these under the caption of maritime sociology. It seems that in many countries social researchers have been exploring life and work at sea and at the seaside area. Now it is the time to collect these results, disseminate and popularize them.

It seems that the overarching name for the future of maritime studies should be sustainable development. It may however refer to different areas of human activity so we call for papers associated with the following problem areas:

01RS09. **The problems of seaside areas local communities and institutions**: local traditions, families, trade unions and companies of maritime industry (ship yards, tourism industry companies)

02RS09. **Port cities**: inhabitants, local authorities, life-styles, social problems, port cities pathologies (crimes, prostitution, women trafficking, smuggling, modern piracy) and development perspectives

03RS09. **Maritime professions**: seamen, fishermen, ship yard workers, transformations of maritime professions – cultural differences and globalization, gender discrimination in

04RS09. **Maritime tourism**: seaside resorts, voyage cruisers, aquatic sports centres

05RS09. **Ecology**: inhabitants knowledge and consciousness on the protection of maritime natural sources; social identity of seaside and island inhabitants

RS10: Power and Communication in Time of Crisis

Coordinators: Silvia Leonzi <silvia.leonzi@uniroma1.it>
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Especially in situations of crisis and rapid change in people's everyday lives, the role played by economic, political, and cultural powers – along with the functioning of communication as mediating our access to social reality – is fundamental both at the level of sociological research and in the lived experiences of individuals. How can power as multiple dimension use communication and specifically the social media, in order to reproduce its mechanisms and structures? What are online strategies of cultivating its values? How can new communication technologies in turn be able to provide the public with useful platforms for escaping from power's symbolic field? More specifically, to what extent do political satire and cultural taste actualize a critique of power, and to what extent do they reproduce and legitimize the framework of power?

The time we are living in is historically unprecedented period, not least taking in account the context of increasingly complex globalization and the evolution of communication technology that together make identity processes and individual patterns for understanding social reality rather fluid. Against the backdrop of these circumstances, economic, political and cultural powers are spread across many environments, and mainly neoliberalism succeeded in shaping values, social relationships and in colonizing the lifeworld by dissimulating market and economic logic. At issue is the role played by communication, that on the one hand keeps being an ideal terrain for citizens/users in order to build their symbolic identity and to affirm one's self, and on the other hand it runs the risk of reproducing essential structures of power. In this regard, by focusing on digital platforms of social media, more generally this call for papers seeks to understand under what circumstances power's strategies take place on the web. Sustaining that power is ubiquitous and pervasive is not enough, but there needs more detailed analytical approach. Proposals containing theoretical reflections, empirical analysis, and updating of previous theories can focus on those online environments where power is more widespread and where users practices are able to contest power through satire and irony by making it an object of derision. In fact playing with power is a very significant communication behavior allowing us to understand the logics of embodying and contesting power's values and norms. At the same time, online cultural taste as strategy and action model allowing the individual to express his/her symbolic self, manifests the ways in which one legitimates the dominating values of power and conversely escapes from its enclosures.

This Research Stream focuses on the interplay between power and communication, especially on the cultivation process engendered by power on the web, the patterns of embodying its values and norms, and the contesting strategy actualized by users through political satire and cultural taste. We welcome proposals for papers on

these and other issues mainly concerning the analysis of relationship between power and communication in time of crisis.

01RS10. **Power and Communication in Time of Crisis**

RS11: Sociology of Celebration

Coordinator: Ismo Kantola <ikantola@utu.fi>
University of Turku, Turku, Finland

Celebration is a universal feature of being a human being. How we celebrate and what we celebrate is variable. Celebration may take place within a group of people experiencing soft landing, in the wake of a revolution, funeral, solemn banquet, street party, religious revivalist assembly, (rock) festival, carnival, birthday party, or a rave party. Celebration may also actualize in recollecting shared memories or music. Social scientific papers exposing any aspect of celebration or methodological issues of its sociological study are welcome.

01RS11. **General session** *(Chair: Ismo Kantola)*
An open discussion of the present state and the future of sociology of celebration

02RS11. **Religious and solemn celebration**
Papers exposing aspects of religious or secular solemn celebration are welcome.

03RS11. **Irreligious and secular celebration**
Welcomes papers exposing any aspects of celebration not strictly tied to a religious or ideological frame.

04RS11. **Celebratory aspects of everyday life**
Papers exposing events, times, places, or aspects of everyday life where the festive or any form of the celebratory surges, or comes up, are welcome.

RS12 – Urban Sociology and Public Spaces

Coordinator: João Teixeira Lopes <jmteixeiralopes@gmail.com>
Oporto University, Porto, Portugal

We intend to mobilize contemporary knowledge of the main sociological patterns of analysis of the city and urban issues, based on the complex and mediated relations between spatial morphology and sociocultural configurations, bearing in mind the diverse European social realities. Besides, we need to develop the ability to analyze, from the sociological point of view, in a comparative way, interventions within the scope of the city within the horizon of a culture of critical and reflexive citizenship.

We purpose one general and three specific sessions:
- Spaces of ideas: the urban issue and the importance of sociological questions about the city in a time of crisis and change: the progressive autonomization of the spatial issue in sociology; the dialectics between spatial forms and social structures; the new configurations of the urban environment; the recent mutations in the post-industrial city;
- Spaces of exclusion: Gentrification, urban renewal, «social filtering» and spaces of exclusion: towards the dual city?
- Spaces of intervention: From the «crisis» of public spaces to the «attempts» of revitalization. Brief balance.

In a time of crisis and change, cities and urban spaces are the locus of conflicts, but also of territorial politics where we can discuss the relations between state, the social dimension and future of «city-providence», housing politics and its differentiated social impact, «urban violence» and the politicization of the answers.

01RS12. **Urban Sociology and public spaces in times of crisis and change**

02RS12. **Spaces of ideas: the urban issue and the importance of sociological questions about the city**

03RS12. **Spaces of exclusion**

04RS12. **Spaces of intervention**

Call for Papers

ESA PhD Workshop in Turin, 26 and 27 August 2013

The ESA will offer a pre-conference PhD Workshop for doctoral students coming from European Universities. The PhD students who belong to ESA or will become members of ESA are welcomed to apply to the PhD Workshop. We will select 24 PhD students for the course. ESA will give funding to these selected students. The theme of the Workshop follows the theme of the conference **Crisis, Critique and Change**.

The PhD Workshop will offer high quality research training in the field of sociology and social sciences, competent and rigorous comments for the on-going research, possibilities for creating networks with other European doctoral students, grant covering most of the expenditures. The ESA PhD Workshops are known for their relaxed and active atmosphere and intensive discussions. You are most welcome to apply to the PhD Workshop!

Participants will be selected following a peer-review process and on the basis of scientific excellence of their proposal, but a fair balance between different regions of Europe and areas of sociology will also be considered.

Guidelines for applications

For to apply to the PhD Workshop in Turin a PhD student needs to submit by 1st February
1) Abstract
Abstracts should not exceed 7000 characters (including spaces, approximately 1000 words). Make sure that the abstract includes description of the research project (no thematic restriction), phase of the research, to which University the dissertation will be delivered and name(s) of the supervisor(s)
2) CV (max. 3 pages)
Make sure that the CV includes a short description of your academic career, beginning of the doctoral studies, possibly publications, international experience and information about your ESA membership (e.g. ESA ID number or aim to become a member). All the participants of the PhD Workshop are expected to be ESA members.

Please note, if your abstract is selected for funding you must submit a full paper (about 7,000 words/ 50,000 characters) by 1st July to the workshop organizers. This is essential in order to make sure that participants get the most of this workshop; papers will be circulated in advance and allocated to discussants and the afternoon seminars. We kindly ask you to apply only if you accept these terms of conditions and are prepared to follow the guidelines and deadlines.

For more information, please visit the PhD Workshop section on the conference website: **http://www.esa11thconference.eu**
Coordinator: Suvi Ronkainen <suvi.ronkainen@ulapland.fi>