ISA RC09

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS AND SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

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RC09 Newsletter

What's new in this issue?

https://rc09socialtransformations.org

Remarks from the RC09 Co-Chairs:
Ulrike Schuerkens and Habibul Khondker

Dear RC 09 members, dear colleagues,

We live in challenging times. Even before the Covid-19 pandemic, the world was facing the wrath of climate change and global warming. The heat waves this Summer in various parts of the world are the evidence. Before the pandemic was over, the Russian invasion of Ukraine since February 24, 2022, contributed to making a difficult global situation worse. Important social transformations caused by the war, such as an increase in hunger and poverty linked to the global inflation in food and energy prices have put millions of people in dire situation. Moreover, the global structure of interdependent nations has seen important changes following the socio-economic consequences of the pandemic and the questioning of globalization and global value chains. The rise of authoritarianism and social instability in many parts of the world are consequences of these changes. Scholars of sociology of development and social transformations are requested to include these important changes in their research efforts and in their teaching curricula of students.

The 2023 ISA World Congress in Melbourne will be an important event to discuss these recent transformations. RC 09 has got a very interesting session program with colleagues contacting us for the first time and suggesting new research topics. Moreover, RC 09 organizes with RC 02 Economy and Society and RC 23 Sociology of Science and Technology an Integrated Session on "Postcolonial and Southern Perspectives in Digitalization" with several invited speakers from the South. We invite you to submit an abstract to one or two of the regular RC 09 sessions whose topics are outlined in this Newsletter, carefully prepared by Ilona Wysmulek whom we thank for her efforts. Please take note that the deadline for the submission of abstracts is the end of September 2022.

We wish you a pleasant summer for those in the geographic North.

Best regards,

Ulrike Schuerkens

Habib Khondker

RC 09 Co-chairs

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Hate speech and tolerance in different contexts: a case study of hate speech in Northern Thailand

by **Saowalak Chaytaweep**
Maejo University, Chiang Mai, Thailand

In 2021-2022, the research team from The Center of Social Innovation and Peace studies, Maejo University has been conducting the research on the topic of Hate Speech and Tolerance. This research has involved collaboration with three universities in Thailand: the Khon Khan university, the Prince of Songkhla university and the Maejo university. The research aims to investigate hate speech in various situations such as face to face communication, communication in social media and hate speech through gesture language. It also investigates how hate speech is created in different contexts. Hate speech contexts were identified based on the religious difference of two groups: Buddhists and Muslims, gender, rural and urban areas. By using focus group discussion, the research team investigated how people, as members of these groups, had experienced hate speech.

Hate speech in this research is identified as the speech which is abusive or threatening public communication, which is written (including images) or verbal and that expresses prejudice against a group, especially based on the group's identity such as race, ethnicity, religion, gender identity, or sexual orientation. Hate speech covers many forms of wilful expressions and communication which spread, incite, promote, or justify hatred and violence.

Key elements characterizing hate speech are:

• In its content, the public communication (such as a message or text) expresses unfavorable prejudice and hatred;
• It targets a group, or individual as a member of a group, where typically the group is described or understood to be historically oppressed or disadvantaged, a minority;
• It has an intention to spread, incite, promote or justify hatred, harm or violence.

Tolerance is a respect, acceptance and appreciation of the rich diversity of our world's cultures, our forms of expression and ways of being human. It is fostered by knowledge, openness, communication, and freedom of thought, conscience and belief. Tolerance is a harmony in difference. It is not only a moral duty, it is also a political and legal requirement. Tolerance is the virtue that makes peace possible.

Our research investigates the hate speech produced in different groups and different contexts in Northern Thailand. In particular, we study such groups as people from different religious backgrounds; Buddhist and Muslim people, different gender, age groups (i.a. youth) and people in rural and urban areas.

We used mixed methods of quantitative and qualitative research in our study. Quantitative research was conducted from May 2021 till April 2022 in Chiang Mai province, North of Thailand. During that time, we conducted a total of 180 face to face interviews with people aged between 18-60 years. Questionnaire was created based on various scaling measurements of hate speech and tolerance such as levels of living and working with persons in different religions, different ethnicities and gender. Tolerance measure in this research was classified on the basis of a scaling measurement of various tolerance levels. These levels of tolerance are (a) acceptance (b) respect (c) value (d) embrace.

The research results shows how the hate speech was perceived and interpreted in different situations by different groups. The research team constructed focus group discussions with different groups of people. These groups composed of Buddhist and Muslim male and female youth, as well as Buddhist and Muslim male and female community leaders both in rural and urban areas. Findings from qualitative data shows that the hate speech is perceived as the speech which express prejudice against a group based on religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation or identity. Hate speech was created for different purposes and in different situations. Hate speech was produced by some persons for being superior than the others. In some situations, a person created hate speech for controlling other person. Some people produced the words expressing prejudice to other persons who are younger than themselves. There are various forms of hate speech in perception of participants who participated in group discussion.

Hate speech is perceived as the speech, words or gesture which discriminate, threaten, satire, criticize, divide in group - out group and express prejudice to other persons or the member of the group based on religion, sexual orientation and identity.

We also found out that there are different levels of tolerance: from acceptance to respect to appreciation and to embracing. These results are based on our quantitative survey. The research team used questionnaire scaling measurement of Likert scale to measure levels of tolerance. There are various items of questions, which refer to each levels of tolerance which composed of four stages of tolerance: beginning from acceptance to respect, trust and embrace. Statistic analysis was used to quantify these levels of tolerance. The results of research shows that:

⇒ 97 % of respondents agree with the statement that people should have freedom to live their life,

⇒ 85% accept to respect other people's beliefs and opinions which is different from their own.

Research Project

Hate speech and tolerance in Northern Thailand ... by Saowalak Chaytaweep
~continued

On the reverse statement, 71% disagree with the statement that having many communities with different traditions and life styles harms society. Thus, the majority of samples perceive and accept people whose backgrounds are different from them in terms of religion, sexual orientation and ethnicity.

The research results indicate that the level of acceptance relates to different groups of people and gender. In some situations, people of different religious can be accepted but are unable to be embraced.

According to statistic results:

⇒ only 28% of all respondents agree to accept and work with boss whose sexual orientation are different from them.

⇒ The research findings also shows that 50% of the samples are uncomfortable to stay at the hotel with people who are different ethnicity and 44% for different religion.

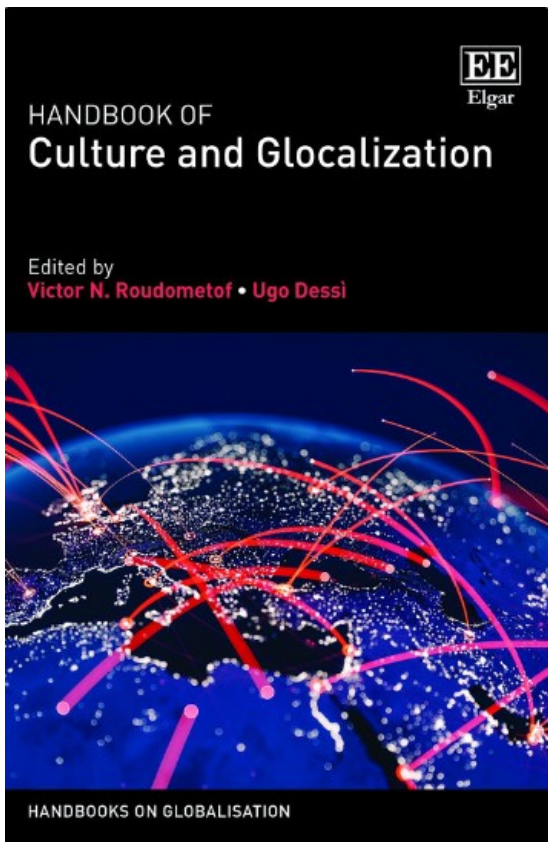⇒ Results on different sexual orientation are similar.

This might be because people in Northern Thailand are able to accept diversity but they are not likely to tolerate to live or to embrace other people who are different in religion, sexual orientation and ethnicity.

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Roudometof, Victor and Ugo Dessi (Eds.). 2022. _Handbook of Culture and Glocalization_, Cheltenham, United Kingdom: Edward Elgar, p. 448 (inclusive of index). ISBN: 9781839109003

With contributions from 30+ top scholars in the field, this cutting-edge collection critically examines the effects of glocalization on various disciplines & subfields in the humanities and social sciences. This collection has a strong international flavor, with authors coming from 20 countries. Broad in scope and innovative, it provides a fresh take on the different forms of the glocal in contemporary culture. Using engaging case studies, humanities scholars examine how glocalization has impacted archaeology, art, literature, philosophy, law and food; social science experts discuss the impact on tourism, religion, urban studies, criminology, education and sports. Forward-thinking, the volume engages with new developments in media and communication, considering how information-communication technologies (ICTs), digitisation and the mediatised world affect interrelations in consumer culture. The volume concludes with an examination of new research frontiers, considering translocality, world science theory, and post-colonialism to expand the field by developing original approaches and suggesting new directions for research.

Link to the publisher's website: ttps://www.e-elgar.com/shop/gbp/handbook-of-culture-and-glocalization-9781839109003.html for Table of Contents and prepublication endorsements.

Victor Roudometof
University of Cyprus
www.roudometof.com

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

Kara, H. and Khoo, S. 2021. *Qualitative and Digital Research in Times of Crisis: Methods, Reflexivity and Ethics*. Bristol University Press, p.272. ISBN: 978-1447363804

Crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic, disasters, or violent conflict present numerous challenges for researchers. Faced with disruption, obstacles, and even danger to their own lives, researchers in times of crisis must adapt or redesign existing research methods in order to continue their work effectively.

Including contributions on qualitative and digital research from Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, and the Americas, this volume explores the creative and thoughtful ways in which researchers have adapted methods and rethought relationships in response to challenges arising from crises. Their collective reflections, strategies, and practices highlight the importance of responsive, ethical, and creative research design and the need to develop methods for fostering mutual, reflexive, and healthy relationships in times of crisis.

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3. Phenomenology of lived experience: multilayered approach and positionality - Bibek Dahal

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5. Practice-based research in times of crisis: weaving community together during lockdown - Gretchen Stolte and Lisa Oliver
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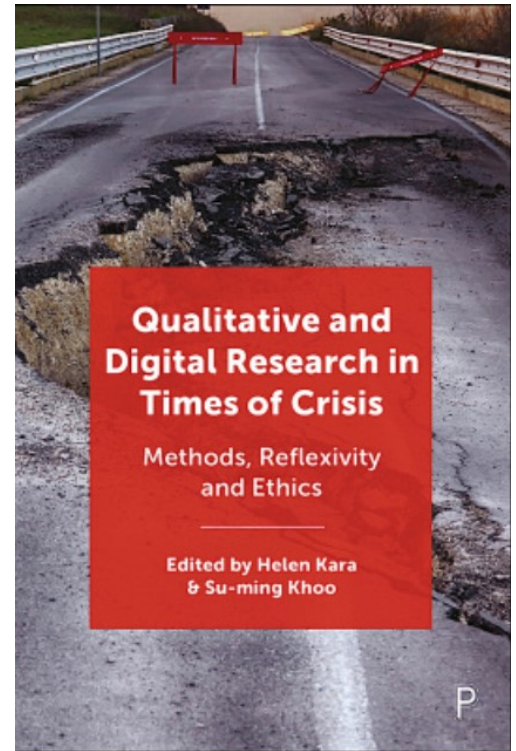
Part 3: Digital methods
7. Developing a Collaborative AutoNetnographic approach to researching doctoral students' online experiences - Richard McGrath, Holly Bowen-Salter, Emma Milanese, and Phoebe Pearce
8. The ethical implications of using digital traces: studying explainability and trust during a pandemic - Natasha Dwyer, Hector Miller-Bakewell, Tessa Darbyshire, Anirban Basu, and Steve Marsh
9. The use of objects to enhance online social research interviews - Maged Zakher and Hoda Wassif
10. Qualitative data re-use and secondary analysis: researching in and about a crisis - Anna Tarrant and Kahryn Hughes
11. Researching older Vietnam- born migrants at a distance: the role of digital kinning - Hien Thi Nguyen, Loretta Baldassar, Raelene Wilding, and Lukasz Krzyzowski

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12. A timed crisis: Australian education, migrant Asian teachers, and critical autoethnography - Aaron Teo
13. Building relationships and praxis despite persistent obstacles - Maria Grazia Imperiale
14. Managing ethical tensions when conducting research in fragile and conflict-affected contexts - Gbenga Akinlolu Shadare
15. Beyond extraction: co-creating a decolonial and feminist research practice in post-conflict Guatemala - Aisling Walsh

Conclusion - Helen Kara and Su-ming Khoo

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Jena, M. K. (Ed). 2022. *Sociology of Covid 19 Pandemic in India: Education, Digital Divide, Work and Wellbeing*. **New Delhi: HarAnand. ISBN:978939150404**
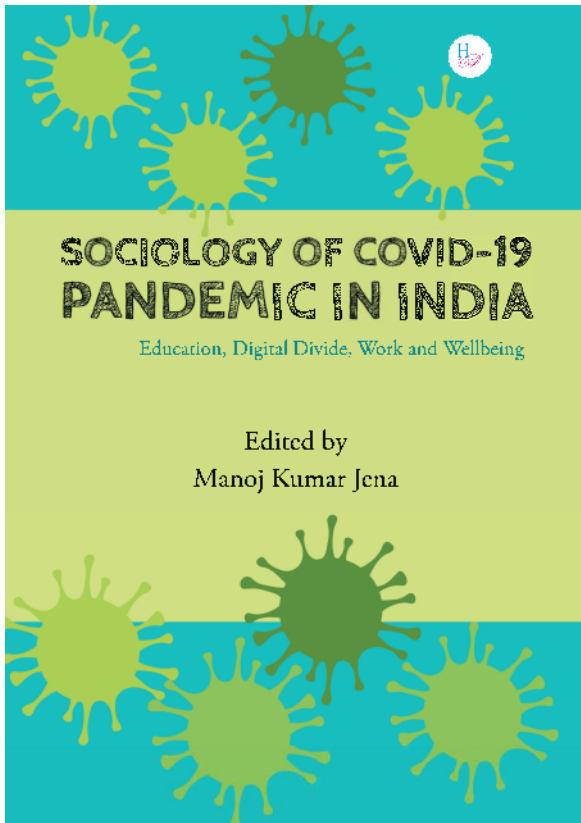
About the Book:

This book offers insight into how the Covid-19 pandemic has reshaped our societal needs and practices and has brought about new tendencies and dispositions in Indian Society. Covid-19 is a "New global risk", a "Pandemological risk" affecting every Homo sapiens and the amount of uncertainty and risk emanating affects the mind, body and soul of an individual. The taken for granted life world has changed its course, the intersubjective space has squeezed because of various dispositions, leading to difficult situations and dilemmas. The Covid-19 has posed all sorts of threats from learning to living. This book reflects upon the ramification of the Covid-19 pandemic on education, health, labour, work, and wellbeing in India. Health hazards, loss of jobs, closure of educational institutions had led to several challenges in recent times. The chapters in this volume engage to comprehend current crisis and challenges and how it has fundamentally affected social, economic, education, work-life, livelihood, health and well being in India. The book has delved into the larger social implications of the pandemic and explores how it has created a socio-economic crisis leading to poverty, lack of resources, social deprivation, lack of access to technology and disruption in the learning process.

Editor:

Dr. Manoj Kumar Jena
Associate Professor
Centre for the Study of Social Systems
Jawaharlal Nehru University
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**Neubert, Dieter, 2022. <u>Do western sociological concepts apply globally? Towards a global sociology.</u> Sociology, online first.
DOI: 10.1177/00380385211063341**

Abstract
The post-colonial debate challenges the self-certainty of sociology and the suggested universality of its theoretical premises. This has led to calls to provincialize sociological theories and concepts and include perspectives from the South. Thus, we need to ask whether sociological concepts apply globally. Burawoy's notion of a professional 'global sociology' offers a starting point for provincializing sociological concepts without giving up their global applicability. The problems involved in applying the core sociological category of class to Kenya show that classical sociological concepts may be inadequate for analysing societies outside the European and North American context. For the analysis of inequality, we need a more open and empirically founded concept in which the classical notion of class describes just a particular pattern of social structure. For the development of sociological concepts, we always require a broad empirical and intercultural basis in order not to be caught in the trap of Eurocentrism.

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Neubert, Dieter, 2021. <u>The hidden side of local self-organisation and self-regulation. Elements for the comparative analysis of the constitution of Self-organised groups</u>. LoSAM working Papers 6. Würzburg: LoSAM.

Abtsract
The notions self-organisation and self-regulation are at least implicitly loaded with a positive democratic connotation. The main corresponding debates on social movements, governance and civil society mostly refer to the Global North with a well-functioning state and democratic political systems. One consequence is that the less democratic and less liberal hidden side of self-organisation, seen by some critics, does not gain much attention. After a short discussion of the main theoretical approaches, the paper presents a selection of self-organised groups depicting their different values, norms, and structural features. These examples reach from democratic groups marked by solidarity to racist violent groups that are a threat to differently minded people. The analysis of these examples leads to a set of criteria for the comparative analysis of the internal structure of self-organised groups including potential membership, in- and outward orientation, underlying basic principles of social order and types of trust with related types of decision-making. These basic elements help to understand the constitution and functioning of self-organisation, which are open to a wide range of value orientation.

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Adebayo, K. O. 2022. Mafan: Community formation and dynamics of Nigerian-Chinese interracial interaction in Guangzhou City. In P. Ziltener & C. Suter (Eds.), *Past, present and future of African-Asian relations* (pp. 211-229). Switzerland: LIT Verlag.

Abstract

The notion of mafan or troublemakers is one of the main organising frames with which the identification of Nigerians subsists in Guangzhou, China. This chapter situates this identification in the processes of the constitution of Nigerian community and highlights how interracial interactions of Nigerians with Chinese people have been shaped by three key issues: transformations linked to the socio-historical phases of migrant community formation; episodic civil disobedience and public disturbances that the host society considers threatening of social order, and African image remaking struggles informed by the problem of criminality and subsequent attempt at evolving dissociative boundary that thrives on intra-group Othering of Nigerians by other Africans in the city. The chapter advances our understanding of the universe of rarely discussed historical, social and political circumstances surrounding African presence in Chinese cities.

Available at:
https://www.researchgate.net/
publica-
tion/361316558_Mafan_Community_Formation_and
_Dynamics_of_Nigerian-
Chinese_Interracial_Interaction_in_Guangzhou_City

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Adebayo, K. O. 2022. The state of academic (un)freedom and scholar rescue programs: A contemporary and critical overview. *Third World Quarterly*. https://doi.org/10.1080/01436597.2022.2074829

Abstract

The attack on academic freedom has worsened in different parts of the world regardless of political context. Universities, academics and students have come under increasing attack and are subjected to censorship and violence, while academic programmes that have been categorised as 'politically sensitive' are cancelled or banished from the curriculum. Scholar rescue programmes remain the most important and enduring response to safeguarding and restoring the scholarly freedoms of academics whose intellectual rights have been threatened. However, few scholarly assessments of the state of the art in the scholar rescue environment are available. The present article is a critical review and meta-analysis of the current state of scholar rescue programmes, which have been established in response to the onslaught on academic freedom and freedom of academics. I describe current scholar rescue practice and raise critical issues that organisations in scholar rescue and mobility work must confront to meaningfully serve threatened academics around the world.

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Adebayo, K. O. 2022. **'They did not allow me to enter the place I was heading to': being 'stuck-in-place' and transit emplacement in Nigerian migrations to China**. *Mobilities*, 1-14.
https://doi.org/10.1080/17450101.2022.2057812

Abstract
How do African migrants become stuck-in-place and experience stuckedness in China? This article interrogates the concepts of stuckedness and social navigation to examine what it means to be 'stuck-in-place' using the stories of four Nigerians—a woman and three men—in Guangzhou City. Two modes of stuckedness were observed: 'truncational stuckedness' and 'identity stuckedness'. While the former resulted from being spatially stuck in Guangzhou on their way to South Korea and Hong Kong, the latter was a product of identity appropriation, where a migrant uses the passport of another country. Despite the constraint of stuckedness and the precarity that those without valid immigration papers faced, migrants managed to reinterpret their situations and stayed put while being opened to emplacement in Guangzhou—albeit a transitory kind. In calibrating their practice of 'moving on' in Guangzhou, however, economic integration, the local and transnational networks of migrants, hope, prolonging one's stay and management of micro-mobilities of the everyday were deployed singly or in combination with one another. The article advances debates in China-African relations and Afro-mobilities in East Asia while also contributing to discourses on migrant trajectories, stuckedness, and mobilities studies.

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Adebayo, K. O. 2022. **Pandemics and management of 'dangerous communities': Ebola, Covid-19 and Africans in China.** *Professional Geographer*, 1-11.
https://doi.org/10.1080/00330124.2022.2048867

Abstract
How do we unpack and make sense of anti-African/Black sentiments in the pandemic control and mitigation practices in China? This article responds to the question by drawing a parallel between the experiences of Africans in China during the Ebola virus disease and COVID-19 outbreaks. Focusing specifically on Nigerians as a subsection of the African community in Guangzhou City, China, it explores how the COVID-19-inspired discrimination against Africans reflects much of the experiences of Africans in China during the Ebola crisis of 2014. The article combines sixteen "Ebola experience" data points, obtained from Nigerians in Guangzhou in 2017, with four COVID-19 experience virtual interviews, media reports, and social media archive and netnographic analysis covering April to June 2020. The experiences of Africans in Guangzhou in the early months of the COVID-19 outbreak reflect a patterned response to Africans and Blackness in the context of pandemic in China. The article contributes to the literature by examining the question of racial discrimination and the construction of African immigrant community in China as dangerous within the new geography of Afro-mobilities in East Asia.

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Abstract
Leaving children in the care of grandparents is a fairly common practice in close knit societies such as Nigeria. This service of providing childcare by grandmothers is however taking a transnational form with the exportation of grandmothers from Nigeria to care for grandchildren whose parents, out of economic necessity, must work fulltime. This article explores the dynamics of Nigerian grandmothers providing childcare to grandchildren in the diaspora, using twenty-five grandmothers selected in Ibadan, Southwest Nigeria based on their experience of this phenomena. Study found that participants were motivated to undertake diaspora childcare out of empathy for the younger couples, the feeling of a sense of duty, perceived knowledge of childcare, self-fulfilment, cultural norms, and the need to minimize the cost of childcare for couples in the diaspora. The sense of being 'available' played a significant role in participants' decision to provide childcare abroad. The study equally showed that the practice had both emotional and social impact on the grandmothers involved. The research advances the significance of diaspora grandmother child care services as a critical part of the broader debate on companionship and gender roles in old age, especially in Africa, where elders remain key transmitters of societal norms and values.

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Abstract
How does shared identity between researcher and the researched influence trust-building for data generation and knowledge production? We reflect on this question based on two separate studies conducted by African-based researchers in sociology and political science in Nigeria. We advanced two interrelated positions. The first underscores the limits of national belonging as shorthand for insiderness, while the second argues that when shared national/group identity is tensioned other intersecting positions and relations take prominence. We also show that the researched challenge and resist unequal power relations through interview refusal or by evading issues that the researcher considers important, but the participant perceives as intrusive. We shed light on the vagaries, overlaps, and similarities in the dynamics of belonging and positionality in researching Africans in and outside Africa as home-based researchers. Our contribution advances the understanding of field dynamics in the production of local and cross-border knowledge on Africa/Africans.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

Khoo, S. (2022) Decolonising Political Economy: Reading Capital and Imperialism at Neoliberalism's Crisis Conjuncture, *Policy and Practice: A Development Education Review,* **Issue 34 Spring 2022, 76-94**

Abstract

This Viewpoint article considers the importance of decolonising political economy in the current context of neoliberalism's crisis conjuncture. The discussion centres around a major new work in critical-decolonial political economy, Capital and Imperialism: Theory, History and the Present, by Prabhat and Utsa Patnaik. This work revisits 'colonial drain theory', explaining how colonialism, imperialism and the North-South divide were necessary adjuncts to capitalism as a 'money-using' system, operating through mechanisms of colonial taxation, trade and financing. Capital and Imperialism is discussed in the context of the challenge to 'decolonise economics', to suggest that colonial drain analysis needs better integration with intersectional struggles against structural injustice. A broader analysis is required to meet the challenges of nationalism, neo-fascism and environmental limitations.

Key words

Decolonising economics; Colonial drain; Capital and Imperialism; Political economy; Neoliberalism.

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Floss, M.; Ilgenfritz, CAV.; Rodrigues, YE; Dilda, AC; Corrêa, APB; de Melo, DAC; Barros, EF; Guzmán, CAF; Devlin, E; Saldiva, PHN; Khoo, S; Gonçalves, MR; the Planetary Health MOOC Group (2021) Development and assessment of a Brazilian pilot Massive Open On-line Course in Planetary Health Education: an innovative model for primary care professionals and community training, *Frontiers in Public Health* 9, 15 December 2021
https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2021.663783

Abstract

Introduction: Planetary health (PH) has emerged as a leading field for raising awareness, debating, and finding solutions for the health impacts of human-caused disruptions to Earth's natural systems. PH education addresses essential questions of how humanity inhabits Earth, and how humans affect, and are affected by, natural systems. A pilot massive open online course (MOOC) in PH was created in Brazil in 2020. This MOOC capitalized on the global online pivot, to make the course accessible to a broader audience. This study describes the process of course creation and development and assesses the impact evaluation data and student outcomes of the PH MOOC.
Methods: The PH MOOC pilot was launched in Brazilian Portuguese, using the TelessaúdeRS-UFRGS platform on 4/27/2020 and concluded on 7/19/2020 with a total load of 80 h. It was composed of 8 content modules, pre and post-test, 10 topics in a forum discussion, and an optional action plan. This study analyzes the course database, profile of participants, answers to questionnaires, forum interaction, and action plans submitted.
Results: Two thousand seven hundred seventy-seven participants enrolled in the course, of which 1,237 (44.54%) gave informed consent for this study. Of the 1,237 participants who agreed to participate in the research, 614 (49.8%) completed the course, and 569 (92.67%) were accredited by TelessaúdeRS-UFRGS. The majority of the participants were concerned with climate change, trained in the health area, and worked in primary health care in places that lacked ongoing sustainability programs. Two hundred forty-one action plans were submitted, major topics identified were food and nutrition, infectious diseases, and garbage and recycling.

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Khoo, S. (2021) On decolonial revisions of modern social theory, *International Sociology* 36,5, 704-719
https://doi.org/10.1177/02685809211057468

Abstract

This review essay discusses decolonial and revisionist approaches to the sociological canon, centring on a major new work, Colonialism and Modern Social Theory by Gurminder Bhambra and John Holmwood (2021). The challenge to 'classical' social theory and the demand to reconstitute the theory curriculum come in the context of increased visibility for wider decolonial agendas, linked to 'fallist' protests in South Africa, Black Lives Matter and allied antiracist organizing, and calls to decolonize public and civic spaces and institutions such as universities, effect museum restitution, and colonial reparations. The review identifies continuities and complementarities with Connell's critique of the sociological canon, though Colonialism and Modern Social Theory takes a different tack from Connell's Southern Theory (2009). Bhambra and Holmwood's opening of sociology's canon converges with Connell's recent work to align a critical project of global and decolonial public sociology with a pragmatic programme for doing academic work differently.

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Khoo, S. (2021) '(Post) human rights, poverty and inequality: problems of algocracy, pharmocracy and chemocracy', In S. Egan and A. Chadwick (Eds) *Poverty and Human Rights: Multidisciplinary perspectives*, Edward Elgar, pp 90-104

Book abstract:

This timely and insightful book brings together scholars from a range of disciplines to evaluate the role of human rights in tackling the global challenges of poverty and economic inequality. Reflecting on the concrete experiences of particular countries in tackling poverty, it appraises the international success of human rights-based approaches.

Drawing on insights from philosophy, history, economics and politics, contributors consider a range of questions concerning the nature of human rights and their possible relationship to poverty, inequality and development. Chapters interrogate human rights-based approaches and question whether the normative human rights framework provides a sound foundation for addressing global poverty and equitable distribution of resources. Probing practical questions concerning the extent to which international human rights institutions have been effective in combating poverty, this thought-provoking book considers possible strategies in response to the challenges that lie ahead.

Offering robust and provocative guidelines for the future of human rights and development, this unique book will be indispensable for academics and researchers investigating the intersection of human rights and poverty, particularly those interested in human rights-based approaches to tackling inequality. Its practical insights will also benefit policymakers in need of novel methodologies for promoting equality.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

Khoo, S. and Jørgensen N. J. (2021) Intersections and collaborative potentials between Global Citizenship Education and Education for Sustainable Development, *Globalisation, Societies and Education* 19,4, 470-48

Abstract:
This article examines intersecting agendas and concerns in global citizenship education (GCE) and education for sustainable development (ESD) in the face of current global crises and pressures. While it cannot be assumed that the two educational projects automatically converge, generative and promising overlaps emerge from the shared interest in the SDG 4.7 education target. The article elaborates on a conversation emerging from the Bridge47 Knowledge Exchange Partnership focused on critical global citizenship education, and discusses the tensions, ambiguities, limitations and implications for critical, transgressive and potentially transformative GCE + ESD. While GCE and ESD can be ambivalent and constrained in formal educational settings, especially in comparison to informal projects where there are direct partnerships with people living on the margins of society, we argue that the potential generativity and transgressive possibilities of engaged and collaborative research have been under-emphasised. Participatory and praxis methodologies where education and research overlap offer significant transgressive and transformative potential. We point to important collaborative potentials in research practice that can help to bridge GCE-ESD gaps, given their substantial theoretical and practical experience in situated contexts, engagement with transgressive politics and creative and inclusive ethics of practice.

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Wysmułek, I. 2022. Corruption in the public schools of Europe: A cross-national multilevel analysis of education system characteristics. *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*, 002071522210968. https://doi.org/10.1177/00207152221096841

Abstract:
Researchers have long theorized that characteristics of education systems impact both perceived and experienced corruption in public schools. However, due to insufficient cross-national survey data with measures on corruption in education and unassembled yet publicly available institutional data, there are few empirical tests of this theory. This article provides the rare direct test of the relationship between corruption in European public schools and three education system factors: government expenditure on education, education staff compensation, and teacher workload (pupil–teacher ratio). With a newly constructed harmonized data set for European countries, and controlling for national economic factors and individual characteristics, results of multilevel analyses suggest partial support for the theory that specific institutional characteristics of education systems impact public school corruption. The theorized institutional factors have different effects that depend on whether we examine bribe-giving experience or corruption perception. Results show that bribe-giving experience in public schools of Europe is weakly yet significantly related to education staff compensation. For corruption perception, low levels of government expenditure on education and a lopsided pupil–teacher ratio (too few teachers per student) increase the probability that people view corruption as prevalent.

Keywords: Bribe-giving, corruption, corruption perception, cross-country analysis, education systems, Europe, institutional characteristics, multilevel modeling

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Kudus Oluwatoyin Adebayo
University of Ibadan, Nigeria & University of The Witwatersrand, South Africa

Grant award:
I was awarded the CARTA 2022 Research Re-Entry Grant worth $50,000 by the Consortium for Advanced Research Training in Africa (CARTA) to support a project titled "Lived Experiences of Migrating Informal Caregivers in a Tertiary Health Facility: Towards Understanding and Action for Health Systems Improvement in Nigeria." My co-PI is Mofeyisara Omobowale based at the Institute of Child Health, College of Medicine, University of Ibadan, Nigeria. Duration: 1 Year, starting September/October, 2022

Our sincere CONGRATULATIONS!
RC09 team

Conference participation:
APAD 2021 International Symposium, Circulations in the Global South: Ethnographies of Globalized Exchanges, Lomé, Togo, November 29 - December 3, 2021. Paper read: "Nigerians in China: Health maintenance, circulation and everyday transnationalism in Guangdong Province."

Conference of the Association for African Studies in Germany e.V. (VAD), Africa and Europe: Reciprocal Perspectives, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany, June 7-10, 2022. Paper Read: "Who Positionality Epp?"

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Su-ming Khoo
National University of Ireland, Galway

Recent public sociology and blogs:
Khoo, S. (2022) 'Connected Sociologies of Pollution', Recorded Lecture, Environment and Climate Change Module, Connected Sociologies Curriculum Project, 25 April 2022 /

Khoo, S. (2022) Climate crisis as a human crisis – facing inhumanity with ethical creativity, Center for Values in International Development blog, 12 March, 2022

Khoo, S. (2021) Pandemic pushes universities to rethink excellence, Cois Coiribe, 29 April 2021

Book review:
Khoo, S. (2021) Review of M Walker and A Boni, eds., Participatory Research Capabilities and Epistemic Justice: A Transformative Agenda for Higher Education, Policy and Practice: A Development Education Review, Issue 32, Spring 2021, 150-157

Forthcoming talks and presentations:
Khoo, S. (paper accepted for Sept 2022) 'Humane security and crisis epistemology - On (not) changing the referent subject' Human Security Thematic Group Session, HDCA Conference 2022 'Capabilities and Transformative Institutions' Antwerp, 19-22 September 2022
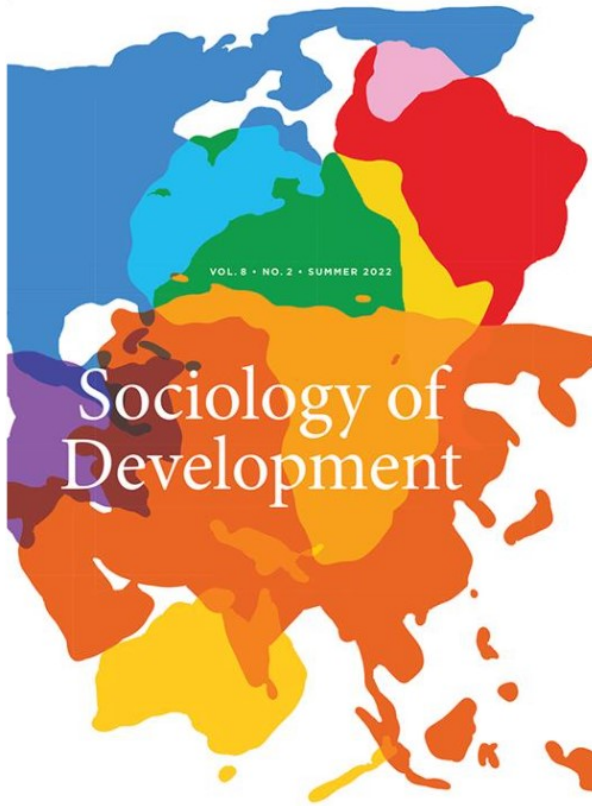
Forthcoming publication:
Khoo, S. and Floss, M. (forthcoming 3 Oct 2022) 'Surviving necropolitical developments amidst democratic disinformation – a pandemic perspective from Brazil' in G.McCann; N. Mishra, P. Carmody (Eds) COVID-19 the Global South and the Pandemic's Development Impact. Bristol: Bristol University Press

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Sociology of Development

UNIVERSITY of CALIFORNIA PRESS

VOL. 8 · NO. 2 · SUMMER 2022

Sociology of Development

Dear Colleagues,

We would like to encourage you to submit your work to the journal Sociology of Development, published by University of California Press https://online.ucpress.edu/socdev. The journal is now in its eighth year of existence, and due to the great support of the scholarly community, peer review times have remained very favorable during the pandemic, with an average of two months from submission to initial editorial decision. Accepted papers are also now available online ahead of their assigned issue six to eight weeks post-acceptance.

Sociology of Development is an international journal addressing issues of development, broadly considered. With basic as well as policy-oriented research, topics explored include economic development and well-being, gender, health, inequality, poverty, climate change, environment and sustainability, political economy, conflict, social movements, and more. Sociology of Development promotes intellectual diversity within the study of development, with articles from all scholars of development sociology, regardless of theoretical orientation, methodological preference, region of investigation, or historical period of study, and encourages contributions from related disciplines including political science, economics, geography, anthropology, and health sciences.

Thanks, and all the best,

Andrew Jorgenson, Boston College and

Jeffrey Kentor, Wayne State University

co-editors

Consider Publishing in the Journal *Sociology of Development*
by **Samuel Cohn**
Development Sociologist at Texas A&M University

The journal Sociology of Development is looking for submissions.

Sociology of Development is published by the University of California Press, one of the two or three most prestigious scholarly presses in the United States.

Unlike most development journals, this one is explicitly dedicated to sociological approaches. The reviewers are knowledgeable about the sociological literature and will apply sociological standards to the evaluation of your article.

Turnaround times are short, which is not true at some other journals.

The journal is committed to theoretical and methodological diversity. They have published works from all of the following frameworks: Feminist, Weberian, Marxist, World-Systemic, Demographic, Ecological, World-Culture, Post-Colonial, Global Value Chain as well as others. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches are welcome. The journal is eager to publish authors from outside of the United States with theoretical perspectives appropriate to sociology as done in that author's country.

Authors wishing to consider a submission can learn more about the journal at https://online.ucpress.edu/socdev.

Best,

Samuel Cohn

ANNOUNCEMENTS

"The Laboratory of Analysis of the Transformation of Elites and Intelligentsia. Elitylab UW" invites to cooperate
by Prof. UW dr hab. Piotr Kulas
Head of the Elitylab UW, Faculty "Artes Liberales" | University of Warsaw

Dear Colleagues,

I am happy to invite you to cooperate with "The Laboratory of Analysis of the Transformation of Elites and Intelligentsia. Elitylab UW".

"The Laboratory of Analysis of the Transformation of Elites and Intelligentsia. Elitylab UW" is an institution located in the Faculty of "Artes Liberales". The primary research goal of Elitylab is to analyse the elite and create a research architecture enabling this activity at the professional level of advanced studies. The organizational aim of the Elitylab UW is to build institutional potential in an interdisciplinary environment and to create a competent team to engage in a committed international network of scientific and research cooperation. The laboratory pursues its goals both within its internal structure and in collaboration with research centres in Poland and abroad, especially with institutions and scientists dealing with the issues of the elite (cultural, political, social, and business). The laboratory is open to cooperation with scientists from Poland and the world dealing with similar issues.

http://al.uw.edu.pl/jednostki-badawcze/laboratorium-analiz-transformacji-elit-i-inteligencji-elitylab-uw/

Prof. UW dr hab. Piotr Kulas

Head of the Elitylab UW
Faculty "Artes Liberales" | University of Warsaw
E-mail: piotrkulas@uw.edu.pl, elitylab@uw.edu.pl

Online Conference
"After Globalization: The Future of World Society"
of the World Society Foundation (WSF)
August 25-26, 2022

We, the World Society Foundation (WSF), Zurich, Switzerland, organize an international online conference on World Society Foundation (WSF) Online Conference on "After Globalization: The Future of World Society", August 25-26, 2022. 22 papers will be presented online. Since there also topics that you work in the ISA Research Committees, we suggest to distribute the information in your Committee. Participation is free, registration on the website:

https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?
id=2zjkx2LkIkypCsNYsWmAs6410Nmh3RNJok7_yrNMD4VUQ0FONkdUMU1VRUJ
OR0FZN0tZWE01OU9LSy4u

Thank you very much - on behalf of the WSF; yours sincerely

Patrick Ziltener

Prof. Dr. University of Zurich, Switzerland

World Society Foundation

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS NOW OPEN!
Deadline: September 30, 2022   24:00 GMT

Dear RC09 members,

We invite you to submit your abstract to one of the sessions. You will find **HERE** the full list of the RC09 sessions and **HERE** the list of all available sessions of the 2023 Congress.

Please note:

- First: select a session, then: submit an abstract.
- You may submit no more than two abstracts.
- The same abstract cannot be submitted to two different sessions.
- The abstract text cannot contain more than 300 words and must be submitted in English, French or Spanish.
- It is the author's responsibility to submit a correct abstract; any errors in spelling, grammar, or scientific fact will be reproduced as typed by the author.
- All changes/updates should be done via on-line system by September 30, 2022 24:00 GMT.
- Once abstracts have been accepted, no changes in authorship and text can be made.
- Author must specify a preferred format of presentation: on-site or virtual.
- Each abstract received on-line will be assigned an identification number.
- Only abstracts submitted on-line will be considered in the selection process.

For more details, see **HERE**.

XX ISA World Congress of Sociology

Resurgent Authoritarianism: Sociology of New Entanglements of Religions, Politics, and Economies

Melbourne, Australia | June 25-July 1, 2023
Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Centre
www.isa-sociology.org

World Congress of Sociology

TASA The Australian Sociological Association

International Sociological Association

List of RC09 Sessions - HYBRID MODE
Abstract Submission Deadline: September 30, 2022   24:00 GMT

Migration, Innovation and Entrepreneurship in the Contemporary World

Session Organizer(s):
Dorina ROSCA, dorina.rosca@gmail.com, Ladyss, UMR 7533 CNRS, France and The American University of Moldova, Moldova

Session in English, French

Migration shape continuously our contemporary world. Scholars in social sciences and politicians constantly raise the question of how migration drives economic growth and, widely speaking, the development of our societies. Particularly, innovation in low-tech and hi-tech domains, as well as in the entrepreneurship domain (Bernstein *et al.,* 2018), are viewed as essential drivers of new jobs and new market creation. Sari Pekkala Kerr and William Kerr pointed out that immigrants create 25% of all new business in the US, while first-generation immigrants compose roughly 14% of the US population (Kerr&Kerr, 2016). Each immigrant, on average, is more entrepreneurial than the typical native. As Petra Moser and Shmuel San show, there is also historical evidence that immigrants revolutionized US science during the 20th century (Moser&San, 2020). At the same time, political rhetoric and arguments fuel the debate about how immigrants are "taking" (instead of "making") jobs. Given that context, scholars are encouraged to propose presentations discussing the influence of migration on innovation and entrepreneurship in the contemporary world. Innovation is defined broadly, from scientific steps forwards to low-tech & hi-tech inventions and business creation.

We encourage empirical and methodological studies, as well as quantitative and qualitative estimations of the migration's effects on innovation and entrepreneurship, to be presented in this session. Works focussing on causal mechanisms pushing migrants to innovate, on "talent clusters" and geographic and sectorial "hotspots of innovation" by migrants are particularly welcome.

List of RC09 Sessions - HYBRID MODE
Abstract Submission Deadline: September 30, 2022 24:00 GMT

Digitalisation, Entreprises Et Le Continent Africain

Session Organizer(s):
Ulrike SCHUERKENS, uschuerkens@gmail.com, Université Rennes 2 LiRIS EA 7481, France

Session in French

Cette séance permettra de décrire les situations informatiques des entreprises en Afrique. Les tendances régionales et les pôles régionaux de la transformation numérique seront discutés. Les nouveaux produits, les nouveaux services et les nouvelles formes de coopération seront abordés. Il sera démontré que l'entrepreneuriat numérique progresse non seulement dans les pôles technologiques, mais aussi dans toutes les régions où l'on peut accéder à l'internet. Les liens avec les marchés locaux, régionaux et mondiaux seront mis en évidence. Les implications à long terme des transformations numériques pour les entreprises en Afrique seront également abordées.

Why Societies Collapse ?

Session Organizer(s):
Joshua DUBROW, dubrow.2@osu.edu, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland
Samuel COHN, s-cohn@tamu.edu, Texas A and M University, USA

Session in English

Societies collapse. Why? This session invites scholars from various worldviews, schools of theory, and empirical approaches, e.g. historical approaches, analysis of contemporary data, and comparative and case studies, to answer the question of why societies collapse. The inspiration of the session comes from the book, *All Societies Die: How to Keep Hope Alive* (Cohn, 2021). The aim of the session is twofold. First, through debate we seek a synthesis of ideas and approaches based on the best available empirical evidence. Such evidence might include not only historical falls of states and empires, but disastrous economic declines, periods of sustained violence or any other backward steps in the improvement of human welfare. Second, we ask participants to suggest how to prevent modern societies from succumbing to the catastrophic collapses of their forbearers.

List of RC09 Sessions - HYBRID MODE
Abstract Submission Deadline: September 30, 2022   24:00 GMT

Local Government between Resurgent Authoritarianism and Resilient Democratisation

Session Organizer(s):
Dieter NEUBERT, dieter.neubert@uni-bayreuth.de, University of Bayreuth, Germany
Matthew SABBI, matthew.sabbi@uni-bayreuth.de, University of Bayreuth, Germany
Alexander STROH, Alexander.Stroh@uni-bayreuth.de, University of Bayreuth, Germany

Session in English

Autocratisation threatens democratic achievements of the past decades, but the relevant trends seem to be mainly observed at the national level. Dynamics at the local level often develop in the shadows of scholarly attention. In particular, the daily practices of local governments are hardly discussed in relation to the global rise of authoritarianism despite the ambition of most political decentralisation processes to bring government closer to 'the people' and therefore to democratise from below. Doubts about the democratic effectiveness of decentralisation accompanied the respective reform processes, in the Global South as well as in post-socialist countries. Yet, decentralisation, and particularly devolution, created new actors and redistributed resources, thus affecting the daily practices of local government. The panel invites empirical insights into the everyday consequences of decentralisation for local political actors, local self-organisation, and populations in times of global autocratisation trends. How do local actors react to the increasing use of local governments as safe havens by authoritarian regimes? How do renewed authoritarianisms affect the everyday practices of local politicians? How do the global trends affect citizen participation in local governments where decentralisation took place under the continuing legacies of autocratic regimes?

List of RC09 Sessions - HYBRID MODE
Abstract Submission Deadline: September 30, 2022   24:00 GMT

Stable Autocracies: Military Rule and Economic Power and Its Impact on Society

Session Organizer(s):
Dieter NEUBERT, dieter.neubert@uni-bayreuth.de, University of Bayreuth, Germany

Session in English

In Africa and other parts of the world we recently observe again military coups leading to a military government. Many of them do not survive longer than a few years. However, some autocratic regimes based openly or indirectly on the military seem to be quite stable and even come back after democratic episodes. Some examples for these 'stable military autocracies' are Myanmar, Thailand, Egypt or Sudan. Why do they survive while others lose their power? According to a common view they are built on military power and open repression. Others highlight economic success. At least for some of the cases we know about the intertwinement between military power and economy with the military as a successful economic entrepreneur. But is this sufficient to understand their persistence? What is the relation of the autocratic regime to the society? Usually our focus is on the potential opponent the civil society acting with more or less success. Even when we observe mass protests what is the position of the other parts of the society? Do these autocratic regimes mobilise societal support that stabilizes their power against a strong opposition? If yes how?

Women Entrepreneurs on the African Continent

Session Organizer(s):
Ulrike SCHUERKENS, uschuerkens@gmail.com, Université Rennes 2 LiRIS EA 7481, France

Session in English, French

The existing research on women in entrepreneurship has improved our understanding of structural inequalities in markets. However, this research focusses on women entrepreneurs in the North, including the United States and Europe (Edoho 2015; Sheriff & Muffatto 2015). There is a lack of information on challenges and obstacles of women in Africa (both North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa) to manage and start a new business (Diop Thiam 2015; Mbodji Diop 2019). Our session's research question is: how do female entrepreneurs perceive and describe the experience of running a successful formal business in Africa and beyond? This session intends to understand how women entrepreneurs make meaning from their lived experiences. Empirical case studies from the African continent and the African diaspora are invited for this session.

List of RC09 Sessions - HYBRID MODE
Abstract Submission Deadline: September 30, 2022   24:00 GMT

New Theories and Findings in Development Sociology

Session Organizer(s):
Samuel COHN, s-cohn@tamu.edu, Texas A&M University, United States

Session in English

This is an open topic session in development sociology. It is open to all development sociology papers with no limits whatsoever on theoretical tradition, methodology used, region of study or periodization of study. Topics include but are not limited to macrosociological and world-systemic forces in development, population and development, gender and development, social evaluation of governmental and NGO development programmes, crime and development, rural development, economic sociology and development, conflict and development, inequality and development and comparative-historical approaches to the development.

The only rule is that the ideas and findings have to be new and of scholarly importance.

Development Processes on Geographical Frontiers

Session Organizer(s):
Samuel COHN, s-cohn@tamu.edu, Texas A&M University, United States

Session in English

This is a session on development in the wilderness. David Harvey argues that the contradictions of capitalism requires the incorporation of more and more space into market production. This expansion occurs in frontier areas of the periphery: areas that are forested, mountainous, polar or simply very far from world-systemic cores. Frontier development has its own dynamics. Conflict with indigenous people over land and resources is endemic. Violence is common. State control is tenuous. Labor forces are migratory. Development often involves substantial ecological degradation and habitat destruction. This session is open to papers of any theoretical perspective, using any methodology and from any historical period including the present day. The subject should involve development issues in frontiers. Paper could include discussion of environmental issues and habitat preservation, discussions of dispossession or conflicts with local populations, discussions of extractive, resource-based economies, discussions of gender dynamics, or considerations of the distinctive properties of migration and labor supply in frontier settings, discussions of narcotraffic, smuggling or criminality in remote settings, discussions of internal or external warfare, or the assessment of government or NGO programs designed to protect indigenous people or frontier environments. Other topics germane to development in wilderness areas are welcome.

List of RC09 Sessions - HYBRID MODE
Abstract Submission Deadline: September 30, 2022   24:00 GMT

Recipes for Development or Disaster? Food Systems and Hunger Around the World

Session Organizer(s):
Devparna ROY, droy9@naz.edu, Nazareth College, United States

Session in English

This is a regular session of maximum five 20-minute presentations. Papers will focus on agro-food systems as well as the problems of hunger and malnourishment in different countries around the world. Despite numerous difficulties, food systems in many countries have proved to be relatively resilient in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the war in Ukraine and the severe heat stress (connected with the climate crisis) in several countries (such as India and Pakistan) have led or will lead to problems with the worldwide food supply of grains and other agricultural commodities. Rising food prices already affect the food intake of millions across the world, including in advanced capitalist societies such as the United States. There is a potential for increasing global hunger as the worldwide supplies of grains and oilseeds are expected to shrink. What methods are individuals and groups (including faith-based organizations and other non-governmental organizations) using to meet food needs in this time of multiple crises? What are national governments doing to meet the goal of food security? How are governments co-operating with each other to help solve food-related crises? What are social movements (and other forms of collective action) doing to ensure that the goals of food security and food sovereignty are met in the context of multiple crises that affect food and agriculture today? What changes need to be made to food and agriculture policies to ensure that resilient and sustainable food systems are created and no individual goes hungry and malnourished?

List of RC09 Sessions - HYBRID MODE
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Between Globalization and Deglobalization: The Authoritarian Bargain in the Global South

Session Organizer(s):
Habibul KHONDKER, habib.khondker@gmail.com, Zayed University, United Arab Emirates

Session in English

The global pandemic, wars, and the resultant economic downturns have led many scholars and politicians to announce the end of globalization and the coming of deglobalization. The rise of authoritarianism worldwide at the same time is not just a coincidence. Yet, to tackle the most pressing global problems such as climate change, global poverty and income inequality, global cooperation under the rubric of globalization and a consensus over social justice and democracy is unavoidable. At this historical juncture, and a moment of uncertainty, discourses of deglobalization threaten replacing the optimism and promises of globalization, and an authoritarian bargain is presented as a solution at a time of crisis banishing democracy. Globalization, conceived historically and holistically, is a phenomenon of increasing worldwide interconnectedness that combines economic, cultural and social transformations. Premised on the discourses of deglobalization, rising populism and authoritarianism, the papers in the session will present case-studies of various countries of the Global South on the rise and fall of authoritarian bargain.

List of RC09 Sessions - HYBRID MODE
Abstract Submission Deadline: September 30, 2022   24:00 GMT

Visual Representations of Development: Practices and Possibilities

Session Organizer(s):
Rukmini SEN, rukmini@aud.ac.in, Dr B R Ambedkar University Delhi, India and Ambedkar University Delhi, India
Habibul KHONDKER, habib.khondker@gmail.com, Zayed University, United Arab Emirates

Session in English

In addition to the conventional mode of studying development which entails evaluation of the state of development of a country or a region, or on-site field ethnography, it is important to take cognizance of the fact that visual documentation about the variegated issues of development can be poignant for both research and teaching. There is also the study of many kinds of development that has happened through the lens of the visual--camera--still or moving. Photographs, films, and posters play a very important role in mapping the project of development either from the perspective of the state or that of civil society groups who may resist state-based development initiatives or remain in the margins of it (Karlsson and Kikon 2017). The visual is not understood as a substitute of the written, rather complimenting, co-existing. Still photographs, diagrams, maps have always formed important parts of ethnographies, but sometimes also have not been able to be part of the final book. This session has the objective of engaging with ongoing interdisciplinary research where the method of the visual forms a core component of the practice of 'visualizing development'. In a post-pandemic social world, and a planet disrupted by climate change, the role of the visual has become ever so pronounced. Visual sociology of development can be an effective component of teaching development studies. This session will engage with practices, possibilities, ethics, and encounters in the visual representations of development.

List of RC09 Sessions - HYBRID MODE
Abstract Submission Deadline: September 30, 2022   24:00 GMT

Knowledge Co-Production, Communities, Social Justice and Human Rights

Session Organizer(s):
Sin Yi CHEUNG, cheungsy@cardiff.ac.uk, Cardiff University, United Kingdom and Cardiff University, United Kingdom
Rachel FREEMAN, rfreeman@unam.na, University of Namibia, Namibia

Session in English

Most higher education institutions are operating in an neo-liberal environment. Yet many universities aspire to use evidence-based research to inform policies and practice, to instigate social change, to promote social justice, human rights and socio-economic development. Extensive investment has been made to collaborate with partners in the third sectors, local, and national government to co-produce research that has a real positive impact on user communities. These collaborations can be seen as a form of inclusive education and capacity building, as external partners can be trained to conduct high quality research. At the same time, higher education institutions are doing real world research that addresses issues of social justice and global human rights challenges. These range supporting refugee and immigrants, ethnic and religious minorities, youth groups, victims and survivors of sexual and gender based violence, sex trafficking and modern slavery, and more broadly other civil society organisations. However, attempts in different countries have met with varying degrees of success. The rise of populism and far-right extremisms have presented ever more challenges to these efforts. This session invites contributions on case studies of successful collaborations between higher education institutions and external partners in the co-production of knowledge and how universities use scientific empirical research to effect social change and inform policy and practice that benefit research user communities.

List of RC09 Sessions - HYBRID MODE
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The Prospects of a Pluriversal Transition to a Post-Capitalist, Post-Carbon Future

Session Organizer(s):
S A Hamed HOSSEINI F, hamed.hosseini@newcastle.edu.au, School of Humanities, Creative Industries and Social Sciences, Australia
Barry GILLS, barry.gills@helsinki.fi, University of Helsinki, Finland

Session in English

The historical inevitability of a deep civilizational shift is well understood by a growing number of progressive movements. The landscape of these movements (also known as the "*pluriverse*" of post-capitalist alternatives) continues to grow as they respond to the current global crises. Surely, there is already an abundance of transformative practices, utopian visions, and transition theories. However, most of this landscape is unknown, since they do not make headlines in the mainstream media and are largely neglected by the political and economic elite. Moreover, the landscape is dynamic, diverse, and constantly evolving, adding to the complexities of social transitions we are witnessing today.

This joint session invites its contributors to share their knowledge of the pluriverse and help address the question of how to co-develop an inclusive and dynamic knowledge of transformative alternatives and make this knowledge a historical force that actively empowers and synergizes myriad actors.

The event also invites critical reflections on the contradictions between centralist and decentralist tendencies and the dilemma of unity vs diversity as perhaps the most critical problem for many movements within *pluriversal* politics. Historically, authoritarian movements have shown a greater capacity to overcome this dilemma in favor of an imposed unity, acting against diversity. However, the trillion-dollar question for the movements in the *pluriverse of progressive alternatives* is how to create dynamic and sustainable synergies across multiple differences that would result in fully-fledged systemic replacements.

[We are looking forward to creating a special issue out of the accepted submissions for the Globalizations journal]

List of RC09 Sessions - HYBRID MODE
Abstract Submission Deadline: September 30, 2022   24:00 GMT

Youth As Agents of Environmental Change

Session Organizer(s):
Antje DANIEL, antje.daniel@univie.ac.at, University of Vienna, Austria
Petra DANNECKER, petra.dannecker@univie.ac.at, University of Vienna, Austria
Eva GERHARZ, eva.gerharz@sk.hs-fulda.de, Fulda University of Applied Sciences, Germany

Session in English

Although youth have often been described as hedonistic, consumption oriented and less interested in politics and even recently, during COVID-19 pandemic, the narrative of a 'lost generation' emerged, there has been a long-lasting involvement of youth in environmental politics. The environmental activism of Fridays for Future, which constitutes a protest movement for climate justice of global relevance. The UN and other development agencies place hope again in youth as the agents of change due to the upcoming political engagement but also against the backdrop of demographic overweight of youth in the Global South.

Youth activism constitutes a globally significant phenomenon, which needs to be understood neither as a universal phase nor as a homogenous category. We thus look for contributions which put emphasis on the analysis of youth activism in their local contexts. A crucial dimension here are political swings to authoritarian regimes in many parts of the world, because they try to contend youth activism. The grand formulas of the development narrative do not offer the same hope or venues to imagine a decent, safe and ecological just future. Thus, this session seeks to offer space for theoretically and empirically grounded research on understandings of youth, youth activism and youth visions for an ecological just future and their engagement in the development nexus. The aim is further to discuss and consider the opportunities and strategies to voice challenges for transformation especially in the context of the Global South.

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS AND SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

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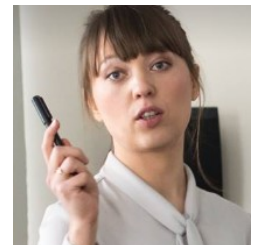RC09 Webmasters:
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