NEWSLETTER SPRING 2017

Letter from RC14 President

Here's RC14 NEWSLETTER - SPRING 2017!

First of all, we wish all our best to our VP-Newsletter Editor, Prof. Olivier Chantraine. Due to a health problem (and his long hospitalization) he has not been able to be occupied with this edition, we hope he will be very well soon.

Please enjoy our "news":

1) The forthcoming event in Athens (joint sessions with European Sociological *Association Research Network 18)* on the theme*: Theatricalization of Politics in Contemporary Media and Arts.* This activity will be held in Athens in the 13th ESA conference (Aug. 29th to Sept. 1st 2017); the ESA official language is English.

2) The RC14 has proposed 23 sessions and joint sessions (hosting 21 apart the BM –in accordance with RC 14 number of members) for the 19th ISA World Congress of Sociology to be held in Toronto (Canada) on July 15-21, with the general theme: *Power, Violence and Justice, Reflections, Responses, Responsibilities.* As known, the ISA official languages are English, French and Spanish: our sessions are mostly in English, but we've tried to combine bilingualism (English/French and English/Spanish) in many sessions. Please notice the abstract submission deadlines: September 30th 2017.

Looking forward to see you in Athens and of course in Toronto.

Christiana Constantopoulou

RC14 President and RC14 Program Coordinator for the 19th World Congress –July 2018.

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RC 14 ATHENS ACTIVITY, DURING THE 13ᵀᴴ ESA CONFERENCE (AUGUST 29ᵀᴴ TO SEPTEMBER 30ᵀᴴ 2017on the general theme *Un/making Europe: Capitalism, Solidarities, Subjectivities*)

Thetricalization of Politics in Contemporary Media and Arts

Theatricalization is an important aspect of social life in general, of political life in particular. Aspects of the political scene and action are given in **mass** and **new media discourse** as well as in mass cultural productions (as "**narratives**" of the contemporary society). Given that people understand reality first of all on the **symbolic** level, the analysis of these narratives is an ideal approach of the meaning given to politics and communication nowadays: images of the economic crisis, of the migrants and/or refugees, of identities (given by media discourse or by mass cultural productions), constitute a basic imprint of the expressions of the current "**social myths**". In this sense we invite papers based on the analysis of emblematic **media events** or on the **political "stories"** narrated in **TV serials** and **cinema**.

RC 14 & RN 18 JOINT SESSIONS ON THEATRICALIZATION, PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

MEDIA REPRESENTATIONS

	Yiannis Mylonas	**Race and class in German media representations of the 'Greek crisis'**
	VYACHESLAV KOMBAROV	**Alone voice onstage at Russian media: subjectivation through bodily symbolism as avant-garde political discourse (Pavlensky's case)**
	Christiana Constantopoulou	**The symbolic importance of political theatricalization in contemporary communication**

"NEW MEDIA REPRESENTATIONS"

	Oksana Lychkovska	Ukrainian and Russian Digital Media Narratives about "The Crimea Issue": Theatricalization of Politics and Hybrid War"
	Nadezda Kirilina	What Makes online Content Viral?
	Elena Chankova	**Gamification in Russian Bloggers' Communication as a form of Teatralization**
	Maarit Jaakkola	**YouTube reviewers: Exploring the emerging practices and boundaries of online reviewing**

THEATRICALIZATION IN CONTEMPORARY TV FICTIONS

	Regina Zervou	Immigrant Woman: that despicable whore **– images of women immigrants in two Greek T.V. serials of the 2000's**
	Dimitra Laurence Larochelle	**The Theatricalization of patriarchate's power through Turkish television series: the legitimation of rape**
	Margaret Tally	**The Development and Fate of the New Anti-Heroine on American Television**
	Jorge Henrique Fugimoto	**Zombifying: violence, death and destruction of bodies in The Walking Dead**
	Adriana Daniela Ștefănel	**Crossing borders or building fences through television films?**

THEATRICALIZATION, TECHNOLOGIES AND ARTS

	Lara Jüssen	**Political Theater as „act of citizenship" in urban public space. Madrid migrant household workers emplacing citizenship through creative protest**
	Yury Asochakov	**Cyber-optimism and the realities of digitalizing communications: the predicament of digital civil society**
	Christiane Wagner	**Technology and Science as Fiction Narratives and its social Politics Issues**
	Hasan Saliu	**The Videocracy in Kosovo and Albania**

ΠΑΝΤΕΙΟΝ ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ
ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΩΝ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΩΝ

 SESSIONS IN ENGLISH AND / OR FRENCH:

Identities and Borders: The Communication of the Refugee Problem in the Contemporary Society. Joint with AISLF-RC38

We believe that the refugee problem is central for the contemporary communication and culture, not only because of the importance of this issue but also because of its definition of the contemporary identities (of extreme importance for any communicational system). The world "frame news" (which are diffused by some major press agencies of the world), seem to characterize the contemporary society. Among them, figure the *geopolitical problems and war* (in other words the "others" elsewhere: western audience is asked to recognize them, be aware of the "problem" and be happy as far as "those people" stay "where they belong": in the war area or in a refugee camp at the "borders" of the "civilized world"…); postmodern identities are thus shaped between "us" leaving our life according to the civil standards and the "others". During the Cold War, the World was divided in two blocs (where everybody was supposed to be part of this division). Nowadays, there's a new geographical distribution: the world is divided into "citadels" well barricaded and impossible to touch, conceived to be "security zones" (such as European North, United States or Canada). Around these citadels, we can find vague territories as "no man's land" which are interpreted as potential threats to the citadels' peace and tranquility (these threats are immigration or economic crisis). This session, invites analyses of the media narratives on the refugee problem all over the world.

Session Organizer: **Christiana CONSTANTOPOULOU**,
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Minorities and Identity Facing the Dominant Culture. Joint with AISLF-RC38

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

Session Organizer: **Catherine GHOSN**, **Email:** catherine.ghosn@gmail.com

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Analyser le pouvoir et la violence dans les médias et les organisations / Analyzing power and violence in media and organizations

La question du pouvoir, de la violence et de la domination demeure cruciale pour l'analyse des différents médias autant que des différents types d'organisation. Cette question oblige le chercheur à replacer les phénomènes dans leur contexte historique, politique et économique. Ce qui est le propre de toute perspective sociologique de la communication, et notamment de toute perspective critique qui vise – ultimement – à poser un regard critique sur l'ordre établi. Nous entendons ici par « perspective critique » la posture qui vise à mettre en lumière, à dévoiler (au sens de Bourdieu), les mécanismes cachés qui sont en l'œuvre dans l'émergence d'un phénomène (campagne de communication sociale et publique, discours énoncé par une organisation, nouvelle véhiculée par un média, conception d'un système d'information, etc.). Nous voudrions ici entendre des étudiants et chercheurs qui, dans leurs travaux sur la question du pouvoir, de la violence ou des différentes formes de domination, mobilisent une approche socio-historique des médias et/ou des organisations. Autrement dit, quelle est la place du pouvoir, de la violence et/ou de la domination dans vos travaux ? Comment abordez-vous sur le plan théorique (dans la revue de littérature, par exemple) ces différents concepts et pourquoi ? Quelle place accordez-vous à la dimension « macro » des phénomènes que vous analysez ? Quelles en sont les conséquences sur le plan méthodologique?

Session Organizer *:* **Luc BONNEVILLE***,* **Email** *:* luc.bonneville@uottawa.ca

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Social Media Activism: Among Personal Values Creating Versus Networking Isolation and Digital Violence. Joint with AISLF-RC38

The ambiguous role of social media in today's social context is well known and determined by their binaries as creators of a new communicative environment, new sociality that contributes to

the finding of personal and national authenticity as *against* a field of information wars, political games and exploitation for the economic interests of the big Internet corporations. Social media are deinstitutionalized so that users have multi-dimensional features to create and modify personal values and identities by transforming networking content and sharing it with other users. The audience of social media can be divided into extremely active users or "*insiders"*, then those who are in process of training and searching for personal behavior in networks - "*newbies*", and also those who are "*lurkers*" of social media – the readers of blogs or the visitors of social networks without active participation and creation of own content. Nevertheless, so long the Internet users are included in different network resources; they become both influential founders of production and object of the hidden or open commercial or political interests of big Internet corporations and political actors.

Digital activists assert that social media have radically transformed the world promising **new forms of community, alternative ways of knowing and sensing, participatory culture, networked activism, and distributed democracy**. Digital pessimists argue that digital culture has not brought about positive change, but **has rather deepened and extended domination through new forms of control as well as networked authoritarianism, digital dehumanization, alienation 2.0, networked exploitation and violence**.

Session Organizer: **Oksana LYCHKOVSKA,** Email: lychkovska@mail.ru

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Réseaux Sociaux, Connectivité Et Genre. Joint with AISLF-RC38

Deux grandes mutations paradigmatiques caractérisent le début du troisième millénaire : la révolution digitale (Castells, Beck,Proulx) et la révolution du genre (Fraser,Macé). Facebook, le premier réseau de socialisation du monde avec plus d'un milliard d'utilisateurs actifs au niveau international, connaît chaque année un accroissement spectaculaire qui contribue de manière significative à la libération de l'expression, a la démocratisation de la démocratie, à la redéfinition de la citoyenneté en termes de mobilisation et participation.

À l'origine un simple outil d'expression privé, il est devenu un instrument important qui sert également à l'expression publique des organisations, des institutions, des partis politiques etc. Pour ce qui est de la communication politique, Facebook devient un instrument gratuit et performant pour déployer des stratégies novatrices de marketing politique: expressivisme, connectivité et mobilisation (Cardon 2012).

Il serait important d'analyser la présence, les rôles, les responsabilités, ainsi que la représentation des personnalités politiques féminines, leur visibilité (textuelle et iconique)sur les réseaux sociaux, ainsi que la dynamique du clivage « genré » dans la mise en discours et la mise en visibilité.

Session Organizers: **Daniela ROVENTA-FRUMUSANI Email:** danifrumusani@yahoo.com, **Adriana STEFANEL Email:** adriana.stefanel@fjsc.ro

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Cultural Practices as Inclusion: The Role of Cultural Urban Initiatives for the Migrant Challenge. Joint with AISLF-RC38

The present seems to have forgotten the ideals that founded our modern states and citizen's life : freedom, justice, solidarity, rights, equality are more and more cancelled or misinterpreted in all kind of society, occidental, oriental, northern or southern, secularized or well-structured religiously. Every day, we are overwhelmed by terrorist attack and violent events, but also injustice, indifference, xenophobia, as well as tensions caused by nationalisms; and the economic crisis has strong impacted on these aspects. Furthermore, the mobility is symbolic represented by the flows of migrants, often refugees, who have become the stigma of this general intolerance. How can the culture, especially the cultural practices, contrast the anti-democratic wave that involves power, violence and injustice? In opposition to a widespread representation of migration and mobility, which stresses ethnic conflict, and perspectives that overemphasize the role of integration politics, the city can be works as an inclusion machine on the ground in everyday activities that can improve the dynamics of belonging and peaceful coexistence between newcomers and the established by the way of cultural practices of inclusion, promoted by self-organized migrant association as well as by independent civil society initiatives. In this perspective, sportive events, artistic manifestation, ceremony, festivity and all other kind of symbolic ritualization can improve migrants', but more widely «others»', inclusion and can be a response against inequality, xenophobia, injustice. We accept contributions that carry out the issues of relationship between cultural practices, migration and inclusion in the context of everyday and urban life.

Session Organizers: Fiorenza GAMBA **Email:** fiorenza.gamba@gmail.com, Sandro CATTACIN **Email:** Sandro.Cattacin@unige.ch

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Media Representations and Cultural Studies: Approaching Current Ideas on Power, Violence and Justice

Social representations play a crucial role in the understanding of everyday life and in social stratification. The notions of inclusion and exclusion, of violence and peace, of justice and injustice, of knowledge and culture are determined and valorized by the representations that are dominant in every society; consequently, media and cultural industries, adapt their discourse to social norms.

The discipline of Cultural Studies aims to enlighten the process of reception and of interpretation of media and cultural contents by the public. Stuart Hall, the founder of Cultural Studies, pointed out that the different kinds of public, decode media messages in a different way (according to their ideologies and standards). David Morley (and others) added more factors influencing the decoding (such as gender, age, social level, cultural background etc.). In this sense, we consider that media

representations analysis (media messages and media messages-decoding by the different kinds of public worldwide), are an ideal field of analysis to the understanding of current ideas on power, violence and justice. For this session we invite papers on media representations and/or on cultural studies dealing with themes of power, violence and justice (including fictional and/or journalistic material).

Session Organizer: **Laurence LAROCHELLE,** Email: larochelle.laurence@gmail.com

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Médiation Numérique De La Culture Dans Les Contextes Nationaux Plurilingues Ou Multilingues: Pratiques, Théories Et Mesures

Cette session portera sur la façon dont la médiation numérique peut générer de nouvelles pratiques culturelles et être source de créativité artistique dans les contextes nationaux plurilingues ou multilingues. Dans cette perspective, une attention particulière pourra être accordée à la situation des minorités linguistiques. Le fait que la médiation numérique bouscule les processus traditionnels de création, de diffusion et de réception des arts et de la culture est maintenant assez documenté en sociologie. Par contre, en abordant la diversité des pratiques linguistiques, culturelles et identitaires dans des contextes de coexistence et de concurrence de langues sur un territoire national, la question portant sur ces processus soulève d'autres enjeux. Ces enjeux renvoient au développement de communautés de goûts et de pratiques en fonction de préférences linguistiques et culturelles, à la circulation des œuvres et des produits culturels dans un espace public re-territorialisé sur le Web ou encore à la régulation de l'environnement numérique par les politiques publiques et la promotion d'une culture nationale. Pour discuter de ces enjeux, les communications pourront porter sur des aspects théoriques de la médiation numérique de la culture. Elles pourront présenter des recherches empiriques (études de cas par exemple sur des pratiques de médiation numérique liées à la critique sociale, politique et culturelle ou contribuant à la valorisation du patrimoine matériel et immatériel de communautés linguistiques spécifiques). Les communications pourront aussi porter sur des défis méthodologiques et les initiatives concernant la mesure des produits et des contenus culturels en fonction de la langue.

Session Organizer : **Anne ROBINEAU**

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SESSIONS IN ENGLISH

Media, Women, Identities: New Categorizations Old Myths in the Refugee Problem Narration
RC14 Sociology of Communication, Knowledge and Culture (host committee) **Joint Session with RC32 Women in Society**

The refugee problem seems to be crucial for the reality and for the understanding of our world: it is in the middle of a series of reclassifications concerning identities, security, borders, welfare and human rights. This huge humanitarian issue (implying a very cruel facet of our world counting deaths, indignities, life in the camps, division of families, exclusion) is the center of the media narratives "reporting" our world and relating major social issues. Among these issues are reported: world *security* but also *life style* (the stars continue to be deified by mass audience and they often come to play the role that social policy should play); *police terrorism* (leaving a clear message: do not protest, you cannot find your "rights" and your life is in danger); *electronic crime* (there again the message of everybody's duty to "keep secure" is primordial; finally the *geopolitical problems and the different facets of war* (the "others" "elsewhere": western audience is asked to recognize them, be aware of the "problem" they cause and be happy as far as "those people" stay "where they belong": in the war area or in a refugee camp -at the "borders" of the "civilized world"). Obviously sociology has to approach these issues: but as far as it concerns the question of "women" in the refugee problem we wonder if the new categorizations do not just follow "old myths" about gendered identity. This session invites media analyses focusing on the relation women/ refugee media narrations.

Session Organizer: **Laurence LAROCHELLE**

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(RC 32 is represented by Prof. Akosua ADOMAKO AMPOFO, e- mail: adomako@gmail.com)

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Encountering Differences, Constructing Heritages and Marking Identities RC54 The Body in the Social Sciences (host committee) **Joint Session** with RC14 Sociology of Communication, Knowledge and Culture

Aware of the increasing interest in the movement of policies between places, sites and settings, this JS aims to show how people learn to live with "difference", one of the most challenging issues of the contemporary society. How people of different heritages being in a common space (coexistence due to migration, refugee problem and globalization) could forge some kind of shared sensibility? How could it be possible to realize some kind of common life together, without retreating into "war tribes" one against the other, but being able to understand and live together (peacefully).

We suggest to focus on contemporary cities, the contact zones of globalizing, urbanizing, super diverse world. One good example could be some field research on the "border zones" of Europe (Spain, Italy and Greece) where the refugee problem reveals some of the most urgent problems

nowadays: who is the emblematic "other" for the contemporary (Western?) culture? Because the "identity" problem is central for communication and characterizes the communicational system of a society, these issues become central for the analysis of communication, knowledge and culture. In these zones is "played" the game between identities (describing "otherness" and the ways to deal with it): expressing merged identities is a capital problem apparently in these zones (unfortunately creating social violence and conflict) but we argue that it is an ideal topic to investigate the contemporary postmodern culture: we invite papers on analyses of facts and or propositions on eventually constructing new social Heritages (and Identities).

Session Organizer: Oksana LYCHKOVSKA **Email:** lychkovska@mail.ru

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Neighborhood Social Boundaries – New Challenges for Studies on Communication, Knowledge and Culture

In contemporary global condition unprecedented expectations are directed toward neighborhoods. Already the Chicago school portrayed neighborhoods in ambivalent terms. On the one hand, neighborhoods were cohesive social units that existed without formal organization; on the other hand, they were considered unstable arenas of tensions and interest conflicts, and realms of segregated racial, cultural and vocational groups. This session addresses the questions concerning neighborhood knowledge and social group formation. We are interested in finding out how social group and neighborhood boundaries are drawn, how conflicts and processes of balkanization (aggressive segregation) emerge or are solved, how people constitute knowledge on who "they" are and who "we" are, how do they draw boundaries between "us" and "them", and what are the forces influencing upon the boundary work.

Recently digital communications surpass territorial boundaries and make available cultures and knowledge linking local and remote parts of the globe. These developments pose challenges to efforts to build social cohesion, and sometimes modern societies have seen to be undergoing a shift towards polarization as a result of diversifying localities, uncontrolled media landscapes, and consequent socio-political developments. Notions like second modernity or trans-modernity and super-diversity acknowledge anyhow a possibility for the increased reflexivity and aim to enable a revitalization of both modernity and traditions. New insights also stress the importance of neighborhood life and communities, which are transnationally connected and socio-economically differentiated. We open the question of trans-modern neighborhoods and the new fabrics of social groups under global condition and intensified media sphere.

Session Organizer**: Ilkka ARMINEN,** e.-mail: ilkka.arminen@helsinki.fi

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*Leisure and Mobility in Media Narratives*RC14 Sociology of Communication, Knowledge and Culture (host committee), **Joint Session** with RC13 Sociology of Leisure

 Among the huge communicational changes occurring in contemporary society (compared to the 20th century) is the use of terms which are no more able to signify reality. For example politics are mostly "mediated" and "virtual" (power coming "into scenes" as argued G. Balandier); "leisure culture" remains dominant at the same time that economic crisis augments almost everywhere. Many populations ought to affront war and dislocation. These reversals coexist with the "refugee problem" and therefore we believe that this problem (appearing as "European" given that people wishing to avoid war, search asylum in the neighboring European countries) is certainly "global" (it may be associated to the migration problem in the U.S.) and characterizes many contemporary general ideas (as for instance the meaning of "borders", the definitions of identities and otherness, the notions of security and of "zones of danger"). Our world seems mostly "divided" between "security zones" and "dangerous zones". The analysis of the (world) media narratives on this problem would reveal social representations of the meaning of borders, as well as of the meaning of "tourism" and "travel mobility" -associated to refugee mobility. New challenges, new realities: it is time to redefine some existing social (and sociological) categorizations (important for media and knowledge) associated nowadays to the life-style culture.

This session, invites papers on media analysis dealing with this kind of emerging issues with the goal to describe, analyze and understand the social understanding of identities and borders which in fact "shape" our world (and our ways to understand it).

Session Organizer: **Daniela FRUMUSANI**, **Email:** danifrumuani@yahoo.com (RC13 is represented by Prof. Karl SPRACKLEN **Email:** K.Spracklen@leedsbeckett.ac.uk)

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Globalization, New Media and the Culture of Real Virtuality: Emerging Patterns

Globalization is closely linked with mass media communication which itself is transforming with the integration of various modes of communication into an interactive network. The formation of a hypertext and meta-language integrate into the same system the written, oral, and audio-visual modalities of human communication. The potential integration of text, images, and sounds in the same system, interacting from multiple points, in chosen time (real or delayed) along a global network, in conditions of open and affordable access, does fundamentally change the character of communication. Thus the emergence of a new electronic communication system characterized by its global reach, its integration of all communication media and its potential interactivity is changing and will change forever our culture. One of the major components of new communication system, the mass media communication, structured around television which resulted into globalization and decentralization of mass media communications interplaying with culture and social behavior. It has transformed the media and helped in evolution of multi-media system in the

1990s. With advent of internet, different systems of communication organized around computer networking and the surprising, spontaneous development of new kinds of virtual communities. The merger of these two communication systems has far reaching consequences for the structure and culture of contemporary societies and the culture of real "virtuality" is now emerging whose contents, dynamics and significance have to be understood in context of developed and developing societies. In what ways this transformation is taking place will be the major thrust of the proposed session.

Session Organizers: Virendra Pal SINGH, **Email:** etdrvps@gmail.com; Parvez Ahmad ABBASI **Email:** parvezabbasi@yahoo.co.in

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The Use of Information and Communication Technology, Modernity and Social Structure: Emerging Trends in Developing Countries

The use of Information and Communication Technology has transformed the nature, type and behavioral patterns in the contemporary developing societies particularly in Asian, African and Latin American countries. Its impact varied on different castes, ethnic-groups, religious-groups classes and nations. In this context, the first issue for discussion here is to understand the differential impact of the ICT on various groups. The second important issue for discussion here is regarding theoretical and conceptual understanding of the phenomenon itself. A critical re-examination of some concepts like kinship, caste, ethnicity, religion, nation-building, modernity, empathy and gratification in the context of the ITC seems necessary. The point here is to enhance our conceptual knowledge and thus strengthen the discipline of sociology. The third main issue for discussion here is to invite some empirical studies from the developing countries and enrich our understanding of the impact of the ICT in various regions of the world like Asia Africa and Latin America. The papers are invited along the following or related themes:(i) the use of the ICT and its differential impact on various social groups;(ii) theoretical and conceptual issues in the context of the ICT and its usage and (iii) the empirical studies on the ICT and its usage in developing countries.

Session Organizer: **Arvind CHAUHAN Email:** drarvindchauhan@gmail.com

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Communication for Socio-Cultural Change

A possible strategy in achieving sustainability and development places the people of the community in the center of the communication process. This technique is also known as participatory approach where interpersonal communication is exercised through community media. The role of communicator is more important today. This is so because the world has never seen a time where there was so much to know, so many people need to know quickly. In developing countries, therefore nothing is more important than the transfer of useful information from person to person. It has been observed that single source of information cannot disseminate all kind of ideas, for this, different types of source of information is required to disseminate many ideas for

desired change & development. Disseminating of ideas also bring change in structure, functions and social relationship in society.

The role of communication is particularly important in relation to such socio-cultural change occurring in the modern world as socio-economic achievements, environmental change and urbanization or process of integration and exclusion associated with modernization of societies, development in active components of society like family women and young people etc.

This panel invites papers related to various dimension of changes and development taking place in society through communication. Programs for sustainable development in different spheres of society i.e impact study, role of ICT in the process of sustainable development, health communication, communication and empowerment of women,   media management, media utilization, agriculture and allied field and influence of interpersonal and other communication channels in getting information.

Session Organizer: **Emmanuel DAS**, **Email:** epkdas2012@gmail.com

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Marginalized Voices Online: Social Media, Power, and (Dis) Engagement

Social media is often seen as an opportunity for marginalized voices to be heard - bypassing traditional media channels and gatekeepers, and bringing content for the people, by the people, creating a more diverse environment for ideas to flourish. But is this really the case? Or does social media replicate the same power dynamics that are seen in traditional forms of media?

In this session, participants will present papers surrounding the social media practices of marginalized groups, with reflections on power relations online. It will also be a chance to ask questions about what it means to be engaged or disengaged online, what are the barriers that stop marginalized voices from being heard, and how those barriers can be subverted.

Session Organizer: **Katya BOZUKOVA**, Email: kbozukova@hotmail.com

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Moral Panic Studies: Current Debates and Emerging Directions

Since the 1970s, studies in moral panic have influenced sociological explanations of crime, deviance, media framing, and human rights. As the impact of moral panic studies continues to grow, it is necessary to take stock of current international debates and to think about emerging directions.   This session encourages theoretical and empirical analyses on all aspects of contemporary moral panic studies. Papers could address current debates about risk-based

problems, amoral panics, institutionalized rhetoric, measurement, scope, and the possibility that moral panics can be good. Papers could also address emerging directions such as the influence of social media on panic narratives, the resurgence of populism, and the continuing significance of ideology, power, and political economy.

Research Committee: RC29 Deviance and Social Control (host committee, **Joint Session** with RC14 Sociology of Communication, Knowledge and Culture.

 Session Organizer: **Sean HIER**, E**mail:** shier@uvic.ca

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Transnational Fields of Production and Consumption

According to Meulemen and Savage (2013: 232), Bourdieu's work on cultural consumption employs a "Franco-centric" model of cultural hierarchy, and most empirical studies of cultural consumption still focus on nationally-based fields (Meulemen and Savage 2013). This emphasis on the national at the expense of the transnational has been repeated in many analyses of cultural production. For example, many previous Bourdieusian analyses of popular music focus on fields at the local and/or national level of analysis and do not focus on the diasporic and/or transnational character of fields.There is a growing literature that focuses on the transnational elements of cultural production and consumption. Examples include: Go (2008) on global fields and global arenas, Fligstein and McAdam (2012) on strategic action fields, Meuleman and Savage (2013) on transnationality and highbrow consumption in the Netherlands, Savage and Silva (2013) on field analysis in cultural sociology, Kuipers (2011) on the role of cultural intermediaries in the cultural globalization of television as a transnational cultural field, and Verboord, Kuipers, and Janssen (2015) on institutional recognition in the transnational literary field.

This session is interested in studies of cultural production and/or consumption that highlight the transnational character of fields. How can transnational analyses of production and/or consumption enrich our understandings of fields? What are the advantages and/or disadvantages in transnational studies of production and/or consumption? Of particular interest are studies that focus on popular culture broadly defined (music, food, fashion, literature, etc.), although all empirical subject areas are welcome.

Session Organizer: **Athena ELAFROS Email:** athenaelafros@gmail.com

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Surveillance Society: Power, Conflict and Solidarity. Thinking through the Electronic Eye

The book "*The electronic eye: the rise of surveillance society"* (1994), by David Lyon, is without a doubt one of the key studies in order to understand surveillance development studies on a global scale. Regardless of the centrality of other works developed further on by its author, this text, published more than twenty years ago, has been the subject of many reviews in the different languages it has been translated into, apart from being widely quoted. Therefore, it is a book that

has been exploited intensively, even in critical terms as well, because it sets surveillance as one of the key pieces of society's modern organization. Surveillance appears as a socio-technical crystallization which unfolds in different spheres of social life, promoting with it inequality and domination processes. However, surveillance is not only analyzed according to a political and economic rationality, but as a moral means of communication. It is then understood as a domination process, but also one with potential for developing solidarity. The first session has the objective of asking, in a critical way, about the current relevance of *"The electronic eye"*. What can it say to surveillance studies in these days, both in empirical and theoretical terms? The second session has the objective of asking about the cultural dimension of surveillance, how the cultures of surveillance can help to understand the makings of power and solidarity, citizenry and power on a global scale.

Session Organizers: **Nelson ARTEAGA**, **Email:** arbnelson@yahoo.com, **Pablo RODRIGUEZ Email:** manolo1416@yahoo.com

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Surveillance, Power and Justice

Surveillance of many kinds has rapidly become a central issue within digital modernity, on a global plane. What was once thought of as a discrete problem of national security, policing, or workplace monitoring is now viewed as a crucial challenge for all citizens everywhere. The gathering and analysis of personal data is simultaneously a social, economic, political, technical and cultural phenomenon that profoundly affects life-chances and choices in all areas of life, a trend now accented by the growing use of "big data" practices in many countries. Surveillance is a crucible and conduit of power that raises urgent questions of power and rights and demands careful and communal research. This session explores some of the most important aspects of surveillance today, with the accent on data analytics, showing how they raise vital questions for power and justice, nationally and internationally.

Session Organizer: **David LYON**, **Email:** lyond@queensu.ca

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SESSIONS IN ENGLISH AND/ OR SPANISH

Violence and Communication in Vulnerable Groups / Violencia y Comunicación En Colectivos Vulnerables

Nowadays, the relationship between media and the presence of violence on the different screens has generated a space for academic and scientific interdisciplinary debate. Television, movies, animation series, video games... Multiple platforms recreate a very specific type of reality that directly affects the behavior and values of people. The objective is to reflect, from an international framework, on the role played by violence in our media society, to know the ongoing research on this subject and to analyze its possible effects on the audience, especially the most vulnerable, such as children, adolescents and young people.

En nuestros días, la relación existente entre los medios de comunicación y la presencia de la violencia en las diferentes pantallas ha generado un espacio de debate académico y científico de tipo interdisciplinar. Televisión, películas, series de animación, videojuegos… Múltiples plataformas recrean un tipo de realidad muy concreta que incide directamente sobre los comportamientos y valores de las personas. El objetivo es reflexionar desde un marco internacional sobre el papel que juega la violencia en nuestra sociedad mediática, conocer las investigaciones en marcha sobre esta temática y analizar sus posibles efectos en la audiencia, especialmente la más vulnerable, como son los niños, adolescentes y jóvenes.

Session Organizers: **Leticia PORTO PEDROSA Email:** leticia.porto@urjc.es ; **Sergio Alberto LLANO ARISTIZÁBAL Email:** sergiollano@gmail.com

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Communication Against Violence. Latinoamerican Experiences / Comunicación Contra La Violencia. Experiencias En Latinoamérica

La comunicación puede reducir los comportamientos violentos. En Iberoamérica existen activas comunidades que puede aportar interesantes experiencias sobre modos de trabajar contra la violencia. En esta sesión se comparten experiencias sobre buenas prácticas comunicativas contra la violencia en paises y organizaciones latinoamericanos.

En esta sesión son bienvenidos estudios sobre sobre políticas públicas contra la violencia en Amierica Latina, sobre iniciativas de organizaciones de la sociedad civil y estudios empíricos experimentales

Communication can reduce violent behavior. In Latin America there are active communities that can provide interesting experiences on ways to work against violence. This session will share experiences on good communicative practices against violence in Latin American countries and organizations.

This session welcomes studies on public policies against violence in Latin America, initiatives by civil society organizations and experimental empirical studies

Session Organizer**: Jose A. RUIZ SAN ROMAN**, **Email:** jars@ucm.es

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Communication, Organizations and Violence / Comunicación, Organizaciones y Violencia

This session aims to be an opportunity to share research and experiences focused on violence in organizations and the role of communication research to prevent violent behavior in organizations and communities. This session welcomes research from different perspectives: research in communication, organizational studies, studies on public policies, social psychology,

etc.Successful experiences on violence prevention in organizations through communication actions are particularly welcome.

This session is co-organized by the Ibero-American Association of Sociology of Organizations and Communication (AISOC), member association of ISA.

Esta sesión pretende ser una oportunidad para compartir investigaciones y experiencias focalizadas en la violencia en las organizaciones y el rol de la investigación en comunicación para prevenir el comportamiento violento en las organizaciones y en las comunidades. En esta sesión son bienvenidas investigaciones desde diversas perspectivas: investigación en comunicación, estudios organizacionales, estudios sobre políticas públicas, psicología social, etc. Experiencias exitosas sobre prevención de la violencia en organizaciones mediante acciones de comunicación son particularmente bienvenidas.

Esta sesión está co-organizada por la Asociación Iberoamericana de Sociología de las Organizaciones y Comunicación (AISOC), asociación miembro de ISA

Session Organizer: **Jose A. RUIZ SAN ROMAN**, Email: jars@ucm.es

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