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11th Annual International Conference on

Sociology

1-4 May 2017, Athens, Greece

Edited by

Gregory T. Papanikos

2017

Abstracts
11th Annual International
Conference on Sociology
1-4 May 2017, Athens, Greece

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Preface

This book includes the abstracts of all the papers presented at the 11th *Annual International Conference on Sociology, 1-4 May 2017*, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research (ATINER). In total, 37 papers were submitted by 55 presenters, coming from 15 different countries (Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, South Africa, UK and USA). The conference was organized into 12 sessions that included a variety of topic areas including social and welfare policy, education, globalization, knowledge economy, and more. A full conference program can be found beginning on the next page. In accordance with ATINER's Publication Policy, the papers presented during this conference will be considered for inclusion in one of ATINER's many publications.

The purpose of this abstract book is to provide members of ATINER and other academics around the world with a resource through which to discover colleagues and additional research relevant to their own work. This purpose is in congruence with the overall mission of the institute. ATINER was established in 1995 as an independent academic organization with the mission to become a forum where academics and researchers from all over the world could meet to exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study.

It is our hope that through ATINER's conferences and publications, Athens will become a place where academics and researchers from all over the world regularly meet to discuss the developments of their discipline and present their work. Since 1995, ATINER has organized more than 400 international conferences and has published nearly 200 books. Academically, the institute is organized into seven research divisions and forty research units. Each research unit organizes at least one annual conference and undertakes various small and large research projects.

For each of these events, the involvement of multiple parties is crucial. I would like to thank all the participants, the members of the organizing and academic committees, and most importantly the administration staff of ATINER for putting this conference and its subsequent publications together.

Gregory T. Papanikos
President

FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM
11th Annual International Conference on Sociology, 1-4 May 2017
Athens, Greece

PROGRAM

Conference Venue: Titania Hotel, 52 Panepistimiou Avenue, Athens, Greece

C O N F E R E N C E P R O G R A M

Monday 1 May 2017

08:00-09:00 Registration and Refreshments

09:00-09:30 (Room D-Mezzanine Floor) Welcome and Opening Address

Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.

09:30-11:00 Session I (Room A-10th Floor): Public, Social and Welfare Policy

Chair: Vasillis Skianis, Research Fellow, ATINER.

1. Andre Pelser, Professor, University of the Free State, South Africa. National Parks And Poverty Alleviation in South Africa: Lessons from an Integrated Conservation and Development Initiative.
2. Martha Fabiola Garcia Alvarez, Professor, Centro Universitario de Los Altos, Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico. Public Politic's in Matters of Crime and Health. Prevention, Rehabilitation, Readaptation Criminological Analysis.
3. *Md Mahmudur Bhuiyan, Research Associate, University of Manitoba, Canada. Welfare State Programming in the Least Developed Nations: In Search of a Conceptual Framework.
4. *Ileri Baez Chavez, PhD Student, Autonomous University of State of Mexico, Mexico. The Adoption of Children from the View of Posmodernity.
5. Elisa Vandenborn, PhD Candidate, Simon Fraser University, Canada & Michael Anthony Hart, Research Chair, University of Manitoba, Canada. Envisioning a "Communally Constituted Self" Approach to Child Welfare in Canada.

11:00-12:30 Session II (Room A-10th Floor): Education

Chair: *Md Mahmudur Bhuiyan, Research Associate, University of Manitoba, Canada.

1. William Sampson, Professor and Chair, DePaul University, USA, Nandhini Gulasingam, Sr. Analyst IT Solutions and Adjunct Faculty, DePaul University, USA & Lindsey Salter, Student Researcher, DePaul University, USA. A Comparison of Student Discipline in American Schools.
2. Andrea Borghini, Associate Professor, University of Pisa, Italy. The Role of Public Sociology in a Globalized World.
3. *Tonya Callaghan, Assistant Professor, University of Calgary, Canada. Doctrinal Disciplining of Queer Educators in Canadian Catholic Schools. (SOCGEN)
4. Mike O'Driscoll, Research Fellow, Middlesex University, UK, Sue Dyson, Professor, Middlesex University, UK, Liang Liu, Research Fellow, Middlesex University, UK, Olga van den Akker, Professor, Middlesex University, UK & Nilam Mehta, Research Centre Administrator, Middlesex University, UK. Volunteering in the Nursing Curriculum: Opportunities to Enact Critical Pedagogy.
5. *Karina Reyes-Priciliano, PhD Student, Autonomous University of State of Mexico, Mexico. Teaching Problems of Indigenous Women in the Intercultural University of the State of Mexico.

12:30-14:00 Session III (Room A-10th Floor): Training, Business and Education

Chair: *Patrice Gelin, Professor, York University, Canada.

1. Swen Koerner, Professor and Head, Institute of Pedagogy and Philosophy, German Sport University Cologne, Germany & Mario Staller, Police Use of Force Coach, University of Liverpool and Leeds Beckett University, UK. System or Methodology? Towards a non-Linear Pedagogy of self-Defense in the Law Enforcement and the Civilian Domain.
2. Axel Auge, Senior Lecturer, Saint-Cyr Military Academy, France. Academic Degree and Social Norms in the Military Profession.

**This session is jointly offered with the Business and Law Research Division*

14:00-15:00 Lunch

15:00-16:00 Session IV (Room A-10th Floor): Socio-Economic Policy

Chair: *Margherita Mori, Professor, University of L'Aquila, Italy.

1. *Lisa Baillargeon, Professor, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada & *Patrice Gelin, Professor, York University, Canada. Interaction among Financial Information Requirements, Governance Structure and Socio-Economic Context: the Case of the St. Anselme Foundry 1910-1995.
2. Jing Zheng, Assistant Professor, Shenzhen University, China. Impacts of Market-Oriented Housing Reform on Mate Selection and Intergenerational Relations in China.

**This session is jointly offered with the Business and Law Research Division*

16:00-18:00 Session V (Room A-10th Floor): A Panel on Southern European Countries and the most Recent Phase of Neoliberal Globalization: Sociological Insights on Economies, Societies and Politics Navigating into the Crisis

Chair: Domenico Maddaloni, Academic Member, ATINER & Associate Professor, University of Salerno, Italy.

1. Luca Bifulco, Assistant Professor, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II, Italy. Neoliberal Football in Neoliberal (Southern) Europe. An Indicator of Social, Economic and Political Phenomena.
2. Gerardo Pastore, Assistant Professor, University of Pisa, Italy. Higher Education in Prison as a Practice of Resistance in Time of Globalization and Crisis: Considerations Starting from the Italian and Spanish Experiences.
3. Felice Addeo, Assistant Professor, University of Salerno, Italy & Gianmaria Bottoni, University of Rome, Italy. The Impact of the Financial Crisis on the Quality of Life in European Countries.
4. Paolo Diana, Assistant Professor, University of Salerno, Italy & *Domenico Maddaloni, Associate Professor, University of Salerno, Italy. Lifestyle Migration: Italy in the Southern European Context.

**This session is jointly offered with the Business and Law Research Division*

18:00-19:30 Session VI (Room A-10th Floor): A Roundtable Discussion on 'The Future of Scientific Research and Education in a Globalized World'

Chair: Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.

1. Steven Oberhelman, Professor and Associate Dean, University of Texas A&M, USA. The Challenges and Benefits of Being a Scholar in the Age of Globalization.
2. Andrea Borghini, Associate Professor, University of Pisa, Italy. The role of sociology in a globalized world.
3. Gamal Abdel Naser Yamamah, Professor, National Research Centre (NRC), Egypt. Medical Research Collaboration: A Step towards Better Output, National Center expertise.
4. Cristina Maria Miranda De Sousa, Rector, University Center Uninovafapi, Brazil. Active methodology as a proposal for graduation training in Uninovafapi.

**This session is jointly offered with the Business and Law Research Division*

21:00-23:00 Greek Night and Dinner (Details during registration)

Tuesday 2 May 2017

07:45-11:00 Session VII: An Educational Urban Walk in Modern and Ancient Athens

Chair: Gregory Katsas, Head, Sociology Research Unit, ATINER & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece

Group Discussion on Ancient and Modern Athens.

Visit to the Most Important Historical and Cultural Monuments of the City (be prepared to walk and talk as in the ancient peripatetic school of Aristotle)

(Note: The simple registration fee of the conference does not cover the cost of this session.

More details during registration).

11:30-13:00 Session VIII (Room A-10th Floor): Economy, South and Globalization

Chair: Tonya Callaghan, Assistant Professor, University of Calgary, Canada.

1. Michael Anthony Hart, Research Chair, University of Manitoba, Canada & Elisa Vandeborn, PhD Candidate, Simon Fraser University, Canada. Countering Colonialism through Indigenous Philosophies and Ways of Helping.
2. Serap Sugur, Professor, Anadolu University, Turkey, Temmuz Gonc, Assistant Professor, Anadolu University, Turkey, Incilay Cangoz, Associate Professor, Anadolu University, Turkey & Hatice Yesildal, Assistant Professor, Anadolu University, Turkey. Barriers for Women's Organizations' Participation in Democratic Process: The Case of Turkey.
3. Yigit Karahanogullari, Research Assistant, Ankara University, Turkey. Neoliberal Populism is Approaching to its Demise. What is Next? Authoritarian Two Nations Project?

13:00-14:00 Lunch

14:00-15:30 Session IX (Room A-10th Floor): Knowledge Economy

Chair: *Trevor Harrison, Professor, University of Lethbridge, Canada.

1. Ingrid Kollak, Professor, Alice Salomon University of Applied Sciences Berlin, Germany. EyeTrack – Expansion of the user Group for gaze-Controlled Augmentative and Alternative Communication.
2. Marco Carradore, Teaching Assistant / Postdoctoral Researcher, University of Verona, Italy. A Synthetic Indicator to Measure Social Capital in the Different Italian Regions.
3. Natasha Fogaca, PhD Student, University of Brasilia, Brazil. Well-Being at Work: Scenario of the Scientific Production between 2012 to 2016.
4. Stella Care, PhD Student, University Magna Graecia of Catanzaro, Italy & Maria Colurcio, Associate Professor, University Magna Graecia of Catanzaro, Italy. Resource Integration in the IoT Era: Focus on Smart Community.

**This session is jointly offered with the Business and Law Research Division*

15:30-17:00 Session X (Room A-10th Floor): Sociology, Law and Policy

Chair: Ingrid Kollak, Professor, Alice Salomon University of Applied Sciences Berlin, Germany.

1. *Trevor Harrison, Professor, University of Lethbridge, Canada. "It's too soon to tell": Understanding the 2016 U.S. Presidential Race and Its Consequences.
2. *Margherita Mori, Professor, University of L'Aquila, Italy. 60+ Italians and Reverse Mortgages: Comparing New Opportunities.
3. Maria Cazanel, Lecturer, Ovidius University of Constanța, Romania. Conditions for Exercising the Exception of non-Performance.
4. Maria Priscila Soares Berro, Teacher, Fundação Universidade Federal de Rondônia, Brazil

& Cristina Veloso de Castro, Professor, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil. Constitutional Law and Water Resources in Legal Amazonia.

5. Bruno Valverde Charaira, Teacher, Fundação Universidade Federal de Rondônia, Brazil, Roseli Borin, Professor, State University of Maringá, Brazil & Marta Beatriz Tanaka Ferdinandi, Cesumar University, Brazil. Execution of Decision of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of Compensation Contents in Brazil.

**This session is jointly offered with the Business and Law Research Division*

17:00-18:00 Session XI (Room A-10th Floor): Challenges to Economic Opportunity and Growth

Chair: Nicole Farris, Assistant Professor, Texas A&M University-Commerce, USA.

1. Li Zong, Professor, University of Saskatchewan, Canada. Recent Mainland Chinese Immigrants and Covert Racism in Canada.
2. Fortunato Maria Cacciatore, Associate Professor, Università della Calabria (UNICAL), Italy. Citizens, Workers, Migrants in Europe.

**This session is jointly offered with the Business and Law Research Division*

18:00-20:00 Session XII (Room A-10th Floor): Special Issues

Chair: Victoria Mousteri, Researcher, ATINER.

1. Namra Nadeem, Lecturer, Lahore School of Economics, Pakistan & Zara Hussain, Senior Assistant Registrar / MPhil Scholar / Researcher, Lahore School of Economics, Pakistan. Causes and Consequences of Deviant Workplace Behavior.
2. Emre Gokalp, Associate Professor, Anadolu University, Turkey. Football in between Global and Local.
3. Nadir Sugur, Professor, Anadolu University, Turkey, Emre Gokalp, Associate Professor, Anadolu University, Turkey & Cagdas Ceyhan, Lecturer, Anadolu University, Turkey. Football Fans' Perception of Football Industry: A Sociological Analysis of The Turkish Case.
4. *Nicole Farris, Assistant Professor, Texas A&M University-Commerce, USA. Bi-Fi: Identifying and Analyzing Bisexuality in the United States.
5. Joseph Besong, Head of Service, Teaching and Research, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Buea, Cameroon. Improving Management Systems through Training and Retraining Program towards ITC Implementation for Teachers of Tertiary Institutions in Cameroon.

**This session is jointly offered with the Business and Law Research Division*

21:00- 22:30 Dinner (Details during registration)

Wednesday 3 May 2017

Cruise: (Details during registration)

or

Mycenae and Epidaurus Visit: (Details during registration)

Thursday 4 May 2017

Delphi Visit: (Details during registration)

Felice Addeo

Assistant Professor, University of Salerno, Italy

&

Gianmaria Bottoni

University of Rome, Italy

The Impact of the Financial Crisis on the Quality of Life in European Countries

The financial crisis started in 2007 had not only a mere, though severe, economic impact; its aftermath was deep and disruptive on social and cultural life of people, and new social emergencies were created in Western Countries, especially those from Southern Europe.

Our paper aims at the impact of the Financial Crisis on several dimensions that define the Quality of Life in the European Countries, such as interpersonal trust, life satisfaction, openness to diversity, and trust in Institutions. Starting from the analysis of economic indicators collected since the in 2007, our study will evaluate the diachronic development of the Crisis and its impacts. Moreover, the direct and indirect effects of the Crisis will be analyzed too, with a focus on the mediation role played by the Welfare regime. Here the assumption is that the peculiar Welfare regime of each country might have intensified or lessened the effects of the Financial Crisis. Our definition of Welfare System will modify the 3-welfare group proposal of Esping-Andersen (1990) adding a fourth Welfare mode: the Southern European one. This group includes 4 Countries (Spain, Portugal, Greece and Italy) that can be considered as a variation of the conservative-corporative model (Ferrera 2006), due to some peculiar traits (eg. the importance of the Family in these countries).

Statistical analysis will be performed on the 28 EU member countries, using a set of indicators from different official sources (such as Eurostat) and adopting multivariate statistical methods. Expected results of our research should help a better comprehension of the dynamics and the implications of the Financial Crisis on the economic, social and cultural life of EU member countries.

Axel Auge

Senior Lecturer, Saint-Cyr Military Academy, France

Academic Degrees and Social Norms in the Military Profession

Ten years ago, France settled deep reforms of its public policies and modernization of the finance laws. For the Armed Forces, it was a way to come back forward soldier's basic goal: training and learning for war, surrounding missions been performed by contractors. At the same time, challenges appear for the military administration: rethink officer's career, increase the academics level in military academy and reinforce the professional identity.

At the same time, a small group of officers that identifies as "extra small in the Army," getting doctorate appears as a professional group in the margin. The doctorate, as a high academic diploma, takes them away from the fight of the dominant standard. So the graduated officers are seen as a social group outside of the system of the military values. When you analyze the officers' social and military trajectory, this one is not only professional, it is also determinates by biographical dimension revealed by qualitative approach.

How do you understand the signification of the practice for this small group of officers? What are their individual strategies to insert in professional field dominated by War College graduated? Our hypothesis is that socially implicit standards exist; they are based on the school level from War College, and dominant war spirit.

Ileri Baez Chavez

PhD Student, Autonomous University of State of Mexico, Mexico

The Adoption of Children from the View of Postmodernity

Among the new forms of family formation in the world, there are those who choose to adopt babies or minors from their country or from different parts of the world. A phenomenon that places the human being as a commodity, when identifying exporting countries like China, Latin America, or those who suffer some misfortune, whether due to poverty, earthquake, flood or war; On the other side are the consumer countries: the United States and Europe. Two polarized worlds that allow multicultural families to be formed in a global world.

The theoretical approach is situated in the understanding of the phenomenon from the perspective of Postmodernity with authors like Gilles Lipovetsky (2015), Mike Featherstone (1991), Baudrillard (2007), Ulrich Beck (1998) and Zygmunt Bauman (2005, 2013); The central categories that allow the understanding of the phenomenon are the *disciplinary power* and *heterotopian* of Michel Foucault (1967) and the *do not place* of Marc Augé (2008).

From the review of adoption cases in Mexico, ranging from *postmortem adoption* to the *adoption of hyperspectacle*, from an ethnographic methodology, derived from postmodern anthropology (Geertz, 1973, J. Clifford, 1991), autoethnography (Versiani, 2002) makes it possible to recover the voice of adopters as a dialogic, relational and multireferential model (Ardoino, 1988) that gives account of one's own experience and of other adoptive parents to recover the construction of subjectivities of minority subjects who have lived the adoption process.

Research as an advance in doctoral thesis offers elements to reflect on the essence of the human being when families are built by adoption: diverse, global, multicultural. When a minor is adopted it is worth asking if he is seen as merchandise, or if his human dignity is respected at the time of being incorporated into a new family.

Lisa Baillargeon

Professor, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada

&

Patrice Gelin

Professor, York University, Canada

Interaction among Financial Information Requirements, Governance Structure and Socio-Economic Context: the Case of the St. Anselme Foundry 1910-1995

This paper initially reviews the existing literature, including the conceptual frameworks, on linkages between a firm's information production choices, its governance structure and the socio-economic context in which the firm operates. The main argument of this paper is that the comprehensive conceptual framework obtained from the existing literature can be improved with case analyses, and particularly with longitudinal historical case analyses. Existing ST accounting research has so far focused on managerial accounting as well as government accounting. Research couched into other theoretical lenses has been developed mainly using contemporary settings involving numerous and complex firms to detect what may be short-lived empirical regularities. Only a limited number of such studies are historical (e.g., Jack, 2005; Lawrence & Doolin, 1997).

To support our argument with a relevant illustration, a longitudinal case study explores the interactions among the information production choices of a Canadian foundry, the St. Anselme foundry, the numerous changes in its governance structure, as well as the dramatic evolution of the socio-economic context in which it has operated over most of the 20th century. Primary data sources include a private collection of financial statements from 1911 to 1995, general ledgers (1911-1995), AGM reports or minutes (1944-1975) trade and legal documentation and articles of incorporation produced by the foundry, as well as transcripts of interviews with past owners and stakeholders.

The contributions of this paper are, in addition to a more powerful conceptual research framework, the highlighting of several research opportunities for future researchers from several disciplines, as well as a better comprehension of a part of the Canadian foundry industry over the studied period. This is achieved by analyzing what conceptualization of accounting are reflected in the annual financial statements of the St. Anselme Foundry over the 20th century and how has this conceptualization evolved in pace with the foundry's information production choices, its governance structure and the socio-economic context.

Joseph Besong

Head of Service, Teaching and Research, Faculty of Health Sciences
University of Buea, Cameroon

**Improving Management Systems through Training and
Retraining Program towards ITC Implementation for
Teachers of Tertiary Institutions in Cameroon**

This paper examined improving strategies of management systems of technology in tertiary institutions in Cameroon. This implies training and retraining program of teachers in higher institutions of learning for effective implementation of information, communication and technology (ITC) needed to be step up. However, the importance of science and technology education in an institution of higher learning in Cameroon in the 21st century cannot be over-emphasized. The paper examined management systems' strategies in terms of training and retraining towards the enhancement of information and communication technology (ICT) as a means of capacity building needed in industrial development. The paper recommended training and retraining for improvement of management systems needed in the services of ICT, as a process of manpower development, that is, capacity building. The paper furthermore recommended motivation also as a basic strategy towards improving management systems in implementing ICT for teachers of tertiary institutions in Cameroon.

Md Mahmudur Bhuiyan

Research Associate, University of Manitoba, Canada

Welfare State Programming in the Least Developed Nations: In Search of a Conceptual Framework

While the welfare state is a phenomenon in the developed world, welfare state programming is not unique to developed nations. Nations in the developing world possess and operate diverse forms of welfare state programs. However, the ways in which those programs are initiated, designed, financed, and administered largely differ from the practices in the developed world. A good number of theories and models are employed to understand and explain welfare state programs in the developed nations. How may we understand welfare state programs in the least developed nations? To what extent are the Western welfare state theories and models useful in this regard? Based on a case study of Bangladesh, a least developed nation, this paper problematizes the dominant welfare state literature. It also shares ideas about how the mainstream welfare state theories and models could be adjusted to incorporate developing nations in welfare state analysis.

Luca Bifulco

Assistant Professor, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II, Italy

Neoliberal Football in Neoliberal (Southern) Europe: An Indicator of Social, Economic and Political Phenomena

Professional football, for its economic and political significance, can be considered an indicator of broader social, economic, and political phenomena. Contemporary football in Italy, as in other countries of Southern Europe where the economy is not flourishing (Spain, for example), is experiencing a steady growth in total revenues, even in the face of heavy indebtedness, bankruptcy and the crisis of different clubs. At the same time, the recent history of European football is a conflictual history among different actors: the big clubs - international brands with international capitals-, the football governing organizations, the small clubs, etc. The background is the European Union, run by a neoliberal pattern that has affected the economic policy of the football sphere, through typical neoliberal keywords: competitiveness, economic growth, free market, deregulation. Contemporary football seems therefore a field where the neoliberal practices tend to impose themselves and become facts, taken for granted. The overall result is the increased polarization among the rich international clubs and the local, poorest clubs. Something that seems similar to the broader economic and social realm.

Andrea Borghini

Associate Professor, University of Pisa, Italy

The Role of Public Sociology in a Globalized World

The paper aims to detect the role that public sociology can play in innovating the landscape of contemporary sociology, restoring the role of that science in order to understand efficaciously the transformations of contemporary societies, and to criticize the neoliberal drift that they have undertaken, in particularly Europe.

In this sense, the paper has two objectives, strictly intertwined, both theoretical and political.

The first explores, at an epistemological level, the meaning and the role of sociology in the age of globalization. Starting from an analysis of the Burawoy proposal, launched in 2004, the paper aims to critically discuss the notion of public sociology, highlighting strengths and values as a tool for nowadays sociologists who want to recover the dictation of the classical sociologists and offer a critique of the drift of the neo-liberal Western societies and Europe particularly. Public sociology, though born into the most powerful scientific community of world sociology, that of the United States, offers some very interesting suggestions to innovate the panorama of contemporary sociology, and revitalize the role of sociologists as 'hunters myths' (Elias, 1970).

The second goal is strictly linked to a purely political dimension, focusing on the notion of 'public'. The discussion of this concept (as opposed to the notion of 'private') and its various transformations, necessarily encounters the notion of the State, its transformations, and its relevance in the horizon of our societies; and obviously a significant contribution in this discussion, assume the role of the State sociology perspective, developed by Pierre Bourdieu, an author widely regarded as an exponent of public sociology. In my opinion, it is necessary to refocus the concept of public, too easily set aside, because it declined only in a purely economic perspective, and relaunch its role as a tool able to counteract the individualistic drift of our societies.

Fortunato Maria Cacciatore

Associate Professor, Università della Calabria (UNICAL), Italy

Citizens, Workers, and Migrants in Europe

My speech will focus on the relationship between citizenship, work and immigration by comparing the situation of Italian migrants of yesterday (the Italian workers in the salines of Aigues-Mortes, in France, 1893, and the miners of Marcinelle, Belgium, 1956) with the situation of modern immigrants.

I will try to answer (partially) to this question, in historical and philosophical terms: what does remain and what does it change into the conflictual articulation (and disarticulation) between citizens, workers and immigrants today? What does remain and what does it change into the connections between Southern and Northern Europe, on one hand, and between the latters and “Souths” of the World, on the other?

Tonya Callaghan

Assistant Professor, University of Calgary, Canada

Doctrinal Disciplining of Queer Educators in Canadian Catholic Schools

Caught between the religious edicts of the Vatican and the secular laws of the state, publicly funded Catholic schools in Canada respond to the matter of gender and sexual diversity in a variety of ways. The response is often a poorly negotiated balance between official Catholic doctrine that presents non-heterosexuals, or in Catholic parlance “persons with same-sex attraction,” as people suffering from an objective disorder and in need of pastoral care and Canadian law that protects this same group of people from discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. This struggle can be cast as a clash between Church and State, or Catholic canonical law vs. Canadian common law. For those unfamiliar with Catholic canonical law related to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, and queer (LGBTIQ) people, it can be distilled down to the colloquial Christian expression: “Love the sinner, hate the sin.” This irreconcilable concept underlies curricular and policy decisions regarding gender and sexual diversity in Canadian Catholic schools. Little is known about the experiences of non-heterosexual educators in Canadian Catholic schools. This paper reveals previously unreported data from a qualitative study that compares the treatment of and attitudes towards LGBTIQ teachers in publicly-funded Catholic school systems in the Canadian provinces of Alberta and Ontario. The findings paint a disturbing portrait. Of the 6 teacher participants in the study, 4 are no longer teaching in Catholic schools and 3 of those 4 lost their jobs for contravening Catholic doctrine about non-heterosexuality. In order to help explain how homophobia operates, the teacher participants’ experiences are theorized using the following critical theories: Gramsci’s (1971) notion of hegemony, Althusser’s (1970/2008) concept of the Ideological State Apparatus, Foucault’s (1975/1995) theory of disciplinary surveillance, and Giroux’s (2001) theory of resistance to all forms of domination.

Stella Care

PhD Student, University Magna Graecia of Catanzaro, Italy

&

Maria Colurcio

Associate Professor, University Magna Graecia of Catanzaro, Italy

Resource Integration in the IoT Era: Focus on Smart Community

The Internet of Things (IoT) is a current topic in technological and cybernetic fields, as well as in the application practice; it refers to networked everyday objects that, due to the digital sensors, equipment interconnect to each other (Li et al., 2011;) and can become active participant in business processes (Haller et al., 2013). Recent management studies (Leminem et al., 2012) emphasized the ecosystem approach stressing that the core IoT elements include the concept of “the ecosystem” and “the business model” as platforms, technologies and processes form the ecosystem core. The members of the ecosystem (companies, public institutions and individuals) create business models.

This stretched concept of the IoT highlights the role of collaboration and networking between individuals and institutions. According to the marketing perspective of SDL (Vargo and Lusch 2008) the *resource integration* (Kleinaltenkamp et al., 2012; Colurcio et al., 2014; Mele et al., 2014) is the main process to create value. All the actors are resource integrators and the main condition for triggering the value co-creation process depends on the satisfaction of the actors (Mele et al., 2012). The paper aims to build a theoretical framework about the fundamentals of value co-creation in an IoT context: the smart community (Li et al., 2011), a community where citizens and organizations distribute the information and develop innovative partnerships (California Institute for Smart Communities, 2001).

The paper is basically conceptual, but it provides fresh insights about the emergent motivations, behaviours, and practices of smart communities through some interesting illustrations. The work advances knowledge about the IoT as it provides a new perspective of marketing.

Marco Carradore

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Italy

A Synthetic Indicator to Measure Social Capital in the Different Italian Regions

The distribution of social capital across the different Italian regions has been the subject of academic interest in Italy for many years. In the wake of the pioneering work by Robert Putnam (1993), researchers have identified various patterns of social capital using different approaches and indicators. Social capital can be considered a “set of social relations” that provide access to different types of resources, and these social relations can be informal and/or formal.

Using the DP₂ distance method, the present research aims to compose synthetic indicators able to measure the social capital of the different Italian regions. This synthetic indicator, which includes both informal and formal data from various life domains, enables us to rank the Italian regions and evaluate the impact of each individual indicator on the synthetic indicator.

Two synthetic indicators were created: one using data collected during the year 2003; and a second using data pertaining to the year 2013. The data sources were the “Aspects of daily life” surveys (Istat, 2003 and 2013). The units of analysis are the 20 Italian regions. These two synthetic indicators permit the distribution of social capital before and after the 2008 global financial crisis to be compared.

The main findings can be summarized as follows:

- The DP₂ synthetic indicator confirms the disparity in social capital between the north and the south of Italy.
- Some northern regions with high levels of social capital had lost their social capital endowment in the second time period considered.
- The simple indicators used to calculate the DP₂ synthetic indicator of social capital have a differential affect upon the latter.

The results of this study forecast that the gap in social capital between northern and southern Italy will increase; the development of additional initiatives for monitoring and measuring social capital are therefore required.

Maria Cazanel

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Conditions for Exercising the Exception of Non-Performance

From a legal perspective, the legally binding contract has the force of law between the parties; thus, problems arise when the debtor fails to fulfill its obligations, by breach of the principle *pacta sunt servanda*, creating an imbalance between the contracting parties in relation to the other contractor, which fulfilled its own obligations, or stated that it is ready to execute them.

In this paper, we will try to discern the conditions of the legal mechanism of non-performance, which consists in the right of the creditor that fulfilled an obligation (or stated that it is ready to execute it), under a mutually binding contract, to apply this remedy consisting in the refusal to execute the obligation incumbent upon it until the debtor executes its own obligation.

The major advantage of this legal institution is that it can be invoked directly between the parties to the mutually binding contract, without the need for court intervention. Also, in the event of a dispute, the *excipiens* can easily paralyze the legal action brought by the debtor that did not to fulfill its obligations, invoking the *exceptio non adimpleti contractus*.

In order to invoke the exception of non-performance, the following material conditions shall be met cumulatively, which we will analyze in this paper:

- The mutual obligations of the parties are under the same mutually binding contract;
- There is a non-performance, even a partial one, but significant enough, of the other contractor;
- By its nature, the mutually binding legal relationship involves the rule of the simultaneous execution of the mutual obligations by both parties;
- The reciprocal obligations are both exigible;
- The non-performance is not triggered by the act itself of the party that invokes the exception.

Paolo Diana

Assistant Professor, University of Salerno, Italy

&

Domenico Maddaloni

Associate Professor, University of Salerno, Italy

**Lifestyle Migration:
Italy in the Southern European Context**

Southern Europe has become a crossroads of international migration in recent years. This paper focuses on one of these recent migratory flows, that is, the lifestyle migration, or the mobility of people who freely choose to live in a Southern European country as an essential part of their project of life. The sociological literature has shown that this phenomenon can influence many other relevant social processes, from the definition and re-definition of personal and social identity at the micro level, to local and regional development at the macro level. After a brief discussion on the concept of lifestyle migration, we present some preliminary results of a research project on lifestyle migration in Italy, compared with some other Southern European countries. Based on 2015 data from Istat, the analysis will provide a general overview on the presence and territorial distribution of lifestyle migrants in Italy.

Nicole Farris

Assistant Professor, Texas A&M University-Commerce, USA

Bi-Fi: Identifying and Analyzing Bisexuality in the United States

In this project we use data from the 2002 and 2006 to 2008 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) to analyze patterns of bisexuality in the United States. There has been little demographic work done on the issue of bisexuality, and this project strives to explore some aspects of this sexual orientation. Using a social constructionist definition of sexuality, the authors enumerate those who identify, desire, and behave as bisexual as well as compare some basic demographic characteristics of bisexuality with heterosexuality, homosexuality, and asexuality. Overall, the authors find that conclusions about the prevalence of bisexuality and the characteristics of bisexual individuals versus other sexualities do differ depending on the dimension employed. Most generally, however, the authors find that bisexual respondents are more likely to be in poorer health condition than heterosexual respondents (but in better health compared to gay and lesbian respondents), more likely to be engaged in full time employment, and less likely to have ever been married.

Natasha Fogaca
PhD Student, University of Brasilia, Brazil

Wellbeing at Work: Scenario of the Scientific Production between 2012 and 2016

This study aims to provide an overview of the studies involving variable wellbeing at work. A bibliometric review was conducted which synthesized the international literature on the topic in the main journals of Administration, Applied Psychology and Business, according to the JCR index, in the period from 2012 to 2016, covering the past five years. Such interest is justified by the fact that, although the topic has a broad and widespread discussion, few studies systematized the existing literature. Knowing, what is being researched is a key task to advance towards the gaps observed on the topic. In addition, the adoption of Management, Applied Psychology and Business journals is justified because they are areas that traditionally publish on organizational behavior, a field of study in which the variable well-being at work is inserted. This study analyzed papers that investigated the theme wellbeing at work in the organizational context. The analysis allowed the identification of gaps in the literature and the subsequent design of a research agenda. It is expected that the results showed the importance of wellbeing at work in organizational studies, especially in understanding what factors (or variables) contribute to increase of wellbeing at work, and how wellbeing at work affects typical variables of organizational studies. It is known that the scientific field of wellbeing at work is in an incipient stage in the international arena in comparison with other organizational variables. Therefore, it is recommended that more research should be conducted in order to further develop this field of study, with this research being a step to comprehend the wellbeing at work construct. Given the absence of literature reviews on topic in recent years, this study fills a gap identified in this review. This finding points to studies opportunity on the subject to organizational researchers.

Martha Fabiola Garcia-Alvarez

Professor, Centro Universitario de Los Altos, Universidad de
Guadalajara, Mexico

Public Politics in Matters of Crime and Health: Prevention, Rehabilitation, and Re-adaptation Criminological Analysis

The purpose of the investigation was to analyze the problematic causes of criminal behavior in a multidisciplinary way, from criminological aspects; Through studies carried out at the Integral Center for Regional Justice, Altos de Jalisco and Preventive and Female Rehabilitation Center of Puente Grande, Jalisco (2003-2011); In order to raise public policies on crime and health, in its prevention, readaptation, reintegration, education, economics and labor aspects.

In the methodology used methods of criminological investigation, sociologics and law: with direct and indirect observation and interviews to the convicts. Held for the crime of robbery and homicide, including their life history, using a simple of 25% analyzing the psychological and socio-legal variables.

About discutions and results, it exists a very remarkable difference in psychobiological and social aspects between the man and the woman, that manifests of different way behaviorally.

In man, they are social factors, more than psychobiological factors, and in women they are more complex. In both the latent correlation with several external and internal indicators and agents. Affirming that it entails an interfactorial and multifactorial relation between all the related causal ones. Thus, public policies must address the current problems of criminality and the needs of penitentiary and detention centers, for a good rehabilitation and social reintegration, in order to prevent this type of behavior.

It is concluded that the man and woman delinquent, the cause of their behavior is the social and cultural factor, also in women there is great psychological conflict, and in man the aggressiveness factor prevails significantly. Therefore, by studying the above in an inter- and multidisciplinary manner, it supports the treatment of the problem through the development of more effective public policies on crime.

Emre Gokalp

Associate Professor, Anadolu University, Turkey

Football in between Global and Local

Football, which has experienced an intense process of professionalization, industrialization, and commodification, particularly over the last three decades – as a result of the acceleration of globalization – has now turned into an enormous industry. Industrial football that has been neo-liberalized and increasingly articulated to consumption culture seems to be a field on which almost all features and consequences of globalization appear. Historically, the increasing cultural complexity and hybridity of football as a substantial agent of local/national identity reflects the aforesaid globalization more. Concrete appearances of the globalization process, from the profiles of the coaches and football players on the pitch to the economical/administrative organisations of the football clubs, and from the supporter culture to the fan culture are (also) seen in football strikingly.

What about globalization in football? Does it occur in a standardizing or a homogenizing manner? Does the globalization process weaken the position of football as a reproducer and a fundamental source of local/national belongings or does the globalization in football also makes localization and differentiation possible concurrently with homogenization at global level? On the other hand, to what extent do the earlier boundaries between local, regional, national and global become vague as football increasingly becomes globalized. In the light of these questions, this study aims to discuss how and in which way do the global and local dynamics transform the world of meaning of supporters along with industrialization and globalization of football. This paper which discusses all these questions with specific emphasis on Turkey will argue that in the sphere of football ‘glocalization’ in which localization and differentiation are more at the stake rather than a globalization in which homogenization and standardization exist.

Trevor Harrison

Professor, University of Lethbridge, Canada

**“It’s too soon to tell:” Understanding the 2016 U.S.
Presidential Race and Its Consequences**

This paper examines some of the factors contributing to Donald Trump’s extraordinary victory in the 2016 U.S. presidential race, including a series of fractures (gender, race, educational, etc.) as revealed within America’s political culture and electoral system. Extending this analysis, however, the paper also draws parallels with wider and growing cultural, political, and economic divisions throughout much of the western world (as also shown in the U.K.’s Brexit vote in the spring of 2016). Finally, the paper examines some of the election’s possible broader consequences especially for globalization in its neo-liberal form.

Michael Anthony Hart

Research Chair, University of Manitoba, Canada

&

Elisa Vandeborn

PhD Candidate, Simon Fraser University, Canada

Countering Colonialism through Indigenous Philosophies and Ways of Helping

Indigenous peoples always had their own ways of interacting, supporting and helping one another. These ways have been based in their own ontologies and are living examples of Indigenous philosophies and knowledge. Indigenous ideas and theories around helping continue to be practiced wherever Indigenous peoples live collectively. However, in recent decades these ontologies, knowledge, and practices have been under attack through acts of colonization and cognitive imperialism. Colonial philosophies and practices of helping not only privilege and centre non-Indigenous thinking, they marginalize and undermine Indigenous knowledge and practices by viewing and critiquing them through colonial lens, such as the reliance on evidence based practice. To counter this oppression, Indigenous knowledge and practices need to be centred and highlighted. Such efforts require a means of inquiry that relies on Indigenous research methods and connections with Indigenous helping practitioners steeped in Indigenous helping philosophies and practices. This presentation will address one such effort to centre Indigenous helping knowledge and practices. Through an ongoing research project based in Indigenous research methods, an Indigenous model of helping has emerged. This model is based on research conversations with Indigenous Elders and social workers who are practitioners of Indigenous ways of helping. This presentation will briefly outline the research methodology employed to develop the model, and will provide an overview of the model. The presentation will close with a discussion relating the model to Indigenous ontologies and philosophies around helping, including Indigenous peoples frequent focus on the relational and collective over the individualistic perspective.

Yigit Karahanogullari

Research Assistant, Ankara University, Turkey

Neoliberal Populism is Approaching to its Demise: What is Next? An Authoritarian Two Nations Project?

During the last 15 years, Turkey has witnessed “neoliberal populist” policy staged by “moderate” Islamist government which has been fervent supporter of IMF’s austerity program and pro-market/privatization policies; besides having gotten an overwhelming political supports from masses in all elections held in the period.

Behind this “achievement” lies the sway of financial deregulations; short term international financial overflow of capital (speculative money) supported by overvalued currency; mind boggling expansion of the consumer borrowing; and increase in the current account deficit.

“Prosperity of the masses” has apparently been attained. However, not all of these have risen over a robust economic development, so its sustainability has been a crucial question remaining and postponed over the years.

At the end of 2016, Turkey’s economy has slipped over to economic recession and the government’s political agenda has headed towards constitutional change and referendum. In this conjuncture a new tension broke between two positions on the one side proceeding the populism by securing financial expansion in order to succeed political support of masses in referendum and on the other side, suspending the economic recession (a hopeless effort to solve Mundell-Fleming dilemma between interest rate rise and exchange rate increase).

But all the economic indicators have started to show the impossibility of the postponement of economic crisis and international value of TL has precipitously plunged, and stress over the interest rate policy has escalated.

The sheer economic burden of the neoliberal populism has accumulated all over the period and the recent crisis condition forces a pay of the bill. At this conjunction “how and by whom?” are the main questions.

One possible answer is authoritarianism. That would mean for political power to depict the classes that will repay most of the economic burden by itself and to pick the classes that would be favored in the progressing and deepening crisis.

In this presentation, we will try to follow this story of “neoliberal populism and its demise” by depicting tacit class contention risen up recently and which probably would lead to authoritarian two nations project.

Swen Koerner

Professor and Head, Institute of Pedagogy and Philosophy, German
Sport University Cologne, Germany

&

Mario Staller

Police Use of Force Coach, University of Liverpool and Leeds Beckett
University, UK

System or Methodology? Towards a Non-Linear Pedagogy of Self-Defense in Law Enforcement and the Civilian Domain

Questions of national and private security are key issues of modern societies. With regard to the prevention of violent assaults and in addition to the role of the state, citizens' own responsibility has become increasingly important through the last decades.

The field of providers of self-defense systems is currently characterized by huge growth and differentiation. The question of which system of self-defense serves most appropriate for the acquisition of transferable skills for law enforcement and civil purposes has become a main subject of discussion in the public and scientific arena.

Focusing on system questions, we argue, is the reason for numerous blockages of reflection and decision-making. It a) leads to a lack of clarity and orientation for customers and users, b) encourages inadequate reputational competitions, c) blocks the willingness to engage in scientific research and d) shifts questions of methodology into the realm of non-observance. The contribution starts here. We argue for a change from questions of system towards questions of methodology. For this, the paradigm of non-linear pedagogy as well as the underlying theory of ecological dynamics is presented. On this theoretical basis a model of representative learning design is developed, followed by a brief discussion of its importance for the professionalization of self-defense training within the law enforcement and the civilian domain. The conceptual account is underpinned by first empirical data taken out of our own research.

Ingrid Kollak

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Germany

EyeTrack – Expansion of the user Group for Gaze- Controlled Augmentative and Alternative Communication

Gaze control is suitable for people whose motor functions are severely restricted because of a birth defect, an illness or an injury, and who cannot communicate verbally or only to a limited extent. With gaze control, these people can use a communication aid, work with their computer and control their environment.

Gaze controlled tools can be understood as appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities can exercise the right to freedom of expression and opinion – as they are stated in article 21 of the UN Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities – and that they can socially participate, according to the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) from the World Health Organization (WHO).

A gaze control system comprises infrared light sources and one or more cameras installed underneath the screen of a communication aid or computer (Majaranta et al. 2012). Children, who get the opportunity to control a voice-output communication aid, learn to read and write and to participate in games (Tetzchner and Martinsen 2000). Using infrared or Bluetooth, it is also possible to operate a mobile phone and write text messages. This requires the appropriate interface to be installed.

To make eye control available to more people for use as access method in augmentative and alternative communication (AAC), the study analyzed communication interfaces and learning software and checked, if they can be used with eye control. At the same time, users were observed in their handling of augmentative and alternative communication with relatives, therapists, and other personnel.

The study's predominant methods were observations and interviews. The generated data formed the base of a 'Gaze Control Guide' (Kollak et al. 2016) providing orientation as well as assistance for the first steps with the device and two films: 'Better communication with gaze control: positioning tips' and 'personal budget', a particular funding model in Germany.

Margherita Mori

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60+ Italians and Reverse Mortgages: Comparing New Opportunities

Financial innovation tends to make traditional keys of classification obsolete. A case in point has to do with the trade-off between financial and real assets, which is no longer clear-cut: therefore, more attention should be paid to total wealth management rather than focusing on portfolios consisting of securities alone; meanwhile, old homeowners should reconsider their residential property as a way not only to satisfy their housing needs, but also to achieve higher standards of living.

Reverse mortgages may help to meet global challenges, such as the combination of an aging population and low birth rates, which seems detrimental to the sustainability of today's pension schemes; what sounds consoling is the opportunity to look at these loans as a lifetime income planning tool. Yet, potential users are inclined to conceive them just as a remedy against poor consumption and are mostly unable to understand their technicalities, as well as implied costs.

In Italy, Law n. 44 regulating the so-called *prestito vitalizio ipotecario* was enacted on April 2, 2015 in order to better define the legal framework that had started to be generated 10 years earlier concerning reverse mortgages; operating rules were introduced by decree n. 226 of December 22, 2015. Law 44/2015 is the starting point of this paper, that first of all aims at making a few comments on the features of these loans within the Italian financial system.

The next step is to analyze some reverse mortgage products that have been recently launched: "Valore Casa", "PerTe" and "Prestisenior", offered by UniCredit S.p.A., Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A. and Monte dei Paschi di Siena S.p.A. respectively. Conclusions to be drawn suggest that 60+ Italians should be provided with adequate consumer financial protection and be supported by qualified counselors, so as to make more convenient decisions on managing their assets, including housing equity.

Namra Nadeem

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&

Zara Hussain

Senior Assistant Registrar/MPhil Scholar/Researcher, Lahore School of
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Causes and Consequences of Deviant Workplace Behavior

Purpose: Deviant workplace behavior has become an interesting topic for both academicians and practitioners because of its serious consequences for the well being of the organization. The increased importance on ethics in business environment has called for enhanced focused in the field of deviant workplace behavior in organizational research. The paper will provide guidelines for researchers in positioning their future research efforts. This study will help to contribute to knowledge in the emerging literature of organizational behavior, especially negative workplace behavior and also help in investigating the causes and consequences of an intentional desire to cause harm to one's workplace.

Design/methodology/approach: A mixture of qualitative and quantitative analysis has been used in the study. A sample size of 100 employees working in the private sector of Lahore, Pakistan were asked to rate deviant workplace behavior. In-depth interviews were also conducted to get detailed insight of deviant behavior. The independent variables includes dissatisfaction, intention to quit, hostility of the employees, Job stress, and Sabotage. The results show a positive significant relationship between most of the independent variables and workplace deviant behavior.

Research implications: This study is an aid to researchers intent on publishing their work. The study will make an important contribution to literature and help in identifying the reason behind counterproductive behavior of employees.

Practical Implications: This study will act as a platform for future research studies.

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Sue Dyson

Professor, Middlesex University, UK

Liang Liu

Research Fellow, Middlesex University, UK

Olga van den Akker

Professor, Middlesex University, UK

&

Nilam Mehta

Research Centre Administrator, Middlesex University, UK

Volunteering in the Nursing Curriculum: Opportunities to Enact Critical Pedagogy

Since the Francis Inquiry (2013) into failings in care at one hospital trust in the UK, government and the Nursing and Midwifery Council (NMC) have focused on behaviourist solutions to nurses' apparent lack of care and compassion. The concept of 'values-based recruitment', which aims to attract and select healthcare students, trainees or employees, on the basis that their individual values and behaviours align with the values of the NHS Constitution (Health Education England, 2015) is one such solution. However, a major problem with the notion of values-based recruitment in nursing and midwifery is that this individualises an issue more adequately conceptualized in terms of social relations. For example, Chattoo and Ahmad (2008) demonstrate that care is an emergent property of social relationships, and that the potential for caring cannot therefore be reduced to alleged qualities residing inside the person. In addition, values, and how these are enacted, are likely to vary according to class, gender and ethnicity (Skeggs, 2014).

Values-based recruitment is therefore unlikely to provide effective solutions to ensuring that nurses have the requisite skills for caring and compassionate practice, rather these skills need to be integral to the nursing curriculum. An alternative to values-based recruitment lies in conscious consideration of critical pedagogies, for example narrative pedagogy, which helps students to challenge their assumptions and think through and interpret situations they encounter from multiple perspectives (Ironsides, 2006). Narrative pedagogy can be incorporated into the nursing curriculum through the use of structured volunteering activities, which, when followed by reflection may lead students to develop a more holistic view of society which acknowledges the

importance of inequality and power relationships in understanding the needs of patients. This paper reflects on the potential for structured volunteering within the nursing curriculum to facilitate critical pedagogical approaches to learning about nursing.

Gerardo Pastore

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Higher Education in Prison as a Practice of Resistance in Time of Globalization and Crisis: Considerations Starting from the Italian and Spanish Experiences

Processes of globalization, neoliberal policies and economic and financial crisis strongly influence the redefinition of penal policies and lead to record a gradual transition from a "welfare state" to a "penal state". This situation is often accompanied by a general process of criminalization of poverty. A similar trend (borrowed from the United States) puts a strain on the ideas of rehabilitation and full re-socialization of the offender that should characterize European prison systems. The risk is that prisons work as means of neutralizing and punishment that matches popular political demands of public safety and the severity of the sentence. The prisons are likely to become social landfills, where the reality is often an inhuman and degrading treatment. Thus, the distance between prisoners and the society expands further.

This paper intends to focus on the higher education in prison as a strategic tool to build social inclusion. In particular, it examines the Italian and Spanish experiences in this field. In Italy and Spain, the idea of the rehabilitative function of punishment has been supported by a strong ideal motivation. In both countries, the prison system's treatment of inmates was established in opposition to the prison systems designed by authoritarian regimes. However, in the current historical phase, the rhetoric of rehabilitation seems morally legitimize the imprisonment and to encourage the emergence of forms of "symbolic violence". For this reasons, it is important to consider the value of higher education, and not only simply education and training. The higher education for the prisoners can be the beginning of a freedom path: it is a way to build "freedom" of thought and to practice resistance to all forms of "gallows culture."

Andre Pelser

Professor, University of the Free State, South Africa

National Parks and Poverty Alleviation in South Africa: Lessons from an Integrated Conservation and Development Initiative

In most African countries, rural communities living alongside protected areas such as national parks most often experience poverty rates higher than the national average. Protected areas are thus increasingly expected to cross the boundaries of conventional biodiversity protection and to provide tangible social and economic benefits to neighbouring communities that will contribute to poverty reduction. Official conservation policy in South Africa strongly promotes the integration of biodiversity conservation with overall population and development programmes as a means to mitigate poverty among rural populations. This paper explores the key lessons learned from two community outreach projects – grass harvesting and wetland rehabilitation - at the Golden Gate Highlands National Park and the two projects' contribution to poverty alleviation among neighbouring communities of the park. The findings of a programme evaluation show that if poverty is understood and recognised as a multi-dimensional reality of existence, then a protected area's contribution to poverty alleviation should not be confined to the financial aspects of poverty only, but should also allow for a broader social, cultural and economic scope.

Karina Reyes-Priciliano

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Teaching Difficulties of Indigenous Otomi Women at the Intercultural University of the State of Mexico

Mexico, throughout its history denotes its peculiar multicultural features and it is indispensable to preserve this identity before the social-economic model of globalization. For that reason, it is vital to promote the formation of professionals committed to the cultural development and the consolidation of the languages and cultures of indigenous towns and people, to preserve the original groups in the coming years, through educational and cultural institutions, legislations and public policies.

But how do we cope with the growing social, political, cultural, communicative and educational interdependence of a globalization? The National Education Program in 2001-2006 proposed intercultural higher education as a response to this problem. However, the teaching work of indigenous women is vital to protect ethnic groups. Questioning what kind of teaching difficulties do Otomi women face during their work at the Intercultural University of the State of Mexico (UIEM) serves to analyze these problems and to find out if the preservation of the original groups is fulfilled.

Methodologically, the theory and method of intercultural curricular design is taken up by competences. The current research is carried out at the descriptive micro level using in-depth interviews (two of four) to the Otomi scholars of the Intercultural University of the State of Mexico under the intentional criterion.

The first results of the research process show these difficulties: the linking of the theoretical program to the practice in its community, the elaboration of teaching strategies according to the characteristics of the students, the type of institution and the delivery of the necessary teaching material for the development of their educational work. The study indicates how the difficulties of indigenous teachers hinder the goal of promoting the cultural preservation of ethnic groups in the State of Mexico.

William Sampson

Professor and Chair, DePaul University, USA

&

Nandhini Gulasingam

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A Comparison of Student Discipline in American Schools

Scholars and policy makers in America have focused on the state of education in American cities for over 50 years. While it is clear that the quality of education in many American cities is not what many would like it to be, the reasons for this condition and the possible solutions are far less clear. For some time now conservative scholars and public officials have called for greater teacher accountability and increased competition among schools. Their belief seems to be that someone must be held accountable for the performance of students, and that teachers are the obvious choice.

They also believe that since students must attend their neighbourhood schools in most cases, if those schools are doing a poor job, there are no real consequences. Thus, they support various mechanisms to increase competition among schools. The most popular such approach is charter schools. These schools are publicly funded, but operate largely independently of the regular school system. This is designed to give them the flexibility to be innovative and competitive.

There is a great deal of debate, however, over the value of this approach. Recent research (Sampson, 2016) suggests that these charter schools do not perform nearly as well as their supporters would have us believe. Even if they do perform well though, there are serious questions about that performance given that they are free to select their students (thus the concern with skimming only the better students), and with student discipline (thus a concern with whether they are more likely to discipline students in ways designed to weed out students who would perform poorly).

So, it appears that charters are not all they are cracked up to be, and even if they are, is this due to policies, including student discipline, designed to limit students who might lower the schools performance.

This research will compare student discipline in four American cities, Detroit, Chicago, New Orleans, and Philadelphia, cities with large concentrations of charter schools. We want to compare disciplinary rates in charter schools with those in regular public schools, and to identify the factors that influence disciplinary rates. We want to determine whether student disciplinary rates are higher or

lower in charter schools or regular public schools. We also want to determine whether disciplinary rates vary by certain student characteristics (race, gender, language spoken at home). If it is the case that student discipline occurs more often and/or is harsher in charter schools, this might suggest that those schools are weeding out students who might be problems, and/or might lower test scores. If this is the case, any suggestion that charter schools are better at educating poor and minority students is problematic, and that the support for those schools is suspect.

Maria Priscila Soares-Berro

Teacher, Fundação Universidade Federal de Rondônia, Brazil

&

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Constitutional Law and Water Resources in Legal Amazonia

The preservation of nature today is a great challenge, and concerns turn to the maintenance of human life on the planet. Special rights were recognized and guaranteed in regards to water, it is a natural resource and often confused with the water resource institute, however, they are different, but they are not mutually exclusive; they complete themselves. Brazil has specific legal norms and organizations for protection and management of water resources and the search for a fast and effective economic development did that this feature was used in diverse ways and intense. In this system, the observance, fulfillment, of what is determined in Brazilian legislation, the water Code, guides the use of the water resources in order to ensure the production of energy in the country. Considering this, the methodological proposal of this was to do a rescue contemplating bibliographic research that serves as theoretical reference in conducting the work, seeking to define the constitutional process of the protection of water resources in legal Amazonia, aiming at the protection of water as a way of ensuring the dignity of the human person.

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Football Fans' Perception of the Football Industry: A Sociological Analysis of The Turkish Case

The football industry constitutes one of the most important sociological spheres where a sentimental attachment to a football club is irreversibly intertwined with fans' economic capacities and competences. With the development of industrial football, football clubs are transformed into a marketable object by all means and football fans are considered as customers, who are required to purchase clubs' licensed goods, buy season tickets, subscribe to a TV football package, engage in clubs' social media platforms, organize costly stadium shows and socialise pre and post-match organisations. Based on findings of a project titled "identity of football fans and their perceptions of the industrial football in Turkey" the research sample covers 1150 questionnaires and 40 in depth-interviews conducted on football fans in Turkey. The aim of this paper is to sociologically analyse dynamics of resistance and compliance of football fans on the industrialisation of football in Turkey. It also tries to analyse football fans' social and economic profiles in relation to a wide range of variables such as age, education, birthplace and the level of income. The findings shows that, while football fans have found ways to adapt the football industry through composing football songs, replications of popular chanting and inventing new football slogans, they oppose to tight surveillance of stadiums and/or football fans, resist to the introduction of ID card system (Passolig card), stand against all the odds to unjust treatments of smaller clubs by Istanbul's leading clubs (Fenerbahce, Galatasaray and Besiktas) and are highly critical of the domination of those Istanbul's football clubs inside and outside the football pitches in Turkey.

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Barriers for Women's Organizations' Participation in Democratic Process: The Case of Turkey

There has been an intense debate in the literature about the role of civil society and of women's organizations in building and strengthening a sustainable democracy. Despite their main focus on women-specific issues, such as women's rights and political representation, women's groups and organizations proved to be essential for cultivation of democratic values and hence the process of democratic development since they closely linked with civil society groups that concerned with expression of diverse interests and advocate for democracy and human rights. In this paper, contribution of women's organizations and groups to promotion of democracy and human rights, as well as gender equality and women's rights, is discussed in the light of data collected from a fieldwork conducted in Eskisehir, Turkey. The data shows that, despite their concentration on and contribution to the improvement of women's social rights and position in general, women's organizations and groups often *lack the* internal organizational capacity to establish an internal dialogue based on mutual understanding and cooperation that would allow lobbying for common interests and raising public concern about women's issues and finally building sustained support for action. The ideological and political divisions between women's groups and organizations and their dependence to male-guided organizations hinder the chance of establishing a dialogue for negotiation that would contribute to build new democratic values.

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Execution of the Decision by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of Compensation Contents in Brazil

The present article addresses the decisions handed down by the Inter-American Court that condemned the Brazilian State compensatory repair. Focuses on the procedural mechanisms available in the Brazilian Legal System, for the implementation of international decisions in the cases of spontaneous failure by the State. Specifically, it verifies the shortcomings of enforceable mechanisms present in the Brazilian Procedural System, as well as the absence of legislative initiatives, whose objective is the implementation of adequate and effective instruments to observe the Fundamental Principles of National and International Human Rights and enable the effectiveness of international supervision.

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&

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Envisioning a “Communally Constituted Self” Approach to Child Welfare in Canada

Canadian Child Protection Systems (CPS) have been characterized repeatedly as broken and crisis-driven. Despite claiming to follow a “least-intrusive” model, only removing children from parents when all alternatives for keeping the family together have been exhausted, CPS have systematically failed to preserve families, as evidenced by the high incidence of children in care with no familial connection to caregivers and the favouring of adoption and independent living over reunification. Moreover, the intended safety of government-sponsored care is undermined by CPS’s inability to provide stability for foster children. This presentation advances that Canadian CPS’s shortcomings are associated with the neoliberal narrative that permeates advanced Western societies (see Rose, 1998) and the related notion of the “individualistic self” (Cushman, 1995; Martin, 1998; Sugarman, 2013).

Insofar as individuals are seen as in control of, and therefore responsible for, their own problems, lies an understanding of people as autonomous and ultimately independent from the social and cultural resources that constituted them, overlooking the enormous social disadvantage often associated with involvement in CPS. This is substantiated by the two most overrepresented groups in CPS in Canada, Indigenous children and children of sole-parent mothers (Trocmé, 2008). I propose a reconceptualization of selfhood whereby individuals are understood as communally constituted. I present an Indigenous communal approach that embodies the “self-in-relation” wherein responsibility for nurturing children’s “gifts”, which entail their selfhood and welfare, encompass immediate and extended families, the members of the clan, and society (Hart, 2010). This approach has yielded high (70%) reunification, satisfaction and wellbeing rates and low re-entry into the system (Carlson, 2015). These are promising in that they meet objectives aimed for – but not currently achieved – in Canada; are consistent with calls of Indigenous self-governance groups; and align with international child welfare mandates to which Canada is a signatory (i.e., UN and OECD).

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Impacts of Market-Oriented Housing Reform on Mate Selection and Intergenerational Relations in China

Since the 1990s, a profound social transition in China was the retreat of welfare-oriented public housing system and the initiation of market-oriented housing reform. Caught between the dilemmas that private housing prices are skyrocketing while a new mechanism of public housing is still underdeveloped, Chinese individuals encounter enormous pressures on housing issues. Situated in Guangzhou, a Chinese city at the forefront of this social transition, and based on in-depth interviews with 36 participants, this study shows two impacts of the housing reform on mate selection culture and intergenerational relations: 1) it entrenches the gender stereotype and mating tradition that men should shoulder more responsibility as breadwinner and conjugal house provider; 2) it curtails the autonomy of Chinese young individuals as many of them need to rely on parental support for conjugal housing consumption. The study contributes to the discussion on consequences of modernity for intimate life in contemporary Chinese society.

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Recent Mainland Chinese Immigrants and Covert Racism in Canada

In the past 25 years, the number of mainland Chinese immigrants to Canada increased dramatically, and they have brought significant financial and human capital resources to Canada. However, new Chinese immigrants have experienced great difficulties in accessing occupations in the Canadian labour market. This paper reviews the trends of recent mainland Chinese immigration to Canada and examines obstacles that these immigrants face in integrating into Canadian society. Theoretical debates on the issue of occupational attainment for immigrants and covert racism will be addressed. This study challenges the traditional one-way approach to social integration, which only focuses on migrants' personal efforts in adapting to a new social environment, and instead, advocates a two-way approach to analyze social barriers Chinese immigrants have been facing in Canada.