Thursday 12 April 2018, 09:00 - 10:30

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space A

The Sociology of the Hungarian Migrant Crisis
Amatrudo, A.
(Middlesex University)

Migration is on the rise and this phenomenon displays a huge split in the data. There are safe and regulated routes for the rich or those lucky enough to come from western, or perceived-to-be western-friendly, nations; and there are routes that fall foul of regulatory systems and these tend to be used by the poor and those from perceived-to-be western-unfriendly nations. Those migrants who are poor and from perceived-to-be western-unfriendly nations can only dream of easy well-regulated movement and are often forced into transactions with criminals and into a precarious relationship with nations they wish to enter. For this latter group mobility, if not migration, seems to only be possible through undocumented or irregular routes. Their lives are ones without proper documentation. They are open to exploitation and both over-regulation and criminalisation by the countries to move to. They live in a precarious relationship with the state they come from and the one they move to. They are demonstrably seen as a challenge to the agreed norms and processes of the state. Sociologists have been at the forefront of detailing this issue and what we might refer to as a hierarchy of migration; and how that, in turn, rubs up against issues of human rights and the practical need of mechanisms that take seriously the irregularity of the migration process at hand. This paper will set out in detail the dangers of marginalising people and promoting inflexible systems to deal with irregular migration, taking the Hungarian example.

Subaltern Urbanism and the Meaning of its Manifestations in the Slum of Dharavi in Mumbai, India
García Ruales, J.
(Philipps University of Marburg)

The slum of Dharavi in Mumbai- better known as 'mini-India' or the 'biggest slum in Asia' is the most densely populated space on Earth. In this case the slum becomes the space where the subaltern urbanism comes about, giving voice to the subaltern. The difficulty is the way of portraying the slum in different discourses, because of the complexity of its definition creating biased narratives of the subaltern. Following my argumentation line the slum is framed as a zone of exception by politics in order to be able to apply bio-politics on its inhabitants.
This zone of exception is a constantly struggle, trying to defend a right to the city- meaning here not the right of property but a right to have a livelihood. With approaches like the 'politics of the governed' from Chaterjee and Appadurai 'cosmopolitanism from below', people in Dharavi affirm this robbed citizenship in the slum and are thus able to deconstruct Eurocentric and normative cosmopolitanism embedded in hegemony.
It has been decades with many attempts all over the world to eradicate slums, with no success. What the different actors should understand is that living in the slum has become a way of life, a social bond with many identities across communities, religions, gender and castes met together in one social space that due to its complexity prevails a status quo, with its own exclusion and inclusion logic.

Multiple Identities of International Students Across Transnational Spaces: Deleuzian Approach and Interpretation
Choi, O. H.
(University of Bristol)

International students' mobility in a global era does not necessarily result in global homogeneity under uniformed standardization. Rather, a more complex landscape has been created by each international student's different trajectory over transnational spaces.
Transnational space in this study is characterized a multi-dimensional space unbounded to locality, a fluid and flexible space actively constructed by the agents, and a non-hierarchal space 'by creating links between localities and globality' (Collyer and King 2015: 188).
On this basis, this study explores how the internet as digital space as well as higher education as a physical space functions as a transnational space, which is an influential locale in identity negotiation of international students in the UK. The first main discussion in the study is focused on how international students position themselves in a foreign context. Siu (1952)'s notion, 'sojourner' helps understand the process of positioning of international students. Further, the potentialities of the emergence of cosmopolitanism as a sense of solidarity and belonging will be investigated. Deterritorialization and reterritorialization (Deluze and Guattari 1988) are brought up as two other key concepts in structuring the practical argumentation of international students' multiple identities negotiated across digital and physical spaces and between locality and globality.
Discussion in this study will shed light on the implications of how international students exert themselves to fit into a new context at a global level, and further how internationalized higher education and diverse digital spaces help to form the sense of becoming global citizens.

Cities, Mobilities, Place and Space B

Building Social Solidarity in Diverse Communities: The Asset vs the Rights Based Approach
Asenjo Palma, C.
(University of Edinburgh)

UK policy drive to reform welfare provision and increase the involvement of civil society in development are leaving communities in a challenging situation. Communities have more power to participate in decision-making and guide development by themselves, but less state support and resources to do so. To address this challenge, communities are responding in two ways. Some communities are choosing to mobilise their assets and skills to provide self-help solutions to community problems. In community organising, this is known as the 'asset based approach'. Other communities prefer to take political actions to claim social rights and pressure government to fulfil its responsibilities. This is known as the 'rights based approach'.
Both the asset and the rights based approach rely on the collective mobilisation. Yet, communities are not single entities. They are the sum of different cultural, social and political identities. This paper draws upon research I am conducting on the effects of these approaches in the field of community development in Scotland. It focuses on the work of two geographical communities of Edinburgh (one following an asset based approach and the other one following a rights based approach) and discusses how these communities have, in practice, sought to balance the recognition of difference with their pursuit of the 'common good'.

Dancing Inside and Out—Identity in the Field
Hastie, C.

Ethnographic fieldwork is inevitably bound up with questions of to what extent the researcher is an insider or an outsider to the community being studied. In this presentation I reflect on two related aspects of these questions.
Firstly, I will consider the particular challenges of area-based ethnography. Building acceptance with the communities that we work with is a process of negotiating and renegotiating our position, attempting to move from outside to be at least a little more inside. Each action we take will have an impact on how we are accepted by the community. But when the focus of our attention is a geographic area that is home to multiple diverse communities this dance around the boundaries of acceptance becomes more complex. How close we get to one community affects how we are seen by others—our dance shifts in and out and weaves around the bounds of acceptance with each new day. To be accepted by all in a diverse area is a huge challenge. Is area-based ethnography a realistic aim?
Secondly, I will reflect on how we can learn from our position as an outsider. Whilst remaining outside may limit our access to much valuable data, it also provides useful insights in itself. Reflection on our experiences as an outsider can lead to valuable understandings of the way in which outsiders experience the communities that interest us. I will discuss how a study of poor community engagement was enhanced by reflecting on my own outside position.

Understanding Tenure Groups in Terms of Online and Offline Communities` Perspective
Aydin, Y.
(University of Southampton)

This research considers how housing tenures shape (s)elective belonging and place making-maintenance. The impact of residential status, becoming a landlord, owner-occupier or tenant, is mostly discussed in the literature in terms of their relationships with each other and the organisation of their daily life in terms of their similarities and differences. However, there has been little research to analyse the above aspects in terms of the role of social media. Existing studies have not adequately addressed the issue of differences between different tenure groups in terms of the impact of social media. This new area needs increased attention to re-evaluate existing studies from an online communication perspective. How does the online involvement vary with resident status? This project sheds new light on the neglected issue of social media in the creation of place and belonging in a specific area, as related to residential status. In addition, while tenure status become less visible, when comparing my research with the existing work in the literature, personal interests, preferences, occupation, age and generation differences also influence the online involvement. In my project, I am considering Ocean Village in Southampton as an example of a redeveloping waterfront area in order to show the differences between owner-occupiers, tenants and landlords in terms of the function of social media. The research is based on both quantitative data, as derived from 177 questionnaire participants, and qualitative data, derived from semi-structured interviews with 42 participants, which were collected between the 17th August 2016 and the 5th March 2017.

Culture, Media, Sport and Food

Reinforcing Division or Fostering Cohesion: Reflections on the Role of Sport in a Post-Conflict Society
Acton, C.
(Ulster University)

Despite the signing of the Good Friday Agreement in 1998 and a wide range of significant developments in the peace process since then, Northern Ireland remains a deeply divided society. Nearly half of all wards in Northern Ireland have a population that is over two thirds Catholic or Protestant, and the vast majority of children and young people attend schools that are segregated on the basis of religion. These deep divisions are also evident in the realm of sport and the close relationship between sport and national identity in Northern Ireland is well documented. However, this picture is more complicated than some commentators suggest, and while sport undoubtedly reflects social divisions, it also has the capacity to cross these boundaries and contribute to social cohesion. This paper will examine some of the changes that have taken place in Northern Ireland since the Good Friday Agreement and consider the significance of these in the context of sport. Drawing upon a combination of qualitative and quantitative data, the paper will consider whether sport has the potential to act as a catalyst for greater integration and cohesion or should instead be seen as an obstacle to the creation of a genuinely shared future. While secondary data from recent Northern Ireland Life and Times surveys will provide an important contextual framework for the paper, the analysis of the relationship between sport and identity in post conflict Northern Ireland will be based upon ethnographic research on grassroots sport.

The Confidence Delusion: Participants' Experiences of Engagement/Disengagement with Sport-for-Development Initiatives

Scott, D.
(University of Wolverhampton)

The 'power of sport' and its efficacy in personal and social development programmes has often been taken for granted. Despite the growing number of studies which have critically questioned how sport is used in developmental contexts, there has been seemingly little focus placed upon participants' accounts of their experiences. My paper explores individuals' lived experiences of personal development courses, and their descriptions of the social interactions and feelings they encountered, in order to address this lack of experiential data. I adopted a phenomenologically-inspired perspective, utilising Merleau-Ponty's (1986) concept of the lived body to emphasise the corporeal investments involved in such physically-oriented courses. Goffman's (1959) presentation of the self and Hochschild's (1979) emotion management were also applied to an exploration of individuals' investment of self during their participation. I used an ethnographic methodology to collect data through four sports leadership course observations, and cyclical interviews over 4-10 months with eleven course attendees, plus individual interviews with five tutors. The social and embodied aspects of the courses emerged as key influences upon individuals' experiences, with the opportunity to learn intercorporeally becoming apparent as vital to individuals' motivations and engagements. The crucial points of connection and disconnection individuals experienced can be understood through their descriptions of confidence, which encapsulated their mind-body-world relationships with the course. This study provides important discussions regarding the role of sport in sport-for-development courses, and how the physical elements of personal development courses more widely provide a chance for individuals to invest their embodied selves into a development experience.

I am a Runner Because I Run, I Run Because I am a Runner

Kerr, C.
(Glasgow Caledonian University)

This paper looks at the theme of this conference - identity, community and social solidarity – using parkrun as a case study of a community movement. Drawing on data from interviews with female parkrunners aged 60 and over it explores the ways in which ageing and gender can impact on a runner's identity and sense of belonging to the running community. By applying Bourdieu's concept of habitus this paper examines the extent to which parkrunners could gain social capital through access to the field. As parkruns are free and open to all there are no barriers to participation due to a lack of economic capital yet to access the field requires access to social capital to an extent that may restrict involvement by those who feel like they don't fit it. However, for those who do attend, one of the attractions of parkrun for the majority of participants was being around other runners from different generations and backgrounds. This suggests that participation in sport in general, and parkrun in particular, can allow individuals into a community network that provides opportunities to gain social capital. The data presented recognises the difficulties that some women have overcome in order to be a runner and the difficulty in adopting a running identity. However it supports the case for a more inclusive approach to promoting sport to this group to create a wider community of runners who can support each other despite apparent differences in their histories.

'I Am Invictus': Prince Harry, Warfare and the Welfare State

Clancy, L.
(Lancaster University)

'We are dangling a carrot of sporting glory to help reignite qualities worn down by…fighting' – Prince Harry, 2017

At the 2017 Invictus Games, Prince Harry gave a speech in which he praised the role of sport in rehabilitating soldiers injured as a result of warfare. 'Invictus' is the Latin for 'unconquered' or 'undefeated', and although figured as a collective team effort, the slogan 'I Am Invictus' as opposed to 'We Are Invictus' speaks to the configuration of this rehabilitation process as an individual sporting pursuit of 'mind over body'.

This paper explores mediations of the Invictus Games to argue that it contributes to the individualisation, privatisation, and commodification of social life by erasing state responsibility for caring for injured soldiers. In 2016, reports suggested that around 400 soldiers committed suicide between 1995-2014 after mental health conditions were left ignored and untreated by the state (Warburton, 2016). The notion that 'sporting glory' will heal the (multiple) injuries of war leaves those suffering extremely vulnerable; and indeed the injured soldier is only made socially visible when they have completed this process of transformation and 'conquered' their damaged bodies. Furthermore, Prince Harry's role in the organisation of Invictus speaks to Jo Littler's conceptualisation of 'celanthropy' (2015), whereby celebrity philanthropists contribute to the destruction of the welfare state through investing private capital and hence maintaining structures of inequality. This paper offers a reading of the Invictus Games which challenges the depoliticisation of warfare, individualisation of 'soldiering', and privatisation of the welfare state.

Environment and Society

Environmental Injustice and the Politics of Respectability in the Favelas of Rio de Janeiro

Chisholm, J.
(University of Cambridge)

My current PhD research project examines the strategies that Rio de Janeiro's favelas (informal settlements) located in nature reserves use to resist and prevent eviction. I focus on the activities of two favela residents' associations which are currently dealing with passive and more direct, forced evictions and use a variety of strategies to halt them. In the case of Horto, a favela located within the federally-owned Botanical Garden of Rio de Janeiro, the community is attempting to pass a bill (with the support of sympathetic city councilors) that would designate the favela as an 'Area of Special Social Interest' and primarily base their claim on their role as conservationists of the local environment. This piece of legislation would theoretically prohibit future evictions.
In this paper, I argue that these efforts by Horto represent a 'politics of respectability' (coined by African American studies scholar Evelyn Higginbotham) and are an attempt to use legal structures and discourses of environmentalism to make themselves more amenable to a public that is generally hostile towards favelas. Specifically, I contend that they are trying to subvert the 'invader' label that has been given to them by antagonistic elites in order to re-position themselves as conservationists as a strategy to halt current evictions and prevent future ones. Furthermore, I make comparisons with similar strategies seen in the indigenous land rights movement and claim that the modest successes seen with this strategy with indigenous land rights has begun to influence other groups, like favelas in nature reserves.

Revitalising the 'Local Soil': Environmental Analogies and the Politics of Hope in Post-handover Hong Kong
Lou, L. I. T.
(University of Warwick)

Despite being ranked as one of the worst cities for air quality, air pollution is not an environmental issue that commonly enters Hong Kong people's daily conversations. In this article, I explain this conundrum by showing that the kind of 'pollution' that is most visceral to the people of Hong Kong is not so much air pollution, but the fear of 'mainlandisation' (dalu hua), also known to some as the 'pollution by red China' (chi hua). Drawing on long-term ethnographic fieldwork, this article depicts the entanglement of local politics and environmental issues, especially how certain political issues are being reframed using certain environmental analogies. In particular, I show how 'pollution' and the 'soil' are being deployed as both an analytic and an analogy to address the fear of being polluted by the PRC and the hope of revitalising Hong Kong's local values through the Agricultural Revitalisation Movement. In contrasting these two very different uses of environmental analogies—one imbued with fear (e.g., locust infestation) and one filled with hope (e.g., revitalise the local soil)—this article wishes to shed light on a variety of Hong Kong localism that is built on the politics of hope rather than xenophobia and fear.

Valuing Autonomy: Social Entrepreneurship Practices in the Amazon
Siebert, P., Pinheiro, S., Granados, M.
(University of Nottingham)

This paper explores and contributes to the emerging discussions about the principles and role of social entrepreneurship in enhancing autonomy in the context of environmental protection. We looked at autonomy from a Bourdieu perspective and argue that the current discourse of social entrepreneurship does not consider the different dimensions of autonomy nor the context in which it is being enacted.
We carried out a qualitative field study using in-depth interviews and observations of members of two wood producing communities in protected areas in Rio Negro region in Amazon State of Brazil.
We found that social entrepreneurship, driven by sustainable development agendas, may not necessarily enhance autonomy of those engaged in social entrepreneurial activities in protected areas.
We found that different perceptions of personal and formal reciprocity influenced how autonomy was perceived in relation to meeting institutional and legislative obligations associated with social entrepreneurship. This perception of autonomy appeared to be dependent on positioning of different actors, and how they interacted with each other and external agencies, such as NGOs, government and private wood buying corporations. We found that being autonomous was not a dichotomous state but a spectrum.

This examination of the perceptions of autonomy demonstrated how external constraints such as structural, legislative and cultural factors influence how this is expressed. Our findings provide a new perspective on this discourse in terms of the ability of social entrepreneurship as a social mechanism to enhance autonomy and the implications of its use on encouraging environmental protection and sustainable development.

Frontiers

The 'Strong Black Woman': An Intersectionality Analysis of Black Women Prison Service Employees
Morgan, M.
(Open University)

Although studies have examined the experience of prison employees, there are no studies that have examined the experience of black women workers, nor the application of the Strong Black Woman (SBW) ideology as a social and psychological concept, to explore black women's reality within the British Prison Service.

This presentation examines how black women as gendered and racialised subjects experience working in a white male dominated organisation such as prisons. Starting from the view point that black women as gendered and racialised subjects, create relational dynamics because of their racial and gender difference. I bring together the social aspect of SBW, which is a social construct derived from a distinct cultural history with specific characteristic traits with organisational psychodynamics, to illustrate how the SBW ideology acts as a defense mechanism applied by black women to overcome adversity and challenges within the British Prison Service.

I assert that the notion of SBW influences the way in which black women experience their work reality. I further suggest that the intersection of race and gender form a unity around which black women's subjectivity is formed within this occupational space. This means that their understanding of the world and themselves are products of simultaneous, yet distinct, processes of racial and gender inequality in the workplace. By presenting two participants' thoughts, interpretations and feelings towards the SBW ideology as Prison Service employees, their shared subjective realities will be highlighted to show their unique experience as intersectional subjects.

'It felt like I was Carl Froch…': On the Performance of Subjunctive Identity in Beginner-to-Winner Boxing
Wright, E.
(University of Nottingham)

Sociologists tend to be concerned with subjects endowed with practical mastery, and boxing has provided fertile ground for analysis in this capacity. Much boxing research discusses the relationship between practice and identity formation: through engagement in the pugilistic field, boxers craft identities in embodied terms. This paper, however, represents a recently emergent boxing practice in which the aforementioned theory is insufficient. Beginner-to-winner boxing programmes offer a short-term experience wherein the identity of the professional boxer is commodified for consumption. This experience entails an eight week training course, and ends with participants competing in a publicly-held boxing event resembling the conditions of a world level, professional boxing event. In other words, participants without pugilistic mastery participate in an event approximating that which is usually the reserve of the most masterly boxers. Existing research on boxing cannot readily explain this phenomenon, and neither can many sociological theories of action. Drawing upon contemporary socio-theological theory concerned with ritual action, it is argued that those participating in fight night enact the subjunctive. That is, they act 'as if' they are professional boxers, simultaneously performing and consuming the commodified identity of the professional boxer. Engaging with the subjunctive allows for the understanding of action undertaken without embodied knowledge. An ethnographic analysis of fight night is provided in order to elaborate this theoretical understanding of identity. Ultimately it is suggested that sociologists might engage further with the subjunctive as a means to further understand identity formation in late modernity.

Mapping Personal Assistance
Mladenov, T.
(European Network on Independent Living)

The setting up of personal assistance schemes for disabled people has been one of the most significant innovations in social services over the last four decades, both in Europe and beyond. Promoted by disabled activists since the 1970s, such schemes have been designed to enable disabled people to have choice and control over their support, in contrast to provider-led mechanisms such as residential or home-based care that have empowered service providers.

Ideally, personal assistance allows a disabled person to decide who, where, when, for how long, and how provides the support the disabled person needs in order to live independently and to participate in society as equal. This vision requires a specific 'infrastructure' – a network of elements or an assemblage of human and non-human entities that cannot be reduced to a single element, mechanism or relationship. Ideally, such an assemblage constitutes what I regard as the 'independence-enabling interdependence' of personal assistance.

In this presentation, I will provide a map of the key elements of the personal assistance assemblage. I will also discuss different ways of constructing the elements and their enabling or disabling impact on users' independence. Theoretically, I will make recourse to disability studies and actor-network theory. Empirically, I will draw on consultations with disabled people's organisations from different European countries concerning existing personal assistance schemes. The

Medicine, Health and Illness

Acting Like a Nurse: The Front and Backstage of Acute Settings
Giannopoulou, S.
(University of Salford)

The social environment in which hospitals function today is dynamically changing as over the last few years market mechanisms have gained weight and the demand for services for patients constantly fluctuate. In the midst of these changes nurses are expected to act according to public perceptions and expectations of their identity, but demands from increasingly complex and technological environments may have tendencies to lead to standardised and impersonal nursing care. The expected performance of qualified nurses has become a central professional and corporate issue, but the ability to gauge this performance remains a largely subjective exercise relying upon anecdotal evidence. Furthermore, skill mixes are being redesigned to increase efficiency and cost effectiveness, and nurses' face role ambiguity and conflict.

The main purpose of this research is to investigate the performances of nurses, using dramaturgical analysis to shed light to their everyday workflow environment while they interact with each other and members of the multidisciplinary team. The study investigates how nurses place themselves in two acute settings, Greece and the UK, while trying to cope with complex policies and procedures driven by neoliberal discourses that rigidly control their practice and jeopardise their autonomy. This is addressed by using ethnographic participant observation methods to unravel how medical ward nurses are constructing their identity within two very busy and unpredictable environments.

Stigmatised Identity and Contested Communities: Women, HIV and Belonging
Stevenson, J.
(University of Greenwich)

An HIV diagnosis is often experienced as an event of biographical disruption, impacting on identity and sense of self. This can be amplified for women, as in the UK, women are a minority among people living with HIV. As a stigmatised condition, HIV as an identity can be challenging to negotiate, both at diagnosis and over time. In this research, exploring women's experiences of ageing with HIV in London, multiple qualitative methods are used to explore how women adapt to and with HIV as they age, and how belonging, community and participation emerge in their experiences.

The sense of a 'community of people living with HIV' has emerged since the onset of the epidemic, and coalesced into various forms. In the western world, it is perhaps most strongly associated with gay men – the first to be identified with HIV and AIDS, and where the 'gay community' and 'HIV community' overlapped and, to some extent, integrated. There is a significant body of literature exploring gay communities in the context of HIV, but much less that explores communities of women living with HIV. Nonetheless, through peer support and other networks, the manifestation of community is evident through the history of women and HIV.

Drawing on theoretical concepts of 'community' in the context of HIV, and the history of women's organising and community formation through the HIV epidemic, this paper will consider how community functions for older women with HIV in the UK, and what role it plays.

Shared efficacy
Davis, D.
(University of Salford)

Coronary heart disease is the biggest killer in the country. South Asians carry the burden of increased incidence and prevalence and have poorer outcomes after a heart attack than the general UK population. Reviews have shown lifestyle modification including physical activity, healthy diet and smoking cessation, alters the course of heart disease and reduces recurrences crystallising its significance as a cost-effective public health strategy to reduce the rising burden of this disease. There are lacunae of knowledge as to what constitutes to guarantee a therapeutic lifestyle modification for better health outcomes.

One way to conceptualise the necessary knowledge and their reflective application for effective lifestyle change was to explore self-management experience of South Asians after a heart attack. Novel of its kind, this study used a grounded theory approach to elucidate how South Asians navigate these lifestyle changes. Two phase interviews at 2 weeks and 16 weeks of discharge, were conducted with 14 participants who were newly diagnosed with heart attack- from 2015 till July 2016.

A harmony model to deal with diagnosis of heart attack and subsequent lifestyle changes is proposed. The model homes in a family centred approach, with an appreciation of the cardiac patient's religious beliefs and cultural priorities, in self-management programmes. The emphasis is on choice being a shared act and not an individual act. The final set of conclusions which make an original contribution to knowledge in the area of self-management of myocardial infarction ,highlighting the role and significance of shared rather than self-efficacy.

Divided We Still Stand: Intra-professional Stratification and the Complexity of Medical Hierarchy in Residency Training in China
Fu, L.
(The University of Hong Kong)

Various studies have demonstrated the persistence of hierarchy in medical world. Yet few examines the characteristics and processes of stratification inside particular stratum of medical profession. This article adopts the negotiated order perspective and explores the dynamics of stratification and the complexity of medical hierarchy in residency training. Based on 6 months fieldwork and 40 in-depth interviews conducted in 2016 in two teaching hospitals in Southern China, the study finds that status distinctions among medical residents are negotiated and constructed through a dual process of (de)stratification. While ascribed status distinctions may result in inequality of training opportunities, it can be counterbalanced by informal mechanisms such as status compensation. The study also illustrates how medical hierarchy promotes internal egalitarianism and solidarity among residency trainees in everyday medical work. Finally, this article calls for more comprehensive understanding of intra-professional stratification and medical hierarchy and the implications for reforming residency training in China are discussed.

Methodological Innovations

Serious Play: Lego(R) as a Leveller
McCusker, S.
(Northumbria University)

This paper sets out to make the case for 'Serious Play' as a methodology which encourages participants to play and through this play, to get in touch with their deep emotions or intuitions. For young children, this is a simple and trivial exercise, for adults with their various constraints, this is a 'Serious' task. Serious Play techniques require participants to put aside the usual barriers to expression and respond in a more natural, unconstrained way. Such 'Serious Play' methods have been shown to elicit narratives and expressions not usually available using established methodologies (Gauntlett, 2007, McCusker, 2014).

This paper contributes to an emerging body of research evidence and practice to support and develop 'Serious Play' methodologies to provide a challenge of innovation to the more established methodologies in the Social Sciences, to capture the complex and sometimes obscured phenomena which define the discipline.

The research presented in this paper demonstrates the use of Lego® Serious Play® (LSP) in a variety of contexts; amongst trainee teachers, international conference participants and employees in a Small / Medium Enterprise (SME). LSP uses modelling and metaphor as a means of embodying abstract ideas and concretising formal relationships.

The results show how LSP encourages novel presentations of identities and roles within social and professional contexts and reveal the method as a tool for creating environments in which an equality of voice is achieved. Through this, clear messages of identity and shared endeavour can be explored in a heterarchical forum.

Biographical Research in the UK: Legacies for the 21st Century, Creativity Applications for the Study of Identity, Community, Solidarity
O'Neill, M. Nurse, L., Given, K., Arnfield, J.
(University of York)

This roundtable examines both the legacy and potential for the study and creative application of biographical methods.

Lyudmila Nurse, Research Fellow, Dept of Education, University of Oxford

Use of biographical and auto-biographical data in the analysis of identities of transnational migrants

Belonging to a place is an emotional- and memory-related process, but is also a choice that leads to individuals' construction of their own self-identity. Drawing upon sociological research into the biographies and identities of transnational migrants from a European comparative project, the focus of the contribution is the use of biographical and auto-biographical data in the analysis of identities of transnational migrants.

Maggie O'Neill Professor in Sociology, University of York.

Walking Biographies: modulating borders, solidarity, trust and risk.

As a methodology for conducting biographical research walking has much to recommend it. The presentation shares a series of walks with Europe's 'others' and suggests that through the biographical walking interview method we are able to get in touch with 'storied lives' in sensory and corporeal ways that fosters 'understanding' and critical reflection of risk, solidarity and trust.

John Given, Independent Researcher. Retired Academic.

DigitalStoryQuilts.

Creating a digital 'StoryQuilt' provides a methodology for exploring themes of identity, community and solidarity. Individuals and groups are supported in creating digital'storypatches' which are progressively stitched into an online 'StoryQuilt'. Theoretically located in ideas about the narrative performance of identity this approach aims to describe and illustrate the complex and fragmented nature of contemporary individual and collective narrative landscapes.

Starters, Leavers and Handovers: (Precarious) Contract Research and the Qualitative Research Process
Ellis, J., Lovatt, M
(University of Sheffield)

In the current academic environment, the employment experience of many early career and/or contract researchers is characterised by short, fixed-term contracts and a pervasive sense of job insecurity. Existing research has focused on the impacts such precarity has on the researchers themselves, for instance the challenges of constructing or maintaining a coherent identity when working on different projects (Hakala 2008; Wheeler 2017) and the factors that influence their ability to 'endure insecurity' (Collinson 2003). Less attention has been paid to how the research process itself is affected. In this paper, we report on our experiences of working as contract researchers on the same qualitative project, but at different times. The first author designed the interview tools, recruited and interviewed participants, and conducted initial analysis. When they left for a research contract offering longer-term security, the second author was recruited, completed the analysis and led the writing up of a paper for publication. Throughout this process we kept in touch and reflected on how this situation intensified issues common to many qualitative researchers. These included: the rapport with, and responsibility to, research participants; interpreting interview data collected by another person; the emotions involved in conducting qualitative research on sensitive topics. We will reflect on these experiences and offer suggestions for how researchers and principal investigators can address the ethical, emotional and logistical challenges posed when two or more researchers work on the same project at different times – a scenario we suggest is common in the insecure environment of contemporary academia.

Storying Sexual Relationship Practices: Storying Through Animation and Film
Ali, N., Phillips, R.
(University of Sheffield)

We are constantly exposed to and influenced by various forms of storying in our everyday lives, such as film, literature, art and the stories we share with each other. Yet there are always stories that we are not always comfortable in sharing, due to cultural norms or social expectations. This is often the case when British Muslims share their personal and sexual relationship practices. This paper will place a particular focus on animated workshops conducted for the AHRC Storying Relationships project, in which young people were provided a space to share their relationship experiences through the creation of an animated short-film. However, at times young people in the workshops found it challenging to share particular aspects of their relationships practices and experiences due to expectations from the individuals they were working in, who were from a shared community group, but also potential consequences from the wider community. This paper, therefore, has two aims. First, to explore the different ways in which young British Muslims of Pakistani-heritage use storying to share their personal relationship experiences in ways that are acceptable to the self, family and community. Second, aims to examine the ways in which storying can be used by researchers to open spaces in which young (16-30 year old) Muslims, who have potentially not shared their relationship experiences before, can do so.
The paper concludes by highlighting that different mediums of storying can be useful in creating safe spaces for young Muslims to share their relationship experiences.

Race, Ethnicity and Migration

INTEGRATION AND INCLUSION

Cosmopolitan Futures and Racialised Present: Young Russian-Speakers' Migration to Finland
Krivonos, D.

The paper examines the role of imagination, affect and geo-temporal construction of the 'future' and the 'West' in young Russian-speaking migrants' narratives in Finland. The case of young Russian-speakers' migration to Finland is a novel case, which cannot be categorised neither as a form of labour migration typically described in relation to East Europeans' migration nor as a form of privileged lifestyle migration. In contrast to migration of Russian-speakers after the crush of the Soviet Union, the interview and ethnographic data produced in 2014-2016 with young Russian-speakers in Helsinki demonstrates how migration to Finland is narrated in terms of adventure and imagining a 'cosmopolitan self' in the future in Europe. These imaginings of their futures abroad are tied to their valuings of themselves as white, university-educated young people who speak foreign languages and who can become part of the 'Western' 'economy of dreams'. Despite valuing themselves as educated young people, their migration to Finland takes place through limited migration channels, which makes them take chances and instrumentalise an inflexible system of migration controls, which allows few chances for migration but becoming au pairs, students in vocational colleges or precarious low-skilled workers. The future in Europe is constructed as an emotional project, and so are their experiences of social downgrading after

migration. The paper then contributes with the analysis of the role of emotions in the imagination of the future in Europe and impossibilities to act upon imagined futures.

Transnationalism and Sense of Belonging in Multicultural Societies: The Example of Turkish Community in London
Cagirkan, B.
(Bitlis Eren University)

The study investigates the impacts of religious and ethnic identity on Turkish community's sense of belonging to the mainstream community in London. The Turkish community in Britain consists of these three groups: Turkish, Turkish-Kurds, Turkish-Cypriots. Turkish and Kurdish people have a different ethnic identity, but they migrated from the same country, and Turkish-Cypriot people share the same ethnic background with Turkish people who came from mainland Turkey. This study is motivated by the research question, which is "what sorts of impacts do Islam and ethnic identity have the sense of belonging in the context of Turkish, Kurdish, and Turkish-Cypriot people who live in London?" The researcher conducted a qualitative study and used the semi-structured interview to collect data. Using the sample of 18 number of participants, researcher gathered data from three groups of people (Turkish, Kurds, and Turkish-Cypriots). The findings from the research show that the impacts of religious and ethnic identity and colonial link on a sense of belonging to the mainstream community are more complicated than previously assumed. The findings provide information that Turkish community achieves a sense of belonging to the mainstream community. There are a number of different ways for having a sense of belonging to the mainstream community; for instance, freedom, having a citizenship, colonial link, sharing the same interests, etc. Furthermore, Turkish community reproduced their identity and sense of belonging to the mainstream community in Britain. The most significant result is that majority of people in Turkish community define their identity as British.

Rights, Violence and Crime

Dead at Birth: The Illusion of the Community Policing Programme in Nigeria
Audu, A. M.
(Independent Researcher)

The increase in the perception of crime problem such as kidnapping, rape, herders/farmers conflicts, corruption, insurgency, and terrorism in Nigeria necessitated that the UK-DFID helped to oversee community policing initiative in the country between 2003 and 2010. Despite implementation of community policing for over a decade in Nigeria, the endless incidence of security problem is a sufficient indication that the crime prevention and control strategy was not yielding the desired results. Given the central role of community policing to the national security agenda in the country, the federal government of Nigeria consolidated on this initiative by the launch of the Community Policing Programme (CPP) on 17 August 2017 in Abuja. However, empirical research findings have indicated that there is wide communication gap between the police and public in Nigeria. In view of this, the CPP may end up being one of the greatest but illusionary projects in Nigeria. This paper is of the view that the underlining methodology of the previous approaches was faulty and therefore doubt whether any efforts built on same ideology and structure will produce positive outcome. The paper suggests that stakeholders key into the community policing newest research orientation and relevant risk factors. This is achievable through contextual institutionalisation of community policing in which the police and public are engaged in innovative research, training, and advocacy.

Philosophy in Prisons: An exploration of Personal Development
Szifris, K.
(Manchester Metropolitan University)

Delivered through the medium of a community of philosophical inquiry, this paper outlines both the experience of, and outcomes from, engaging prisoners in philosophical conversation. The research, which took place in two prisons, explores the role of prison education, community dialogue and active philosophising in encouraging personal development. With similar populations but contrasting characters, HMPs Grendon and Full Sutton provided the backdrop to grounded, ethnographically-led research which explored personal development.
The paper discusses personal development by articulating the role of education in developing growth identities among prisoner-participants. The paper argues that prison promotes the formation of a hyper-masculine 'survival' identity that is incompatible with pro-social community values. It goes on to argue that education, and more specifically philosophy education, can play a vital role in cultivating growth identities that encourage personal exploration, self-reflection, and development of new interests and skills among prisoners. The research describes the role of philosophical dialogue in developing trust and relationships between and among the participants; the relevance of this type of education to prisoners' psychological wellbeing; and the impact of the subject-matter on participants' perspectives.

Vulnerable Witnesses and the Police: How to Ensure the Rights of Vulnerable Witnesses on the Autistic Spectrum are being Protected When Giving Evidence?

Lali, D.
(Open University)

Current procedures for gathering evidence from vulnerable witnesses can create significant anxiety to people with Autistic Spectrum Disorders (ASD), due to difficulties with memory, language, social interaction, communication and face recognition. This can significantly impact on the quality of evidence provided.

Furthermore, it could deter ASD witnesses from reporting crime, making it difficult to access the Criminal Justice System and receive the right support. This has significant implications on how ASD witnesses engage with the Police and how they feel their rights are represented in the Criminal Justice System. It also raises questions as to whether current procedures are tailored to meet the needs of ASD witnesses.

Working with ASD witnesses could also be stressful to police officers, as they are the first to interact with witnesses that could require special assistance, and it is therefore vital for officers to be able to identify and support ASD witnesses.

This empirical study aims to address these issues by investigating police officers' perceptions, knowledge and understanding about ASD individuals as witnesses, as well as how this translates into their practice, and is to develop operational procedures to improve policing practice, particularly for eyewitness identification procedures, as well as improving ASD witnesses participation in the Criminal Justice System, ensuring that their rights are well catered for.

The project seeks not only to identify areas where improvement might be needed, but also to develop and test procedures which make the most of research evidence based practices.

The Qualitative Experiences of Youths in Nigerian Borstal Institutions
Ohaeresaba, G.
(*University of Salford*)

This is a qualitative exploration of the experiences of a sample of youths in Nigerian Borstal Institutions. This research captures the youths' experiences of criminal justice in Nigeria from the moment of arrest, interviewing, charging, trial, sentencing and incarceration.

The study utilized the use of an interpretative qualitative framework of inquiry using semi-structured in-depth interviews with youths in the 3 Borstal institutions in the 6 geo-political zones of Nigeria: Kaduna state, Ogun state and Kwara state. In particular, a total of 52 interviews were conducted: 36 youths, 8 parents and 8 Borstal officials. The qualitative mode used in this research is aligned to research objectives which centre upon the lived experiences of respondents.
 An analysis of their experiences will not only seek to provide a voice for an under-researched community but also, in terms of theoretical knowledge, enable lived-examples of how 'justice' is being conceived by the respondents to be aligned against the framework of established criminal justice models.

Social Divisions / Social Identities A

The Cultural Capital of the 'Atypical' Academic
Crew, T.
(Bangor University)

Those who are elite or middle class, white older males have historically dominated the ivory tower. Despite growing numbers of academics from outside these narrow characteristics, research by the Social Mobility Commission shows that professional occupations are still 'deeply elitist'. Hey's (2003) research states that the very presence of 'queer subjects', such as female working-class academics, question the norms of academia (p319). As such, when such academics are accepted into the academy, they tend to encounter alienation, stereotyping and macroaggressions as well as survivor guilt and the impostor syndrome (Warnock, 2016: 30-35).

However, emerging findings from this exploratory study finds that not all will desire to 'pass' in this middle-class culture, and instead highly value the cultural capital that their working class backgrounds bring to the academy. Whilst the 'poor', 'struggling lone parent' and 'just about managing' (JAM) are subjects of sociology lectures', they are also 'characters' that these atypical academics may have 'played', or be closely acquainted with. Emerging findings from this exploratory study first considers Wakeling's (2017) question if an academic can actually be working-class. It then takes an intersectional approach to discuss the cultural capital typical of a female working class academic e.g. insider's knowledge, a sense of the familiar and the potential to widen participation.

The Decline and Persistence of the Old Boy: Private Schools and Elite Recruitment 1897-2016
McArthur, D.
(London School of Economics and Political Science)

We draw on 120 years of biographical data (N = 120,764) contained within Who's Who—a unique catalogue of the British elite—to explore the changing relationship between elite schools and elite recruitment. We find that the propulsive power of Britain's public schools has diminished significantly over time. This is driven in part by the wane of military and religious elites, and the rise of women in the labor force. However, the most dramatic declines followed key educational reforms that increased access to the credentials needed to access elite trajectories, while also standardizing and differentiating them. Notwithstanding these changes, public schools remain extraordinarily powerful channels of elite

formation. Even today, the alumni of the nine Clarendon schools are 94 times more likely to reach the British elite than are those who attended any other school. Alumni of elite schools also retain a striking capacity to enter the elite even without passing through other prestigious institutions, such as Oxford, Cambridge, or private members clubs. Our analysis not only points to the dogged persistence of the 'old boy,' but also underlines the theoretical importance of reviving and refining the study of elite recruitment.

Belief, Recognition and Support: Improving Responses to Sexual Violence in Higher Education
Chappell, A., Jones, C.
(Brunel University London)

The notion of 'speaking out' or 'disclosing' carries implicit risks and difficulties. It is to uncover or expose something which has previously been hidden or secret. It is also to 'share' something which may have been otherwise private, and thus to dispense what was once 'yours'. Sharing what is yours – or maybe even you – may feel like an intimate act. Phipps (2016) notes that '[w]e [also] expose ourselves when we disclose what has happened to us'.
Speaking out may not always seem viable. Perhaps words are not able to fully express some kinds of experiences; the potential consequences of sharing are too dangerous; there is no one you can be sure you can trust; or perhaps no one appears to be 'listening'.
Only 4 per cent of women students in the UK experiencing serious sexual assault report this to their university (NUS, 2010). Drawing on current research from the EU-funded Universities Supporting Victims of Sexual Violence (USVSV) project, we consider what it means to disclose and potentially expose in the Higher Education (HE) sector, and why students may not always take this route. We reflect on the role of identity: for both those who receive disclosures and those who share, and how this influences practices of silencing, naming, and the types of knowledge and exposure which are heard, recognised and trusted.

Sociology of Education

'Successful Students' and the Geographies of Belonging
Chappell, A., McHugh, E., Wainwright, E.
(Brunel University London)

Research has shown that students are more likely to stay the course and have successful outcomes if they feel a sense of belonging while at university. It has been suggested that belonging and support may be especially important for academic motivation, engagement, and performance of students coming from ethnic minorities and economically less advantaged families. Drawing upon Antonsich's (2010) work on belonging which focuses on 'place-belongingness' and 'politics of belonging', this paper explores widening participation students' understanding and experiences of belonging and not belonging while studying in their final year at university. Our research looks at what factors influence belonging and inclusion, and how these feelings and experiences can impact on students' engagement during the course of their student lifecycle. This research has given students a 'voice' with which they identify and outline what universities can do to improve the student experience, and points to some concrete measures which can be taken to foster a sense of belonging and increase retention of disadvantaged students.

'Searching for my Place': Mature Undergraduates, Space and the University. A Case Study of Durham University
Winnard, M.
(Durham University)

This paper explores the experiences of mature undergraduate students at Durham University. In recognition of the fact that students aged over 21 are more likely than 'traditional' age groups to be from widening participation backgrounds and have additional financial and family commitments, and are greatly under-represented at pre-1992 universities – constituting just 5.3% of the student body in Durham's case - the research focuses on the spatial and temporal framework of the institution and the impact this has on the experience of mature undergraduates. The spatial context of this case study institution is distinctive in that it is collegiate, with the historical purpose of the colleges being to serve different demographic groups, including a 'society' for mature students. Durham's colleges have now become fully mixed with the intent to avoid 'ghettoization', raising the question of how mature students experience life now that they are spatially dispersed throughout the university. The paper draws theoretically on Lefebvre's (1991; 2004) emphasis on the social production of space, and the findings suggest that the dominant spaces and time framework of the university are constructed to suit young, independent, mobile students, which serves to cluster mature students in peripheral institutional spaces, leading many to feel marginalised and out of place within the university (although the extent to which varies according to the age and living situation of mature students). The paper concludes with policy recommendations to improve mature undergraduate experiences, exploring how the university can provide mature students with a sense of place.

When Love Becomes Self-Abuse. Gendered Perspectives on Unpaid Labor in Academia
Coin, F.

(Ca' Foscari University)

During the Seventies, feminist scholar Silvia Federici argued that one of the main challenges in the Wages for Housework campaign lay in the fact that women's domestic labor was presented as an act of love, a natural attribute of the female personality that required no monetary compensation. Today, academic labor is often presented as a labor of love. Especially for young, female academics, scholarly labor is treated as a form of self-expression that fulfills an affective need, hence turning the actual conditions of labor into afterthoughts. In this chapter, I tell the stories of precarious academics in Italy: scholars, post-docs and adjunct professors who often work long hours in hopes for nebulous rewards such as co-authoring papers, receiving recommendation letters or vague promises of future employment. Drawing on data collected during an on-line survey administered to 1,864 precarious academics and 20 in-depth interviews, I show how adjunct professors and scholars in Italy barely make a living, often live in overcrowded homes and on occasion turn to deviant behavior to make ends meet. Although the mainstream discourse tends to present academic labor as being both elitist and out of touch, the privilege of young scientists that 'do what they love', these interviews often portray academia as a de facto exploitative labor market chronicled by costly sacrifices and uncertain prospects.

Sociology of Religion

Understanding Religion and Belief on Campus: Using Postcards to Initiate Conversations About Students' Everyday Beliefs and Practices
Lawther, S.
(Nottingham Trent University)

This roundtable session shares early findings of a PhD project that aims to understand higher education students' everyday beliefs and practices, their 'lived religion' (McGuire, 2008).
The challenge has been to devise a methodology that would invite the voices of the less visible, including those with non-religious beliefs, and those affiliated with religious organisations that may feel invisible, and without a voice (Stevenson, 2013). The methodology needed to offer an opportunity to articulate beliefs that are often difficult to put into words (Woodhead 2013), and to be mindful of the often deficit discourse about religion and belief on campus (Stevenson, 2017), and that students may keep hidden, compartmentalise, their religious identity whilst at university (Guest, 2017).
Postcards were used to provide a safe method of starting the conversation about religion and belief, of sharing views and experiences, anonymously, even when in front of peers. The postcard asks students to draw or write a response to the question 'I find meaning when…' Although limitations with using the term 'meaning' (Day, 2013), it has offered a starting point for conversations, with 150 postcards completed in the first four days, with students writing, drawing, and speaking about their responses.
This presentation will highlight the themes emerging from the research. It will invite discussion on these findings, as well as the language used and methodology, and will share a selection of the completed postcards.

Religion(s) in Primary Education: Reproducing Essentialist Discourses and Othering Religious Communities
Benoit, C.
(Aston Univeristy)

Since 1944, weekly Religious Education (RE) classes and daily acts of collective worships have been compulsory in all types of state-funded schools (Education Act 1944). Today, the role of RE in community primary schools is non-confessional; its purpose is to inform children about religion(s), and promote tolerance, cohesion and values. If a lot of research has been done on RE, the question of (re)production of knowledge has been poorly explored. Yet, this question is crucial and should not be overlooked. As a place for learning, schools can legitimise particular discourses, and contribute to their reproduction. The purpose of this paper is to analyse which particular (re)constructions of religion(s) are (re)produced in primary education. By working with teachers and pupils, this paper also aims at foregrounding their voices, often silenced in research. Findings from data collected during my preliminary investigation in five primary community schools across the West Midlands will be presented and will serve to demonstrate that religion(s) in RE tend(s) to be constructed as rigid, impermeable monolithic wholes, thus reproducing essentialist discourses, and Othering religious communities.

Growing Up Nonreligious: Negotiating Religious and Nonreligious Identities in the Primary School
Shillitoe, R., Strhan, A.
(University of Kent)

This paper presents preliminary findings from an ethnographic project exploring how, when, where, and with whom children learn to be nonreligious, and how they experience and negotiate their nonreligious identities across everyday school and family life. As numbers of the avowedly nonreligious continue to rise in Western Europe and North America, particularly among younger age cohorts, this project contributes to growing interest in the sociology of nonreligion and the secular more broadly, advancing our knowledge of what it means to be nonreligious for children in the UK, and for

adults in relation to them. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork with two primary schools in contrasting geographical microclimates, this paper explores the lived realities of children's nonreligion in school settings and how schools are responding to this. To what extent, for example, are schools able to meet the needs of different groups of religious and nonreligious children in aspects of school life such as collective worship and religious education? In what material and practical ways does the school attempt to generate forms of social solidarity and cohesion within the school community, and what is the place of religion within these processes? How do children engage with and respond to these efforts, and how does this shape their sense of belonging?

Theory

From Social Ties to Affinities: Taking Relational Sociology Beyond Networks
Abrams, B.
(University of Cambridge)

On what basis do the substantive relational 'ties', which we represent as network-ties, come into being, and what are the principal means by which disparate entities can possibly become connected? To answer these kinds of questions we must turn from a focus on 'network ties' to the nascent relations which underpin them, or as I term them, 'affinities'. Where network ties do not explain, or effectively predict, the paths of interaction which we engage in over the course of our lives, affinities offer such potential: they are the commonalities and intersections which drive the reconfigurations of networks, one step more abstract than conventional network ties, but often their very basis. This paper develops the concepts of affinities for the purpose of analysing and understanding social ties which do not fit with the 'networked' model of social interaction, but which are nonetheless pivotal in understanding the collective paths of social action which individuals embark upon.

The Economy of Enrichment: Towards a New Form of Capitalism?
Susen, S.
(City, University of London)

The main purpose of this paper is to provide a critical overview of the key contributions made by Luc Boltanski and Arnaud Esquerre in their recent book 'Enrichissement. Une critique de la marchandise' (Paris: Gallimard, 2017). With the exception of one journal article, entitled 'The Economic Life of Things: Commodities, Collectibles, Assets' (New Left Review 98: 31–56, 2016), their collaborative work has received little attention in Anglophone circles. This paper aims to demonstrate that Boltanski and Esquerre's study 'Enrichissement' contains valuable insights into the constitution of Western European capitalism in the early twenty-first century. In order to substantiate the validity of this claim, the paper focuses on central dimensions that, in Boltanski and Esquerre's view, need to be scrutinized to grasp the nature of major trends in contemporary society, notably those associated with the consolidation of the enrichment economy. As elucidated in this inquiry, Boltanski and Esquerre's 'pragmatics of value-setting' is based on four forms of valorization: (a) the 'standard form', (b) the 'collection form', (c) the 'trend form', and (d) the 'asset form'. Arguably, the interaction between these forms of valorization is crucial to the rise of a new socio-historical constellation, which Boltanski and Esquerre call 'integral capitalism'. In the final section, attention will be drawn to several noteworthy limitations of Boltanski and Esquerre's analysis.

'Slusovice's People' – Forming a 'Capitalist' Organization Within Socialist Regime
Šerá, E.
(Palacký University Olomouc)

The conference contribution is to the concept of the formation of an employees community within N. Luhmann's theory of organization. It presents a research of the workforce organization system in the company JZD [agricultural cooperative] Slusovice, a phenomenal organization of the Czechoslovak socialist era. Being called 'the shop window of socialism', this company operated latently on a market basis within the system of centrally planned economy; its dynamic development of production, business strategy and personnel management system made it a so-called state within a state. For employees, the company was a 'niche' providing possibilities otherwise unavailable in the socialist regime. Based on archive data and with use of calculi of form as an analytical tool, the author shows how the company system communicated with its personnel by tightening the working conditions and increasing the demands on performance on the one hand, but allowing for professional self-realization and creating above-standard social conditions for private life on the other. Management strategy was a company central managed as a whole of small businesses with high loyalty to the organization and so this idea was successfully filled in practice. The aim of research is to answer the question why in this way forming organization was disintegrated after the Velvet Revolution and the emergence of market economy. The author argues, that the high loyalty of employees was conditioned just of exclusivity of the whole company as different from socialist regime, but this condition was disrupted at the moment, leading to the disintegration of the organization.

Work, Employment and Economic Life A

Value, Risk and the Modernisation of UK Life Insurance
van der Heide, A.
(University of Edinburgh)

The ways in which UK life insurance companies understand problems of 'value' and 'risk' have changed significantly since the 1970s, a development that has far-reaching consequences for the role of life insurance in contemporary capitalism. This paper examines these changes drawing on more than 24 oral history interviews that have been conducted with people both within and outside the UK's actuarial profession. It first addresses the question how we might conceive of changes in what life insurance is and does. For instance, while life insurance has historically been conceived as a private technology that is underpinned by the notion of 'risk sharing', it now seems that (at least partly) financial risk has shifted back to the level of the household. The paper then asks how this changing meaning of life insurance (initially revolving around principles of solidarity and risk-sharing to a more individualistic notion) can be related to changes in the substance of actuarial practice: namely, the introduction of an approach to the core problems of value and risk that has been introduced from investment banking and that has now pervaded the management of life insurance funds. Finally, the paper argues that the newly established evaluation practices seek to construct an objective calculative space that exteriorizes social dynamics. Such a movement hollows out more explicitly social considerations, giving meaning to those as 'paternalistic'.

Ghosts of our future. Disentangling hope from the promises of financial capitalism
Coin, F.
(Ca' Foscari University)

In 2014, Martin Wolf wrote an editorial in the Financial Times where he maintained that legislation should eliminate the power of private banks to issue private money. Martin Wolf's endorsement for the endogenous theory of money supply revealed the prominence of an ancient debate on the nature of money in the modern monetary system. Schumpeter used to trace this debate back to the origins of monetary history. Over the past few years, a number of scholars have gone back to this debate to explain the monetary architecture of our society (Goodhart, 1998; Ingham, 2004; Martin, 2013). In particular, they have questioned the prominence of the quantity theory of money and the influence of metallism in the construction of an economic system based on the principles of central bank independence and price stability. Based on ethnography in Greece, this paper explores the cognitive consequences of the orthodox theory of money. It argues that the idea of money as a 'neutral veil' contributes to conceal financial operations into a regime of invisibility that gives legitimacy to expectations of monetary stability while increasing the discretionary power of private banks, hedge funds and monetary institutions. At a time in history marked by populism and impotence (Franco Berardi, 2017), this paper maintains that deconstructing the nature of money is a first and necessary step to disentangle society from the double-bind that keeps it trapped into a hopeful imaginary of economic recovery and at the same time subjugated to the violence of financial capitalism.

Connecting policy and the personal: individual pension decision-making following auto-enrolment
James, H.
(University of Manchester)

Auto-enrolment into workplace pensions was introduced in the UK in 2012. The policy dictates that most employees are automatically enrolled into workplace pension schemes, with minimum contributions from the employer and employee, with the aim of encouraging people to save privately for a pension and achieve an adequate income for their retirement. While evidence has shown that auto-enrolment has resulted in more pension members, most new savers have stuck to minimum contributions, which is unlikely to provide an adequate income for retirement.
Therefore, this research sought to investigate how individuals make pension decisions following auto-enrolment, in order to better understand the impact of the policy. It draws on the sociology of economic life, in particular studies of consumption and morality, to situate decisions in the context of individuals' lives. The research used a constructivist-interpretivist methodology based on 40 qualitative research interviews completed in 2016/17 with employees of three large companies who had implemented auto-enrolment.
This paper summarises the approaches to pension saving identified amongst participants, defined by their level of pension contribution and the predicted reliance on their workplace pension in older age. It suggests that people draw on market-based and moralistic rationales when making decisions about their pension, and highlights the importance of self-efficacy and risk perceptions in pension decision-making. This paper concludes that while auto-enrolment may succeed in increasing pension saving (in terms of membership or savings volume) amongst some groups, there are other groups who may be disenfranchised by the policy.

'Evoking Paradox; Exploring Post-Graduate 'Career's' via Sociological, Political and Philosophical Notions of Duality'
Gee, R.
(Nottingham Trent University)

This paper is to present findings from the second phase of a longitudinal research project, exploring the career narrativisation of a small yet detailed sample of graduates from a post 1992 university. Narrativisation of the sample is

captured as undergraduates, via a written reflexive worksheet, and post-graduation via semi-structured interviews. The focus of the project is to provide critical readings upon the discourse of employability, which assumes that students are active and rational consumers within a marketised HE sector. This paper therefore advocates an alternative discourse and analytical approach to the reading of 'career' narratives. 'Career' through-out the project is viewed via a sociological, political and philosophical paradigm, so as to consider the interplay between social strands in a person's life, which may include family, citizenship as well as educational and work 'careers'. Such an approach utilises an analytic framework of dualities - to be viewed here as a conceptualisation of 'reality' that provides a paradoxical relationship between opposing yet entwining entities (Gee, 2017). This paper concentrates heavily upon two dualities which it suggests are important conceptual considerations within the literature; being and becoming as well as agency and structure. The paper asserts that using dualities provides radical readings of 'career', via a deconstruction of the inherent binary logic present within the literature, which invariably separates concepts so as to assert a hierarchy with prominence placed upon work over other strands in a person's life, rationality over irrationality, linearity over rhizomatic 'movement', order over chaos and progress over development.

Work, Employment and Economic Life B

Imagining Self-Employment
Cohen, R.
(City, University of London)

This paper explores the ways that self-employment is imagined in various public sites, including books about self-employment, television and print media, and political party policy documents. It contrasts these imaginings with the ways in which trainee mechanics imagine their future self-employed selves and the ways that currently self-employed workers in three occupations produce understandings of what it means to be self-employed.

The paper highlights the ubiquity of particular phrases, including 'being my own boss' and 'flexibility', across these different settings, while charting variation in the emphasis placed on forms and measures of 'success' across contexts. The paper highlights the ways in which idealised imaginings of self-employment are constructed in opposition to an understanding of waged employment, that exposes quite concrete frustrations with past experiences in the workforce.

An Intersectional Analysis of British Muslim Women's Experiences of Entrepreneurship
Lehmann, N.
(University of Nottingham)

Historically, gender, race, ethnicity and class have long contributed to the creation of social inequalities and divisions in the United Kingdom. More recently, the concept of intersectionality has advanced such debates by highlighting how certain social positions are more privileged than others and how especially their intersection can create unique forms of experience and exclusion. This study builds on an intersectional framing and seeks to investigate British Muslim women's entrepreneurial activities by focusing on their lived experience. A key aspect for entrepreneurial ventures are the employment of resources, such as financial, human, social and symbolic. Previous literature on women entrepreneurs demonstrated how gender feeds into the entrepreneurial ventures of women through shaping their access and form of resources and thereby disadvantaging them. Similarly for ethnic minority entrepreneurs, engagement in entrepreneurship is often the result of discrimination and lack of equal access to the labour market rather than a matter of choice. Muslim women are thus interestingly positioned within the British society and an analysis of their entrepreneurial activities asks to incorporate processes of religion as well as gender, class, race, and ethnicity. The importance of religion, though formerly acknowledged in traditional social works, has been argued to be lessened due to an increase in secularisation. Though recent rhetorics surrounding Muslims in Britain highlight the recurring relevance of religion as a marker of division and potentially inequality. Thus this study critically questions the social positioning of Muslim women in today's British society and the role religion plays in their intersectional experiences.

Discourses from Award-Winning Entrepreneurs in France. Commodification of Symbols from the Social Movements or Resignification of Corporate Concepts
Alvarez Agüí, N.
(Universidad Complutense de Madrid)

Over the last two decades, some governments and civil society actors have promoted 'entrepreneurship' as a solution to unemployment. This policy is based on the premise that entrepreneurs create jobs by satisfying unfulfilled social needs or by creating new ones. For example, in France some contests provide awards to the best entrepreneurs of the year in different categories. These contests are organised by non-profit associations that receive public funding. But these initiatives are also supported by corporations through their corporate responsibility strategies. Namely, corporations fund some awards, ask their executives to provide voluntary coaching work to the contenders, and integrate the juries. Such contests thus result from the collaboration between non-profit associations, public administrations and corporations.

In this presentation, I will comment the discourses of the contests' organisers, corporations and award winners, and more specifically, how they relate to a 'neoliberal rationality' (Laval and Dardot 2013). A preliminary analysis of the award

winners' discourse shows rhetoric calls to 'mobilisation', 'mutual support', 'engagement for a better society', 'fight against prejudice' and 'fight against unemployment'. We could see here a commodification of shared symbols from the social movements repertoire. However, it has been argued that different forms of resignification and hidden ways of resistance such as 'tactical mimicry' can also be found in social entrepreneurship discourses (Dey and Teasdale 2015). I will therefore examine to which extent the award winners' discourses correspond to or re-signify corporate discourses on entrepreneurship and corporate social responsibility.