



XIX ISA World Congress of Sociology Power, Violence and Justice: Reflections, Responses and Responsibilities Toronto, Canada, July 15–21, 2018

Abstracts submission: Participants and organizers of invited sessions must submit abstracts on-line via Confex platform. Abstracts must be submitted in English, French or Spanish. Only abstracts submitted on-line will be considered in the selection process.

October 5 – 3 November 2017 24:00 GMT

ISA 2018 –Sociology of Leisure Research Committee(RC13) Sessions: Call for Paper

	TOPIC	ABSTRACT	Session organizers
1	A Proposal for a Joint Session with Research Committee 55, Social Indicators Research Joined session title: Leisure for a Livable	Over the past decade, there has been a growing interest among social psychologists in the relationship between leisure and happiness (e.g., Kuykendall, Tay, & Ng, 2015; Newman, Tay, & Diener, 2014). However, such understanding of leisure’s contributions to happiness is often limited to individual lives, leaving social aspects of the relationship between leisure and happiness underexplored. This means that we lack in an understanding of how social factors influence the relationship between leisure and well-being of people who live in society; and more importantly, the relationship between leisure and the	Shintaro Kono, Robert Stebbins, and Robert Bijl (RC 55, Vice President)

	<p>Society (Tentative)</p>	<p>quality of societies (i.e., the social equivalent of individual quality of life) remains understudied. Recently, we have seen more sociological research on this issue (e.g., Nawijn&Veenhoven, 2013; Stebbins, 2015). The purpose of this joint session is to further speed up this trend by bridging two research committees that play crucial roles in this line of research: RC 13 that has committed to leisure studies and RC 55 that has made substantial contributions to studies of happiness or livability. We hope to see submissions that help systematic development of theories, present relevant evidence, and inspire new research directions among scholars who are interested in a sociological understanding of leisure and livability. The term “livability” instead of happiness or well-being (Veenhoven, 2000) is intentionally used in the session title to welcome submissions that not only address leisure’s effect on individual happiness, but also speak to how social factors affect this relationship and what roles leisure can play in the pursuit of the improved quality of societies. We also look forward to seeing submissions from researchers across diverse disciplines, including (but not limited to) sociology, leisure studies, happiness studies, social psychology, and economics.</p> <p>References</p> <p>Kuykendall, L., Tay, L., & Ng, V. (2015). Leisure engagement and subjective well-being: A meta-analysis. <i>Psychological Bulletins</i>, 141(2), 364-403.</p> <p>Nawijn, J., &Veenhoven, R. (2013). Happiness through leisure. In T. Freire (Ed.), <i>Positive leisure science: From subjective experience to social contexts</i> (pp. 193-209). New York, NY: Springer Science+Business Media.</p> <p>Newmann, D. B., Tay, L., &Diener, E. (2014). Leisure and subjective well-being: A model of psychological mechanisms as mediating factors. <i>Journal of Happiness Studies</i>, 15, 555-578.</p> <p>Stebbins, R. A. (2015). <i>Leisure and positive psychology: Linking activities with positiveness</i>. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.</p> <p>Veenhoven, R. (2000). The four qualities of life: Ordering concepts and measures of the good life. <i>Journal of Happiness Studies</i>, 1, 1-39.</p>	
2	<p>Meanings of Leisure across Cultures in this Globalizing World</p>	<p>What does “leisure” mean across cultures? Although leisure is the key target in sociology of leisure, and more broadly leisure studies, it has been a difficult task, if not impossible, to address this question given how diverse our cultures are (e.g., Liu, Yeh, Chick, &Zinn, 2008; Watkins, 2010; Ito & Walker, 2014). Moreover, the phenomenon of globalization adds another layer of challenge as our cultures have rapidly evolved as they meet different cultures (e.g., Rowe, 2006). Against this background, this session is based on the premise that understanding and discussing what “leisure” means, and constant efforts to do so, is</p>	<p>Shintaro Kono, University of Alberta (skono@ualberta.ca)</p>

		<p>the heart of leisure studies. This session welcomes both theoretical and empirical works that help us understand the meanings of “leisure” across cultures. Culture herein ranges from subculture within a particular group of leisure participants to a regional or even global culture. We also look forward to seeing submissions from various types of scholarships, including (but not limited to) sociology, cultural studies, anthropology, and social psychology. That being said, applicants are encouraged to reflect on implications of their works in relation to the overarching theme of the 2018 Toronto Congress—power, violence, and justice. Leisure is not just a place where positivity (e.g., happiness, social justice) takes place, but also a site for negativity in our society (e.g., discrimination, injustice; Stewart, 2014, and see other articles in this special issue). Lastly, we specifically encourage young scholars from all parts of the globe to submit their works to this session.</p> <p>References</p> <p>Ito, E., & Walker, G. J. (2014). Similarities and differences in leisure conceptualization between Japan and Canada and between two Japanese leisure-like terms. <i>Leisure/Loisir</i>, 38(1), 1-19.</p> <p>Liu, H., Yeh, C.-K., Chick, G. E., & Zinn, H. C. (2008). An exploration of meanings of leisure: A Chinese perspective. <i>Leisure Sciences</i>, 30, 482-488.</p> <p>Stewart, W. (2014). Leisure research to enhance social justice. <i>Leisure Sciences</i>, 36, 325-339.</p> <p>Watkins, M. N. (2010). A longitudinal study of changeability in leisure meanings. <i>Leisure Studies</i>, 29(4), 361-376.</p>	
3	Leisure and Technology	<p>The available leisure time presents a framework for a very wide scope of individual leisure activities that often reflect contemporary changes. At least since industrialization, technology and leisure have become intertwined in several respects. The opportunities for identification that transpire out of the use of technology often result in an almost symbiotic relationship, which is especially true in the case of leisure time sport. Leisure has therefore become part of the technological world over the course of industrialization. The perceptions about the world’s technologisation and leisure time have changed. This session help in demonstrating technology is linked with the parameters of leisure and with the recreational activities themselves. We hope to find submissions that will help in creating new theories of technology and leisure, impact of technology on leisure acts or well-being and inspires finding out new technological aids of leisure. We look forward for submissions from academicians, researchers from different streams across the world.</p>	<p>Dr. Anju Beniwal, Assistant Professor (Sociology),Govt. Meera Girls College, India</p>

4	LEISURE OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE AGED	<p>Leisure opportunities for the aged can be of different types. It also depends on different class and age of the people. Every society has certain norms and values and older people usually undertake certain leisure opportunities as par their values, norms, and abilities. Physical and mental strength also play an important role in determining the kind of leisure activities. Interests, habits, memories of enjoying certain things in young age also motivate certain leisure activities to be performed by the aged. It may be guided by intrinsic and extrinsic motivation of choosing leisure activities. Activities like walking, swimming, doing exercise and yoga, participating in community work, clubs and different societies, seniors forums, travelling, spending time with friends, grand children, watching movies, playing games like cards, chess, meeting people, cooking, fishing, gardening, joining arts and drama groups etc. have positive impact upon health and well being of the aged. The aged can also take up learning new skills such as computing, languages, arts and crafts, music and cooking. These activities will be different for different people belonging to different places and environments like rural area, small town, city and in metropolis. Old age has chances of having health issues and they can adopt healthy diet, courses like Art of Living, join laughing clubs, do yoga, herbal messages to keep away diseases and keep oneself fit. The aged who are hospitalized for longer duration or suffering from chronic diseases can resort to suitable leisure activities like listening to music, reading, talking to people etc. to come out of mental depression caused by the medical conditions. Aged people should not think that they are retired, tired, have nothing to do for the society and have become a liability. The mental age, their experiences and desire to lead a positive life is more important and by following the healthy practices, the aged people can lead a happy life. Most important thing at this point is to make oneself mentally and physically fit through leisure activities. The present section welcomes papers which will highlight all different opportunities and leisure activities of aged people with suitable theoretical orientation.</p>	<p>Dr Pranjal Sarma, Associate Professor and Head, Department of Sociology, Dibrugarh University, Assam, India, Email: sarmapranjal25@gmail.com</p>
5	Leisure, city and territory: Past, present and future	<p>Even though we still have many rural contexts in the world, especially in the geopolitical South, urban spaces are one of the century's most important leisure spaces, as more and more people across the world live, work and do leisure in cities. The rise of urban spaces have transformed leisure lives and leisure activities. Cities provide individuals and communities with new opportunities to pursue different and new leisure activities. But cities are also places in which leisure is controlled and constrained, or turned into a marker of wealth and privilege. Contemporary leisure in cities and territories (where the political dimension of the space prevails), then, is a important key site of struggles over belonging, identity and meaning around the world. In this session we would welcome papers with a historical focus,</p>	<p>Christianne Gomes and Karl Spracklen</p>

		or those that problematize current social, political, economic, cultural and environmental issues, such as "gentrification" that occurs rapidly in several contexts of the world today.	
6	Leisure, mental health and community development.	Community is the smallest local group that encompasses every aspect of human life. Locality, location, geographical position are important components of the community idea. Locality provides a kind of home where physical and mental security are ensured. Its important functions are socialisation, providing livelihoods possibilities, social participation fulfilling the need for social life, social control and mutual support. The essence of community development lies in locality, in local, settlement-level or regional action and development. The resulting activity is everything the population itself performs for the sake of helping itself, including the organising of leisure. Leisure can nourish community development activities, can mobilise communities, can enhance the quality of community life and can offer strategic opportunities for community development. The session invites those theoretical and empirical studies that analyse the importance of leisure in establishing, developing and maintaining communities and in turn promoting mental health.	Klara Tarko
7	Contemporary Social, Political and Environmental Unrest: Impacts on Leisure	The world has changed significantly since 2000. The balance of world power is evolving. The post 1945 competition between the Capitalist and Communist Worlds has evolved and expanded. Social and political changes have created new a set of urgencies including the expansion of Third World economies, the global financial crisis, the unfolding unrest in the Middle East and the global acknowledgement of accelerating climate change. Changing technology has also had a major impact on contemporary lifestyles in both work and leisure. Social transformations have occurred in many countries that have included the expansion of the middle classes and the expansion of consumerism. Rising standards of living have expanded the leisure options available in contemporary life for those living in politically secure countries, while for the increasing numbers of displaced people leisure options have diminished as they struggle for survival. Travel and tourism are popular leisure activities for people with disposable income, but wider geopolitical concerns also impact on these activities. Europe and the US have been popular tourist destinations but their attractiveness may well be diminished by terrorist attacks, the influx of refugees, financial instability, natural disasters and political events. This panel invites papers that explore facets of the contemporary geopolitical situation that impact on leisure choices and activities.	Lynne Ciochetto
8	Interrogating Leisure and Development	Leisure for many is a time for relaxation, to free the mind and to be at peace within and without. Leisure, nevertheless, has not been considered perceptively as an important variable for estimating the level of a society's development. Historical cases of Greece where the people engaged in various leisure activities	Aretha Oluwakemi Asakitikpi, PhD College of Humanities

		with limited labour output may be identified as a possible case study of how leisure may lead to the downfall of a society. Likewise the classification of leisure into “good leisure”, which often encourages relaxation of the body, spirit and mind (as with the case of indoor and outdoor games), as against “bad leisure”, which often results in the damage of the body, spirit and mind (as with the case of drug and alcohol intake that leads to addiction) can be used to examine a society’s development. This session, thus, intends to interrogate common/prominent leisure practices of various societies, or an analysis of the transformations of leisure based on factors such as of colonialism, cultural hegemony, modernity/globalization, migrations, economy etc. as factors to be considered in analysing a society’s development. Papers presented may be theoretical, case studies or empirical studies that may lead to a better understanding of leisure and development within societies.	and Culture Osun State University Nigeria, drasakitikpi@yahoo.com
9	Mobile communication and leisure practices in a connected world	Today mobile phones have come to be our catalysts of time. All current research shows that people spend two or three hours using them for accessing social media, videogames and other utilities. While in the recent past these uses were mostly done by children and young people, now it is also the adults and the old people that use mobile phones for entertainment during their leisure time. Ranging from information services to apps for multiple uses such as fitness, health, etc., people’s daily leisure practices are more and more mediated by apps. How does this phenomenon develop in different countries? Can apps become a tool for collective action for specific social and political issues?	Fabio Massimo Lo Verde and Gianna Cappello
10	Creating a culture of social inclusion through sustainable leisure services	The American Disabilities Act (ADA) in 1990 was the stimulus which launched the movement of leisure service providers to make available resources and services to people with disabilities. It is not surprising to note that the parks and recreation professionals who have always been concerned about the wellbeing of all people, are well positioned at local government level, to examine leisure practices. Leisure service agencies provide satisfying inclusive experiences to improve happiness and quality of life. These are designed to eliminate or reduce barriers to participation so that all individuals can enjoy activities together. Inclusion is underpinned by the philosophy where people with disabilities have access to the same opportunities and choices to fully engage with their peers in age appropriate activities throughout their lifespan, in all community settings and together with people who do not have disabilities. Community engagement within positive leisure spaces designed to serve all people, encourage stronger bonds, respect and integration into society. The World Health Organisation (2011), declared that every person had a right to pursue happiness including the human right to engage in leisure activities (UN Charter, 1945). According to Devine (2013), the challenge for park and recreation agencies, is to view leisure services as a way to address social justice for people with disabilities. While it is a human right, it	Maliga Naidoo, Honorary Research Fellow, University of KwaZulu Natal, Durban, South Africa

		is within the scope of practice of leisure professionals to provide enabling services which are accessible to people with disabilities. Changing the way leisure services are delivered in the future to achieve social justice, takes into consideration, the planning and implementation to remove barriers to participation. Participants are invited from diverse sectors to share their inclusive and equitable strategies for leisure service delivery and best practice models in the provision of positive life experiences.	
11	PRESIDENTIAL SESSION	TBC	Madhu Nagla/Karl Spracklen
12	Music, Community and Leisure	Listening to music and making music are significant parts of human culture, and have received much attention by musicologists, anthropologists and sociologists of music. Sociologists of leisure, on the other hand, have largely neglected music as a leisure space, and a leisure activity. In this session, we will explore how music constructs community, makes social identity and belonging, and provides pleasure and sensuality, in this world of violence and injustice. We are interested in theories of leisure and music and community, as well as empirical research that explores the connections between leisure and music and community. We are interested in making sense of music in leisure, and music as leisure, and the limits of music in creating place and space in this globalized world.	Karl Spracklen
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