CITY | GLOBAL 2018

Friday, July 13, 2018
The University of Barcelona – Plaça Universitat Campus, Barcelona, Spain

Saturday, July 14 & Sunday, July 15, 2018
The NH Collection Barcelona Constanza, Barcelona, Spain

Final Draft Schedule

Please Check & Confirm
Please check that all information pertaining to you is correct
and notify us at city@iafor.org if there is any error.
Please notify us of any corrections by **Wednesday, June 20** 09:00 CEST (UTC + 2).

Final Schedule
After minor changes have been made to the schedule we will send you a link to the final schedule.

The final schedule will contain session information and a detailed day-to-day presentation schedule (including room allocations and session chairs).

This will be available on **Friday, June 29.**

The International Academic Forum

Friday at a Glance
July 13, 2018
The University of Barcelona – Plaça Universitat Campus
*to be finalised

09:30-10:30 **Opening Ceremony & Welcome Address | Aula Magna Auditorium**
Dr Alex Aguilar. Vice Rector for Outreach and Internationalisation, University of Barcelona
Dr Jesús Javier Velaza Frías, Dean of the Faculty of Philology, University of Barcelona
Dr William Phillips, Head of the Department of Modern Languages, Literatures and English Studies, University of Barcelona
Dr Joseph Haldane, Chairman and CEO, IAFOR
Dr Susan Ballyn, Founder and Honorary Director of the Centre for Australian and Transnational Studies, University of Barcelona

10:35-10:45 **Opening Announcements | Aula Magna Auditorium**
Kiyoshi Mana, Director of Events, IAFOR

Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners | Aula Magna Auditorium

10:45-13:15 *Friday Morning Plenary Session*

Chaired by Susan Ballyn, University of Barcelona, Spain

10:45-11:30 **Featured Panel Presentation | Aula Magna Auditorium**
The way and wherefore of Spain's current political crisis: Catalonia… again
Michael Strubell
Montserrat Camps Gasset, University of Barcelona, Spain

11:30-11:45 Coffee Break

11:45-12:05 **Featured Presentation | Aula Magna Auditorium**
¡A España no hay presos políticos! / In Spain there are no political prisoners!
Cornelis Martin Renes, University of Barcelona, Spain

12:05-12:25 **Keynote Presentation | Aula Magna Auditorium**
Catalonia's Referendum on Independence from Spain
Bill Phillips, University of Barcelona, Spain

12:25-13:15 **Panel Q&A**

13:15-13:30 **Conference Photograph**

13:15-15:15 Lunch and Welcome Reception

The International Academic Forum

15:15-18:30 *Friday Afternoon Plenary Session*
Chaired by Joseph Haldane, IAFOR

15:15-15:45   **IAFOR Documentary Photography Award | 2017 Winners Screening**

15:45-17:15   **Panel Presentation | Aula Magna Auditorium**
The Cities We Fled
Sue Ballyn, University of Barcelona, Spain
Liz Byrski, Curtin University, Australia
Donald E. Hall, Lehigh University, USA

17:15-17:45   Coffee Break

17:45-18:30   **Keynote Presentation | Aula Magna Auditorium**
Football, Politics and the City
Phil Ball, Federation of Basque Schools, Spain

Saturday at a Glance
July 14, 2018
The NH Collection Barcelona Constanza
*to be finalised

09:30-10:00	Coffee, Tea and Pastries | Galeria
10:00-11:30	**Parallel Session I**
11:30-11:45	Coffee Break | Galeria
11:45-13:15	**Parallel Session II**
13:15-14:15	Lunch Break
14:15-16:15	**Parallel Session III**
16:15-16:30	Coffee Break | Galeria

16:30-19:00 *City/Global Afternoon Plenary Session*
Chaired by Donald Hall, Lehigh University

16:30-17:10 **20th Doireann MacDermott Keynote Lecture | Berlin Room**
Visible Signs of Ageing: Representational flattery, ageing women and agency in women's fiction
Liz Byrski, Curtin University, Australia

17:10-17:50 **7th Kathleen Firth Keynote Lecture | Berlin Room**
Writing the City: Buenos Aires in New Millennium Crime Fiction
Cynthia Schmidt-Cruz, University of Delaware, USA

17:50-18:00 Coffee Break | Galeria

18:00-19:00 **Featured Panel Presentation | Berlin Room**
How can writers respond when the future looks fearful?
Phil Ball, Federation of Basque Schools, Spain
Liz Byrski, Curtin University, Australia
Gloria Montero, Novelist, Playwright & Poet

19:00-21:00 Official Conference Dinner (optional extra)

The International Academic Forum

Sunday at a Glance
July 15, 2018
The NH Collection Barcelona Constanza
*to be finalised

09:30-10:00	Coffee, Tea and Pastries	Galeria
10:00-11:30	**Parallel Session I**
11:30-11:45	Coffee Break	Galeria
11:45-13:15	**Parallel Session II**
13:15-14:15	Lunch Break
14:15-16:15	**Parallel Session III**
16:15-16:30	Coffee Break	Galeria
16:30-17:00	**Closing Remarks	Berlin Room**

The International Academic Forum

Saturday Session I: 09:30-11:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Geography and Landscape/Urban Planning, Architecture and Design
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

40615
Informal Settlements and its Regeneration Factors in Urban-Rural Continuum
Hassan Afrakhteh, Kharazmi University, Iran

A pattern of settlement has formed in urban- rural continuum, which is contradiction with ordinary urban-rural settlement and called with different names, including "Shanty town", "Slum" and "informal settlements". Usually these kinds of settlements understood as locational- geographical spaces, in which the life of people are not favorable from the viewpoints of government mechanism and deemed to be a threat, therefore, should improve through empowerments schemes. Another approach considers the informal settlements with a pathological look that is, some groups are damaged due to development process and these consequences should reduce through reforming policies. Findings show that all of the solutions which have suggested by above mentioned approaches have not leaded to favorable results, while many efforts and money have been spent as empowerment programs, or monetary approach to poverty reduction. The aim of this research is to consider the regeneration factors of informal settlements based on case studied in Tehran Harandy Area. The area of this place is 125 hectares, its stable population are 8000, but its unstable population is 123,000, where, children are born on the street, live and die there. Research required data are collected through field study. Collected data are analyzed through grounded Theory. Research findings show that extension of informal settlement is a locational –geographical and also spatial phenomenon and it is originated in governmental politics, therefore, can't improve through reforming policies. The neoliberal government as retreats from its governance goals, adds to his interfering duties and organizes informal settlements.

42225
Pro-Poor Local Economic Development and the Demand for Economic Growth: Led Strategies for Inclusive Development in South Africa
Ashley Gunter, University of South Africa, South Africa

For the last two decades, Local economic development (LED) has been one of the key development strategies used by local government in South Africa to achieve pro-poor development. This core mandate is driven by legislation and the requirement that all local governments develop an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) that would spell out the desired LED objectives. Yet despite the clear policy and legislative process guiding the LED initiatives in local government, there has been relatively little local level growth and development from LED. There is a clear indication that the pro-poor development initiatives have limited spin off effect of many LED programs. A more market driven approach often leads to a clear general increase in economic activity. While in a country as unequal as South Africa, there is a clear mandate for pro-poor development, this development still needs to have spin off development that simulates the local economy and contributes to jobs and growth. This chapter will explore the multiple models of LED in Africa with specific focus on LED in South Africa with findings showing that many LED projects in South Africa are pro-poor interventions with limited spin off into a broader geographical area.

42022

Self-Construction as a Housing Tactic in the Contemporary City

Patricia Martins Assreuy, Centro Universitário de Brasília - uniCEUB, Brazil
Larissa Castro de Oliveira, Centro Universitário de Brasília - uniCEUB, Brazil

Based on the recognition of the difficulty of access to urban housing by the lower classes as one of the greatest political and socio-economic challenges faced by Brazilian cities in the contemporary world, this article seeks to elucidate how this issue has been operated over the years and what are the consequences of such actions for Brazilian cities. At first, we identified the agents responsible for the construction of low-cost housing, analysing the history of their actions. We also made the correlation between the practices promoted by these agents and the concepts of strategy and tactics by Michel de Certeau. From this, we observed that self-construction (construction of housing by self-work, both in consolidated areas and informal settlements) and the production of social housing projects promoted through public-private partnerships (State and civil construction companies) constitute the two main means of access to cheap housing by the poorest parts of society. We conducted two case studies, each evaluating the quality of the neighborhoods produced through such practices in Brasilia, the federal capital of Brazil. In these studies, we analyzed the history of the occupations as well as the formal and functional aspects of these places. We observed that, in the Brazilian case, both the self- construction and the private-public partnerships consist in practices of city production consolidated several decades ago. We concluded that, although self-construction is the practice that has a negative connotation in the collective imaginary, the neighborhoods resulting from both practices evaluated has similar deficiencies, resulting in inefficient cities.

Saturday Session I: 09:30-11:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Administration and Public Policy
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

42592
An Analogy of Metropolis "Istanbul" as a Big MacHine
Burcin Mizrak Bilen, Yildiz Technical University, Turkey

What does one do in a metropolis with dozens of business towers, huge and luxurious shopping malls, hotels, conference centers, sports complexes, airports, endless construction sites, highways, bridges, subsea tunnels, cars, busses, and metros? What does one think to do in a city with a population of more than tens of millions, receiving constantly immigrants from all over the country and from the neighboring countries, constantly increasing housing and nourishment expenses, inaccessible parks and streets in dangerous hours, traffic congestion nightmare, and overcrowded schools and hospitals? Romantic responses are ready to give. Cosmopolite structure, vibrant cultural activities, "amusement" facilities, rich employment opportunities, freedom! Central and local administrations, urban planners, architects all work and spend too much effort, time and money in order to make those metropolises more attractive, livable and investable. Speculative costs, magnitudes and sizes of projects sweep one of her/ his feet. There are numerous stakeholders generating illusion to make us feel freer and more powerful. But, what does one produce except earning for mortgage and installments? What happened if one cannot serve more for the functioning of this giant artifactual machine? Do the lives of individuals devoted to the continuity of this machine to work value also on their own without taking a part in? Honestly, what does this machine produce? Just to had asked all these questions, over the analogy of big cities as big machines, the metropolis Istanbul, where emancipation and possession, and potential and border have intertwined, will be investigated.

39102
The Risks of "Techtopia": Reviewing the Negative Lessons of Smart City Development
Amanda Ahl, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan
Matthew Brummer, University of Tokyo, Japan

"Smart cities" are not always as "smart" as the term suggests, which is not often covered in the associated literatures. In what has become known as the smart city approach to urban planning, governments around the world are seeking to harness the power of information and communications technology to address major social, economic, and environmental issues reshaping the ways people live. The definitional and theoretical boundaries of the smart city framework are broad and at times ambiguous, as is empirical treatment of the topic. However, in investigating institutional and policy prescriptions to the challenges faced by metropoles, scholarly thought has hinged on value-positive conceptions of informatics-centered design. The smart city design is championed as a technological wellspring capable of providing answers to the systemic issues stymying a utopian image of the city. However, it is argued that this "techtopia," has resulted in myopia within the discipline as to value-negative implications of such planning, such as weaknesses in practicality, scalability, social equity and affordability of solutions. In order to more carefully examine this observation - that "stupid" represents an omitted variable bias in the study of "smart" - this paper reviews critical cases of smart city developments. It is argued that also understanding the negative factors affiliated with the development processes is imperative for the advancement of theoretical foundations, policies, and strategies. This process-tracing shows distinctly negative lessons of smart city projects, which are vital for understanding how best to conceive smart urban planning in the 21st century.

40922
New Year and Christmas Terror in European Cities: Berlin and Istanbul Attacks
Ebru Nergiz, Istanbul Gelisim University, Turkey

Europe is facing a range of terrorist threats and attacks of a violent jihadist nature, from both networked groups and lone actors. Most of the recent terror incidents are the work of Islamic extremists, either natives or immigrants motivated by radical groups, such as the Islamic State, which have declared war on Western values. In December 2016, 12 people were killed and 56 others were injured when a terrorist rammed a truck into a Christmas market in Berlin. The attack took place during a time of heightened Islamist terrorist activity in Europe. Several terrorist attacks in 2016, in Germany and in neighboring countries, have been linked to ISIS. 39 people were killed and 69 people were injured in another attack at a world-wide famous nightclub by the Bosphorus in Istanbul on New Year's Eve. The Isis-linked Aamaq news agency said the attack was carried out by a "heroic soldier of the caliphate" who attacked the nightclub "where Christians were celebrating their pagan feast". This paper looks at the reasons for the increasing of large scale terrorist attacks in Europe and explores the Berlin and Istanbul attacks deeply. It also aims to bring a insight into the consequences of the Berlin and Istanbul attacks concerning tourism and the changes in the daily lives of these two cities' citizens. The data is obtained from Global Terrorism Database and the European Union Terrorism Situation and Trend Reports.

Saturday Session I: 09:30-11:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Linguistics, Language and Cultural Studies
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

42616
Cultural Identities of International Students in the Twentieth First Century
Thi My Hanh Pho, Newcastle University, United Kingdom

Although the number of international students in higher education has increased exponentially over the last few years, international students often struggle to adjust and adapt to the cultural and academic environment in host countries. The experience in an international context may change their cultural identities and alter their views on their home cultures, which can also influence their patterns of communication. This study explores perceptions of cultures, cultural differences and cultural identities of international students, using Integrative Theory of Communication and Cross-cultural Adaptation of Kim Young Yun (2001), and their cross-cultural communication patterns during their overseas stay. The ongoing study applies longitudinal mixed-methods design (surveys and semi-structured interviews) and is conducted over 16 months (September 2017 to January 2019), including the period when students return to their countries. There are 156 quantitative participants and 22 qualitative participants*, all of whom are international students pursuing taught master's degrees in Newcastle University, UK. The research paper will examine the relationship between cultural identities (i.e. senses of belonging) and communication patterns (i.e. sources, the quantity and quality of social contacts) of the students within an international context. The paper also aims to clarify to what extent cultural identities and perceptions of cultural differences can influence their patterns of communication.

41567
Powerless Students Over Powerful Tests: A Critical View Over Testing Practices and its Impact on Students
Ohood Alshammary, The University of Exeter, United Kingdom

Tests are known to be the most common assessment tool, and in most educational settings, students have no power over them. Very few studies have examined students' involvement in tests and their effects on their perspectives. This study aims to analyse within a critical applied linguistics framework what these students go through as a result of having no power over tests. It focuses on the issue of students' voice in testing practices. This study comes with a critical agenda to emancipate students from current testing practices by empowering students over tests and eventually raising awareness of the importance of considering students' voice in tests. In order to evoke the issue critically, action research was implemented to check students' perspectives of tests, an intervention was made, and students' perspectives were obtained by using semi-structured group interviews. Thematic analysis was conducted to discuss the different themes that emerged from the data, and the findings showed that students' perspectives changed after being given power over tests.

42573

What Do Students Say?: A Case Study of English-Taught Undergraduate Programs at a Japanese Engineering University

Mika Tamura, Kyushu University, Japan

As higher education institutions (HEIs) across the world are seeking to become increasingly globalized and competitive, English-medium instruction (EMI) has become the mainstream of education. After the development of Project for Establishing Core Universities for Internationalization (Global 30), many top universities in Japan have launched internationalization by providing international undergraduate programs offering EMI programs. However, a great deal of discussion and debate has been taking place regarding the challenges of EMI to Non-Native-English Speaking (NNES) students at universities in a Non-English-speaking country. The purpose of this qualitative case study was to explore the perspectives and experiences of undergraduate students studying a EMI programs at a Japanese Engineering university. Semi-constructed interviews with 5 international students were used to collect and analyze the data. This study discuss some aspects related to the international students' adjustment to the new environment and challenges of EMI programs within the context of HEIs in Japan.

Saturday Session II: 11:15-12:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Geography and Landscape/Urban Planning, Architecture and Design
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

41256
Distributed Citizenship: Spatial Interventions in Public Spaces of Athens
Angeliki Sakellariou, Royal College of Art, United Kingdom

During the last few decades, a debate on the fields of architecture and urbanism emerged, addressing the social and spatial transformations of public space. Discourse on new forms of public space came to challenge the relationship between public and private. This paper will specifically examine emergent forms of spatial impact led by the ongoing financial crisis on the functions of public spaces of Athens. It will seek to record, map and interpret citizen-led actions that resulted in spatial interventions, and examine how they challenge and generate socio-spatial transformations. Due to the financial condition, a range of activities became street-based, scattered across Athens. This has provided an alternative way of using public space and addressing citizenship. It has also raised questions regarding the exposure of privacy in the urban environment. Within these re-appropriations, public space -taken over public services by individual citizens- is actually operating in a new organic way. The social aspect and the spatial aspect are intertwined. We could assume that the spatial condition represents the social condition, while the social condition creates the spatial condition. Public space in Athens has been in a long-term state of emergence and continuously contested. Is this, however, increasingly becoming a normality rather than an emergency? What would be the implications for the design of public space? Selected case study interventions are examined through interviews, workshops and collaborations, aiming to devise a potential design strategy for an architecture of re-distributed welfare.

42580
Reclaiming Gendered Urban Spaces by Facilitating Fearless Movement of Women in the Fearful Cities: Enabling Inclusiveness by Advocating Spatial Mediation
Neeruja Gupta, School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal, India
Anand Wadwekar, School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal, India

While women in most developing countries contribute significantly to the development of cities by being an integral part of the urban systems, often they are the last to benefit from it. Women have far more dynamic relationships with cities than men, "Poor spatial planning can often leave women "time poor", Violence and fear of violence prevent women from utilizing the intended equal opportunities the city offers."
(UN-HABITAT). Alexander Cuthbert explains "patriarchal capitalism", a male dominated approach for designing cities, that conveniently puts women in the back seat of planning process making them vulnerable in the urban environment. The research advocates 'Right to city' and investigates its effectiveness for 'right to everyday life in a city', asserting right of women to public spaces, instead of treating it as transit. Through mapping and on-site observations, study conducted in a commercial center of Bhopal, India, one can state, by loitering in public spaces with as much authority as men, women can reclaim gendered urban spaces. 'Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces' is one of UN Women's Flagship Programme initiative taking 'freedom of movement' for women in cities. This paper validates that better designed Urban Spaces can enable mobility, promote sense of security and facilitate equal opportunity, feminist agenda, by facilitating an urban character that is inclusive in nature. The research promotes the idea of diversity bringing together variety of people extending opportunities to be a participant rather than merely being a passerby, making women an active user of the urban setting.

41172
Teaching and Learning Urbanism in Architecture Schools
Monica Vanesa Sanchez, Ramon Llull University, La Salle, Spain

How are approaches and tools changing to deal with critical territorial challenges, particularly risks associated with climate change, the spatial dimension of the economy and the networked metropolitan region? Are urbanists equipped to lead solutions to our society's challenges to sustainability? Learning is a puzzling act, and the learning of a discipline like Urbanism is a particular one. This is because of the interdisciplinarity that this field requires in actual society. In many Schools of Architecture, it is find the nostalgia of the urbanist locked in a knowledge and skills that hardly seems to be practical versus the panorama of uncertainties and new possibilities in which we live. So, it is appropriate to face how the urbanist education is responding to the constant changes and challenges. Studying the current educational processes involves the theoretical contextualization of the educational act, the educational discourses and a revision of the evolution of its structure. This research focus first, on a historical journey to discern its evolution, to know what was the main necessity and the competences needed for the practice. Second, a comparative study is made of different study plans to overview of how Urbanism is taught in different regions, the approaches and structure. Third, under the Learning Processes and Methodologies, which are the gaps, difficulties and opportunities? The relevance of this study is the redefinition of Urbanism in relation to the method and the content of the teaching and the relation between the educational system, student and society.

Saturday Session II: 11:15-12:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Economics & Environmental Studies
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

41896
The Challenge of Green Commuting: Reducing Carbon Emissions in Crowded Big Cities of China
Bilin Xu, Tianjin University of Finance & Economics, China

Serious air pollution appears in a crowded city of China in last few years. Reduce carbon emissions is one of the ways to cut down serious air pollution. Green commuting means that people go to work by the subway or metro and green commuting can reduce carbon emissions. In recent 10 years, big crowded cities have developed subways powerfully, but people are more eager to drive car to work instead of taking the subway although the traffic is bad in big cities of China. This paper study this phenomenon. On the basis of theoretical review, we launched a survey in August-September 2017, and the sample are office staff and workers in Tianjin and Guangzhou of China. A total of 2875 questionnaires were returned, of which 2658 were valid and the effectiveness was 92.5%. The paper contribution is to find 6 explanatory factors. The survey found the key factor, that people give up on the subway, is that the subway station and bus connection do not match effectively. At the same time also found another 5 factors that Impact on green commuting. Finally, the implications for managers are also discussed.

40985
The Naked Option, Delta Boys and Big Men: An Analysis of Corruption in the Niger Delta
Óscar Ortega Montero, University of Barcelona, Spain

The oil-rich Niger Delta region in Western Africa is in crisis. Economic disparity and corruption are the main features of the nation that is constantly ranked as one of the most corrupt in the world. Global capital, manifested as powerful and all-encompassing transnational corporations play out a struggle for national power in an increasingly poverty-stricken and disaster-prone country on the brink of a civil war. This results in a widening gap between the rich and the poor. This gap has attracted the international attention of news media and of several art house filmmakers who are eager to shed light on the shady oil business operating in one of the most polluted nations on earth. In this context, resistance takes center stage, thus enabling political and environmental activism to contest the capitalist ideology driving the nation into the abyss of hatred, violence and killing. Besides exploring the complexities of enduring conflict, the documentaries The Naked Option, Delta Boys and Big Men explore the human face of work in Nigeria revealing the spirit of cooperation, caring and fellowship that supports the Niger Delta people's desire to catch a glimpse of a better future. This paper analyses said documentaries as evidence that in the intolerable political and economic environment, the Niger Delta's people experience a social connection that transcends their desperate circumstances.

40731
The Safe Bet
Cedric van Eenoo, United States

Humanity's' future is a topic discussed intensively around the world. Fear is a term that rises in many of the conversations as a general implication. The issues of pollution and ecology are central to the debate. Lately, a war started between environmentalists and global warming deniers (Hulme, 2009). The controversy is a sensitive and timely subject and generates much debate. However, the focus of attention is probably not the right one, as it focuses on the means, but not on the results. With regard to this argument, Pascal's Wager can be a useful instrument if applied to the complex situation of ecology, economy and choice. The statement is based on a pragmatic postulate that weighs the consequences of believing and not believing (Hacking, 1972). In resonance to the philosophical theory, this study offers a rational view on the subject of human-generated pollution and the response it deserves on social, economic and ethical aspects . This article does not provide an analysis and comparison of current environmental research, but based on the disagreement that it engenders, refocuses concentration to the essence of the problem, presenting a novel perspective on the matter by using opposite and contradictory reasoning, based on the method of Playing Devil's Advocate (Millican, 1989). The premise of the approach is conceptual but embeds deeper meanings regarding human behavior and responsibility toward the planet and its people.

Saturday Session II: 11:15-12:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Tourism
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

39939
How Does Gaming Industry Influence the Economic Development of a City: Evidence from Macao
Chunli Ji, Macao Polytechnic Institute, Macao

Located in Southern China, with a territory of 30.5 km2 and a population of approximately 650 thousand, Macao is a special administrative region (SAR) of China with a high degree of autonomy. In 2002, the Government of Macao SAR liberalized the gaming industry. As Macao is the only Chinese jurisdiction where casino gaming is legal, it enjoys double-digit economic growth most of the time between 202 and 2016. The city's GDP per capita rose from US$14,258 in 2002 to US$69,370, and the urban island has become one of the richest economies in the world. The city's economic boom is largely due to the liberalization of its gaming policies with respect to foreign investors in 2002 and to China's Free Individual Travel policy that was initiated in 2003. Unlike other traditional industries, the gaming sector, though experiencing a rapid expansion, remains an under-studied subject in economics. This study aims to explore how the gaming industry influences the economic development of Macao. Apart from analyzing direct economic benefits, this study also discusses the challenges brought by Macao's booming gaming industry.

42584
Tourism Performance and Urban Sustainability in France
Georges A. Tanguay, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada
Juste Rajaonson, Government of Canada, Canada
Maryse Boivin, Concept Action Durable, France

The current paper investigates the relationship between urban sustainability performance and excellence in tourism for 42 French cities. It builds upon a literature review, which suggests that both objectives generally call for policies and practices that are likely to take different orientations with potential conflicting implications. In the proposed analysis, the link between different sustainability indicators and a Tourism Excellence Index (TEI) is estimated using various statistical analyses. The results show that high sustainability performance is positively correlated with excellence in tourism. This suggests that local governments should systematically consider tourism demand pressures in planning towards more sustainable cities.

40608
The Evolution of Elephant Tourism in Thailand

Nick Kontogeorgopoulos, University of Puget Sound, United States

Elephants play a crucial role in the tourism industry of northern Thailand. In the context of a dramatic decline in the number of elephants in Thailand during the past century, tourism has increasingly relied on elephants to diversify its tourism industry and attract visitors from several tourist-generating markets. Elephants that live and work in tourist-oriented camps face several challenges but there is little doubt that without the economic incentives created by tourism, the lives of most domesticated elephants in Thailand would likely be worse. Great variety characterizes the elephant tourism industry in Thailand. Initially, when elephant tourism began its current ascent in the 1990s, elephant camps focused heavily on activities centered on entertainment, and paid little attention to animal rights. Although such camps still exist today, the past decade has seen a general improvement in elephant camp conditions, and has also seen a proliferation of elephant tourism providers that attempt to provide a more naturalistic and less entertainment-centered experience for visitors. Based on research conducted over the past decade, this paper explores the evolution of elephant tourism in northern Thailand and argues that consumer activism and social media campaigns have both simultaneously improved conditions in elephant camps while also inadvertently making it more difficult to provide certain experiences (most notably elephant riding) that are desired and expected by most tourists.

Saturday Session III: 14:00-16:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Education / Pedagogy
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

41607
Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis: A Methodology of Choice in Educational Research
Jenny Buckworth, Charles Darwin University, Australia

This paper focuses on the use of the qualitative method, Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA), as an effective approach for research in teacher education. It introduces briefly the philosophical background of IPA, its use across research disciplines, and discusses the use of IPA within educational research. Finally, the paper describes the use of IPA in a teacher education research study. The sample illustrates the integration of IPA's essential simplicity, yet an inherent and paradoxical complexity, of methodological rigour to elicit deeper understanding into diverse and often understated complexities. The paper concludes that IPA can offer a successful research tool that can aid in the development of deeper understanding of educational issues from the teacher education students' perspective.

40363
The Rhetorical Understanding of Agency in the Wisdom of Royal Glory and its Implications for the Contemporary World
Elif Guler, Longwood University, United States

"Rhetoric" usually refers to the teaching and practice of public speaking and written composition developed in ancient Greece. Scholars have previously challenged the "Western" nature of rhetoric by recovering and examining the wide diversity of experiences across cultures. My current research aims to continue recovering non-Western approaches to rhetoric with a particular focus on the rhetorical perspectives and practices of Turks—a group whose presence in the world spans centuries from their ancient origins in central Asia to the founding of the Turkish Republic. To this end, my presentation will report on a major example of Turkish rhetoric from its Islamic period: Kutadgu Bilig (translated by Dankoff as Wisdom of Royal Glory). Written by Yusuf Has Hacib (1069), Kutadgu Bilig is referenced as the first example of Islamic-Turkish literature. Among its other teachings about different aspects of life, Kutadgu Bilig aims to educate an ideal agent who has to study language so s/he can effectively communicate with and utilize authority and power. Hence, my presentation will particularly explore the rhetorical understanding of agency in Kutadgu Bilig and its implications for the contemporary world. I will also focus on this text's rhetorical construction of a collective identity which – rather than a race, an ethnicity, or being a lawful member of a society – relies on one's act of following the tore (moral principles) that are supposed to govern an individual's behavior. The rhetorical insights from this text can help develop a useful understanding of agency in the contemporary world.

42193

Embracing Multiculturalism in the Age of Trump: Lessons from America's Most Diverse Campus

Joanna Kepka, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, United States

In his second year in office, President Donald Trump and his rhetoric of "America First" have permeated every facet of American life: from international trade wars to interpersonal relations. The homogenizing aspects of populism are on the rise and clash with American tradition of multiculturalism that characterized this country of immigrants. In fact, in February 2018, the US Citizenship and Immigration Services changed its mission statement to eliminate a passage that described it as "a nation of immigrants." This study, informed by writings of K. Appiah, M. Nussbauum, and F. Reimers on cosmopolitanism and patriotism, examines the effects of Trump's anti-immigrant rhetoric on the classroom experience in one of America's most diverse university campuses, the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Nestled to the east of the iconic, globally renowned Strip, UNLV is home to nearly 30,000 students where students of color constitute 55% of the student population. The study concludes that open and informed discussions about race, gender, and ethnicity within and outside the classroom are crucial for multiculturalism to continue and thrive in current political climate.

41761

Reinventing Teacher Education for Our Troubled Times

Andrew Gitlin, University of Georgia, United States

Current global troubles are clearly disruptive. One source of disruption is the rapidly changing nature of work. Those who want to work will need to figure out how to retool for these largely unpredictable jobs. The environment provides another disruptive force. Some of the biggest and most powerful hurricanes, earthquakes, floods and droughts along with temperature extremes have created chaos in 2018 with significant loss of life, homes, and community infrastructure as well as power, food and water. A final trouble we want to emphasize is the continuing and emerging conflicts between differing cultural groups. Poverty, political and religious repression as well as economic collapse and globalization have caused vast migrations that have brought together cultures in ways that has created violence and increased hatred between cultural groups. It is true that these troubled times require bold measures, imagination and the sort of inventiveness seen in few sectors of the global economy. However, there is no way to address these troubles fundamentally without schooling being part of the solution. This is because schooling can play a significant role in enabling large sections of the world population to develop a caring attitude for our environment, to understand and develop the competencies (e.g., innovation, creativity, and critical thinking and literacy) needed for a rapidly changing set of new currently unknown jobs, and to bring differing cultural groups together in empathic ways that views the other as essential to develop deep forms of critical learning and understanding .

Saturday Session III: 14:00-16:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Media, Film and Communication Studies
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

41596
Media Representation of Urban Renewal Areas: The Case of Kadifekale, Tepecik and Tenekeli of the City of Izmir
Aysun Akan, Izmir University of Economics, Turkey
Seher Şen, Izmir University of Economics, Turkey

Izmir is the third largest city in Turkey after Istanbul and Ankara. Three very old and historic districts of Izmir, Kadifekale, Tepecik and Tenekeli, are located near to the city's central areas with inhabitants belonging to the low-income groups. Moreover, these districts have reputed to have high crime rates compared to other districts. In recent years, in parallel to the rise of neo-liberal urbanisation, they have been the target of the government's urban development projects, which also attracted an increasing media attention. This paper will focus on the dominant discourses in online discussion sites that contribute to the fear of the 'other', that at the same time, justify the urban renewal projects in Kadifekale, Tepecik and Tenekeli, in order to capture the different 'reasoning' mechanisms.

42607
Semiotic Multimodality: A Filmic Analysis of Wong Kar-Wai's "In the Mood for Love"
Christian Bernard Tan, University of Saint Joseph, Macao

The study builds on Bateman and Schmidt's (2011) seminal research on film as a form of "cinematographic document" and continues their efforts to construct a semiotic mode of film. The study applies a multimodality framework for a fine-grained analysis of Wong Kar-wai's "*In the Mood for Love*" - a film adaptation of Liu Yichang's modernist novella, "Intersection" - that covers the entire target film fragment. A stratified semiotic model applied to the film explores the syntagmatic configurations of filmic units through shot-by-shot analysis of the case study. The research design employs extensive corpus of data coupled with rigorous annotation of filmic units and detailed analysis of paradigmatic systems. The paper argues that the interaction of robust multimodal resources, well-defined analytic units, based on dependable models, and conducted through a discursive process should all be aligned to produce meaningful filmic discourse. The study premised on the assumption that film is more than a "self-enclosed signification system" but a crucial "cultural practice" that "reflect and inflect culture." Taken together, this view underscores the importance and interactivity of cinema, culture and society. The study contributes to filmic meaning making, the New Hong Kong Cinema, and finally, the study invariably serves as a form of "social document" or "cultural artifacts" in its exploration of Hong Kong ever changing identity, culture and moods. This study is all the more relevant as 2017 is exactly twenty-years after Hong Kong's 1997 Handover, when its sovereignty was returned to Mainland China.

41674

Cultural Flow: The Struggles between Global Culture and Local Context on the Online Games in Taiwan

YuPei Chang, National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan

Based on online games are woven into webs of cultural meaning, social connection, politics, and economic change, this study explores the cultural flow between localization and globalization on Taiwan game industry. Through the theoretical review, I puts forward three kinds of cultural flow modes, namely, "cultural flow of media imperialism", "transnational cultural flow" and "diachronic cultural flow". The former has been criticized and the latter two models can serve as a reference structure for thinking about cultural flows. I used the secondary data analysis of government documents, content analysis of game websites, and interviewing with the game companies as the research methods. Then I prescribes the technological, political, and social forces which formulated online game industry in Taiwan and builds a new model to understand how global culture of online games flows into the local contexts flexibility. As the global culture industry, online games merge the borders of dominant and subordinate nations while most of Taiwan game companies localize foreign games and export self-producing games simultaneously. While game companies export online games, they focus on language localization, gamer-behavior pattern localization, and culture customs localization. The flows of globalization are limited by two gatekeepers which are local regulations and culture proximity.

40414

The Aesthetics of Hunger: How U.S. Media Frames African Famine

Sanjukta Ghosh, Castleton University, United States

If you depend solely on the U.S. media for news and information about the Global South, it quickly becomes evident that Africa is constructed as a continent always suffering from disease, drought and decay. This paper analyzes the way the covers of America's two primary newsmagazines, Time and Newsweek portrayed the famines in Eritrea and Ethiopia (1984-1985; 1998-2000), in Somalia (1991-1992; 2011-2012) and in the Sudan (1998). As America's population, especially the millennial-generation, reads less and less, magazine covers have become increasingly important both in terms of attracting potential readers and giving readers a sense of what is contained in the magazine. Problematically, while coverage of events in nations of the Global South has continued to be at minimal levels over decades, even the tropes and representations about Africa have remained the same despite significant socio-political changes and differences in international power imbalances. In this paper author argues that the intentional construction of Africa as a monolith using unrelated synecdoches, age-old Biblical iconography and disaster pornography constitutes a continuation of colonialism, this time through regimes of media representation.

Saturday Session III: 14:00-15:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Language and Literature
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

40971
A Brief Approach to Spivak's Reflections on Subalternity and Agency from the Perspective of Cognitive Science
Frank G. Toro, Espacios Culturales del Ayuntamiento de Pozuelo de Alarcóns, Spain

The purpose of this research is to examine Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak's reflections on subalternity and agency from the perspective of cognitive science. The sciences of mind and brain shed light on how the human brain processes and transforms the inputs it receives and highlight the importance of contemplating how the "machine" of mind works in order to achieve a better understanding of social phenomena. Experiences alter the physical structure of the brain and the distinction between nature and nurture is now challenged by psychological and laboratory studies: "indelible, microscopic impressions accumulate to make who you are, and to constrain who you can become" (Eagleman, David. THE BRAIN. Canongate Books, 2015, p. 20). Therefore, empirical evidence invites Cultural Studies and Theory to review and reformulate their main concepts. Specifically, this study focuses on Spivak's essays "Can the Subaltern Speak?" and "Scattered Speculations on the Subaltern and the Popular" and it examines to what extent the main statements in these essays agree with cognitive theory and particular psychological and laboratory experiments. The discussion eventually concludes that Spivak's ideas on subalternity and agency seem to be corroborated by cognitive science which suggests that discourses and practices may alter the brain "wiring" to the extent of depriving certain individuals and social groups of the ability of exercising actual agency.

41625
Imagining 'Empowered' Futures: Thinking of Possibilities in Contemporary Times
Gurpreet Kaur Gurpreet, Ambedkar University Delhi, India

The paper is a presentation of the work based on an intensive 'field work' conducted in Hoshangabad district, block Kesla, Madhya Pradesh, India. The work examines the practices of women empowerment and its strategies at the ground level. It is a work which critically pursues the functions of empowerment strategies and goals,with its successes and failures and argues for an uncovering of the deeper layers embedded in the hegemony of a certain 'kind' of training of the rural woman. The paper is a reflection on the power attached to the 'parameter' of agency in models of women empowerment and rethink agency at a conceptual, philosophical level. The training of women to be 'agentic', one who has a 'voice', or about building her inbuilt 'capability', the paper is a thinking on an instrumentality of agency in the discourse of development and how it can be rethought. The object of enquiry thus holds to understand the 'experience' of empowerment and its nature of 'transformation'. The category of the 'third world woman' as a victim, gets foregrounded in the global projects of 'empowering' them, as 'unified', homogenous, subjects of 'transformation'. The paper asks, what gets 'prescribed' and 'described' as empowerment. The work is then trying to sit patiently with the women who have been 'prescribed' as the 'empowered' women, and listen to their narratives which might not always be the linear, structured narratives of 'empowerment'. We then need to hear this voice, deeply, to what she says, when she talks loudly, aggressively and when she sounds meek, when she slowly disapproves of her life as a 'woman', as a 'struggling' woman, thinks of life as 'labor' but life also that of possibility. A possibility within gaps and disruptions. The argument of the paper then asks us to revisit the notions of empowerment as a structural category which is fulfilled through the mainstream

development rhetoric and what it means to 'live' empowerment, perhaps through a renewed understanding of 'agency' in the contemporary. It is thus to unfold these practices in order to understand 'what of' empowerment effects (and affects) women in their everyday lives.

41105

Reinventing Identity in the Changing Metropolis: Shenzhen in Chinese Female Writer Wu Jun's Fiction

Giulia Rampolla, University of Naples "L'Orientale", International University of Rome, Italy

This paper focuses on the representation of Shenzhen, a very modern and rapidly urbanizing Chinese metropolis, situated in the southern part of Guangdong province, in the literary production of Chinese female writer Wu Jun, who has lived there for a long time and often chooses it as a setting for her stories, showing a deep sensibility in portraying the harsh contradictions caused by capitalism, industrialization, economic growth and how these aspects affect dwellers' lives. Nowadays one of China's most bustling and dynamic metropolises, Shenzhen has developed very fast since it became the first Special Economic Zone in 1980, therefore revealing more intensely than elsewhere the outcomes of the huge social changes that have been occurring during the last decades. In Wu Jun's fiction, which some critics also include in 'subaltern literature', Shenzhen is frequently described from the perspective of migrants, who move from rural areas to the city in pursuit of a wealthier future, and other members of the working class. Wu Jun seizes the inner feelings of her characters, depicting the psychological consequences determined by the difficulties they have to face in the ever changing urban context of 21st century. During the presentation, after a short theoretical introduction about the growing importance of the metropolis in Chinese literature and, above all, about the role of Shenzhen in new urban literature, I will directly analyze some Wu Jun's fictional texts, particularly relevant for the characterization of the image of Shenzhen and for the above mentioned topics.

Sunday Session I: 09:30-11:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Geography and Landscape/Urban Planning, Architecture and Design
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

41110
The Body and Soul of the City
Kezban Ayça Alangoya, İstanbul Bilgi University, Turkey

The living spaces of the modern individual, have transcended being mere metaphorical tools in the works of literary authors, sociologists, and philosophers, and have become sources for phenomena and concepts related to urbanity –a complex phenomenon with cultural, social, political, economic, temporal, spatial, functional, formal dimensions. The study of text types constituting the heterogeneous structure of the literary world –such as literary works, travel and utopian writing, sociological and philosophical texts, newspaper articles on the city and its citizens– contributes to understanding of urban life and the development of modern urban theory and design at least as much as works produced in the fields specific to architecture and the city –urban theories/ scientific studies/ texts on projects-buildings-settlements/ manifestos. The experiences derived from works in which thinkers have distilled their impressions of the modern city can be categorized into: Descriptions; Utopian-Dystopian Literature; Structural Conception; The anatomy of the city and its citizens; The Others and their Spaces; City Routes and the Day's Flow. The phenomena and concepts pertaining to the profoundly multi-layered character of urbanity, which can be obtained from the wealth of literature outside the field are also inherent in the field of space creation. Nevertheless, the works of planners, architects, and theorists, which survive into our day, bear witness to how they immediately focused their attention mostly on the spatial, functional, and morphological contexts of urbanity. The Following is an attempt to unify these experiences for a more egalitarian and diverse urban life.

41591
Exploring Pixley Street in Durban Inner City After the Apartheid Era
Silvia Bodei, University of Kwazulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa

Nowadays the inner city of Durban, the third city of South Africa, is considered an unsafe and difficult place to live and traverse, also for short and temporary visits. Nevertheless, should a person find themselves walking along Pixley Street, they will discover a most significant and vibrant atmosphere of the city, filled with people in a variety of activities. Indeed, from the '60s to the 80' this urban path, which crosses the whole inner city from the railway station and the main markets to the beachfront, was an important business and commercial area. The presence of the City Hall, churches, bars, shops, banks, formed the most important outdoor shopping mall at that time, but it was defined by the apartheid government as the core of the city only for white privileged people. The city is still very rich and lived by mixed culture inhabitants, but the high level of crime, growing poverty and the social problems have greatly changed its vocation. The aim of the research is to explore the area around the street from an architectural and urban point of view, starting from the apartheid era and then focusing on the current situation. Using tools of the discipline that include, mapping, drawing, analyses of historical and current documents and plans, the idea is to propose a critical analysis and show the potentials and aspects that could improve the special character of this place and build a livable and human scale city for the XXI century.

41222

Landscapes of Reconciliation: The Jewish Cemetery in Sambir, Ukraine

Miriam Gusevich, The Catholic University of America, United States
Peter Miles, Gusevich-Miles Studio, LLC, United States
Mark J. Freiman, Lerner Lawyers, Canada

Landscapes tell stories. Here we will present the history and our design for the old Jewish Cemetery in Sambir, Western Ukraine, near the Polish border. The old Jewish Cemetery bears witness to the tragic murder of 2000 innocent children, men and women in 1943, under Nazi occupation, as part of the infamous Holocaust by Bullets. Nazi's killed 10,000 Jews, half of the population, within a year. After WWII, desecration continued under Soviet order and after independence by local Ukrainian Nationalists. It is still haunted by fear and violence. Our client is the son of two of the 100 who survived and emigrated to Canada after WWII. He is seeking to restore the cemetery and mass graves. This is very delicate and controversial for religious and political reasons. Patiently and tenaciously, he has built an interfaith and international coalition to restore the dignity to the site. Remember is the concept for the landscape of reconciliation and Dignity for the common monument. Our task is to tell the tragic story of the site with respect and reverence, to reconcile and offer a path for a better future. We will tell the story of the site and how design can build public trust and bring people together for a common purpose.

Sunday Session I: 09:30-11:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Travel and Tourism
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

42055
Tourism Area Life Cycle in Small Heritage Cities – the Case of Dubrovnik, Croatia
Ivan Šulc, University of Zagreb, Croatia

The paper investigates the tourism area life cycle of Dubrovnik, Croatia, a small city with historical core (Old City) listed at UNESCO World Heritage List, and the perception of tourism by its residents. Previous research on heritage cities (e.g. Venice) demonstrated their resistance towards the decline of tourism, instead of which they experienced continuous growth, but with strong change in the structure of tourists, tourism economy and losing character of the city as a living place (Butler, 1980; Russo, 2002). Aims of this research are: (1) to determine the life cycle of Dubrovnik, (2) to detect main socio-economic and environmental processes related to tourism, and (3) to investigate the perception of tourism and its environmental, socio-economic and socio-cultural implications by local residents. The life cycle was tested using tourism statistics data since 1964 and qualitative information on tourism. Perception of tourism and its impacts was investigated in a questionnaire survey with a representative sample of local residents. This paper analyses the life cycle in the socialist period (1945-1991) and after the War for Independence in Croatia (1993-today), with significantly different characteristics due to different socio-economic systems. Today Dubrovnik records a growing tourism demand, by both overnight tourists and daily visitors (especially from cruise ships), which augments the pressure on the Old City. Permanent residents are leaving the centre, that is taken over by tourism economy, which pushes out non-tourism sectors, causing musealization of the core. Local population welcomes economic benefits of tourism but it is concerned about environmental issues.

39756
Strategic Management of Tourism Destinations Based on the Austrian School Perspective
Zhonglu Zeng, Macau Polytechnic Institute, Macao

Despite various researches have been carried out on development strategies for tourism destinations, most of them are based on the resource-based view or industrial organization theory, and the tools used for strategy analysis (such as SWOT analysis, Diamond model) focus mainly on the present factor endowments and the unique tourism features offered by a destination. Although these theories and the tools used are powerful, they suffer from their neglect of the fast changing business environments. This paper will introduce the view of Austrian Economic School to make up the gap with its emphasis on the "market process" and "entrepreneurial discovery". In contrast to static approach of resource-based view or IO theories, the Austrian School holds that the market is always in a process of changing (market process). In such a market, everlasting competitive advantage is not in existence. Relying on unique monopolistic tourism resources cannot guarantee long time success. The lasting competitive advantage comes from continuous "entrepreneurial discovery". Following the view of the Austrian School, a tourism destination should get their competitive advantage by continuous innovation. It should monitor the changes in the environments and adapt to the changes continuously. The view of the Austrian School can explain why some tourism destinations with unique tourist attractions decline (Atlantic City, for example) and other cities without natural tourism resources thrive sustainably (Las Vegas, for example). The contribution of this research can fill the gap left by the research based on Resource-Based View & IO approach in tourism development strategy-making.

42558

How Do Immigrants Affect International Tourism Flows and the Labour Market? The Case of Canadian Cities

Frederic Dimanche, Ryerson University, Canada
Burcu Koç, Visiting Researcher, Ryerson University, Canada
Tom Griffin, Ryerson University, Canada

Over half of all immigrants in Canada settled in three major tourism destinations: Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal. Before the 1980s, Canada was welcoming over half of all immigrants and travellers from Europe and America. Now the share of these immigrants has decreased to under 30% as of 2016 and Asia has become over the years the main source of immigrants (over 48%). Mirroring this trend, tourist arrivals from Asia have increased while European arrivals stabilized. More specifically, the average growth in the number of Chinese tourists was almost 12% per year after 1990, and apart from the U.S., China now remains the top tourism market in Toronto and Vancouver, and it has a growing importance for tourism development in Montreal. Canada's tourism sector has an employed labour force of over 1.7 million and almost 25% of these workers are immigrants or foreign workers. It is estimated that the demand for labour will increase to 2.29 million by 2035. However, the work force in the aging population will not be able to respond to that demand, and the role of immigrants in the job market will become more vital, especially in the metropolitan areas. This study aims to determine the potential impacts of immigration on inbound tourism and on the Canadian labour market in cities by using secondary data. Statistical evidence strongly supports the hypothesis that immigration may be one of the major contributors to international travel flows and growth in the tourism sector.

Sunday Session I: 09:30-11:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Education / Pedagogy
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

42597
Learning by Design: An Investigation on Design-Oriented Approaches in Science and Technology Education
Ezgi Torun Alacacı, İstanbul Commerce University, Turkey
Ceylan Şahin, İstanbul Commerce University, Turkey

In recent years, design disciplines are often seen to be preferred in the disciplines of science and technology since they have developed creative thinking skills. Designing action is an innate ability of human consciousness, and due to the positive effects of the designing experiences, it is known that these action orienting methods contribute to internalizing learning. One of these acquisitions is to correct the inaccurate methods so that the correct instructions can be reached, and error control can be achieved. Thus, when a project design is realized, it is ensured that new information is discovered and the positive information that comes with the sense of success is permanent in the brain. The objective of this study is to create a conceptual framework of the subject by making a review on design-oriented approaches in science and technology education. In this respect, the differences between semi-structured and unstructured design project processes; in terms of students' experiences, knowledge creation and recall attitudes were investigated. As a result; the concept of learning by design is taken from different perspectives.

41763
The Concept of Critical Pedagogy Among EFL Teachers: A Step from Theory to Practice
Huda Alateeq, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

Based on critical theory and postmodernist paradigms, the aim of this study is to introduce Critical Pedagogy (CP) to English language teachers in three higher education institutions in Saudi Arabia via an action research methodology. The ultimate purpose of this research is to change EFL teachers' attitudes towards teaching writing by raising their awareness of CP principles that shape this study (the political nature of education, nature of knowledge, education for empowerment, education for transformation and connecting the word to the world). Writing programmes in Saudi Arabia are established to ensure that students are sufficient in composing an academic text that is error free and legitimately coherent. So, students may be able to produce an academic written text but unfortunately without appreciating what is beyond that written piece in which social, cultural, political and economic aspects are neglected. The data will be collected through four phases. Phase (1): lecturers from all over the kingdom will complete a five-point Likert scale online questionnaire to have a wider knowledge of their perspectives about CP. Phase (2): a workshop on CP will be conducted for English language teachers to introduce the concept. Phase (3): semi-structured interviews with English lecturers will take place. Phase (4): the researcher will observe some classes and the lecturers will provide some reflective journals to obtain a deeper insight of the possibilities and challenges of implementing CP.

41160

Teaching Cultural Humility Online: Using a Clinical Model to Identify the Best Practices and Appropriate Technologies

Victoria Baker, Frontier Nursing University, United States

Cultural competence, more recently conceived of as cultural humility, has assumed a justifiably important role in the education of professionals. Unfortunately, effectiveness research for teaching this topic is in its toddlerhood, currently providing only initial ideas on the best approaches for preparing professionals to work well with the diversity of clients they serve. Research into teaching the topic with online technologies is even scarcer. How can we combine what we know about teaching cultural humility and what we know about teaching online into an effective approach for our students? This session will start with an overview of the Campinha-Bacote Process of Cultural Competence in the Delivery of Healthcare Services model for teaching cultural humility. Using that model, the session follows with identification of issues specific to teaching this content on line, including useful practices, and appropriate technology.

Sunday Session II: 11:15-12:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Geography and Landscape/Urban Planning, Architecture and Design
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

42538
Reinventing Post-Industrial City - Process of Revitalization and Gentrification in City of Lodz, Poland
Antonio Nevescanin, Lodz University of Technology, Poland

When in 1989 communism collapsed in central and eastern Europe the new life of then freshly post-communist countries started. This event has brought changes on all socio-economic aspects of life, and also meant new life of cities. The main aspiration of the freshly formed system was the structure similar to the West, which resulted in processes of privatization and reprivatization. Processes that might had already occurred in West and were being dealt with were happening with delay in these countries, so it is not surprising that not until recently cities of Eastern and Central Europe weren't bothered terms such as revitalization and gentrification. Term gentrification appeared in Poland in the beginning of 21st century. In this paper focus will be primarily on the city of Lodz, where gentrification is happening under the mask of revitalization. In the year 2016 local government of city of Lodz has officially started the process of revitalization, under the name ''Program Rewitalizacji Lodzi 2026+''. Revitalization per se, is not bad thing for Lodz, or any other post-industrial city which has lost its primary function - 19th century industry. However, the question is can revitalization happen without gentrification following? What is the model for revitalization of cities such as Lodz in central and east Europe to avoid gentrification? Is the model for improving these cities actually following the pattern of the "western" metropolis and what are the socio-economic consequences of processes or revitalization and gentrification?

42614
Adopting New Knowledge and Approaches to Sustainable Urban Drainage in Saudi Arabia
Ali Alahmari, Middlesex University, United Kingdom

Urban drainage in Saudi Arabia is an increasingly challenging issue due to factors such as climate change and rapid urban expansion. The existing infrastructure, based on traditional drainage systems, is not always able to cope with the increased precipitation, sometimes leading to rainwater runoff and floods causing disturbances and damage to property. Therefore, there is a need to find new ways of managing drainage, such as Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS). The research has highlighted the main driving forces behind the need for change, revealed by the participants, to the need to adopt new ideas and approaches for urban drainage. However, while moving towards this, certain factors that may hinder the aim of using the experiences of other countries and taking advantage of innovative solutions. The research illustrates an initial conceptual model for these factors emerging from the analysis. It identifies some of the fundamental issues affecting the resistance to change towards the adoption of the concept of sustainability in Saudi Arabia, with Riyadh city as a case study. This was by using a qualitative approach, whereby, through two phases of fieldwork during 2013 and 2014, twenty-six semi-structured interviews were conducted with a number of representative officials and professionals from key government departments and organisations related to urban drainage management. Grounded Theory approach was followed to analyse the qualitative data obtained. Resistance to change was classified to: firstly: individual inertia (e.g.: familiarity with the conventional solutions and approaches, lack of awareness, and considering sustainability as a marginal matter in urban planning). This resulted in not paying the desired attention, and impact on planning and setting priorities for development. Secondly: institutionalised inertia (e.g. lack of technical and design specifications for other unconventional drainage solutions, lack of consideration by decision makers in other

disciplines such as contributions from environmental and geographical studies, and routine work and bureaucracy). This contributes to the weakness of decision-making, weakness in the role of research, and a lack of human resources. It seems that attitudes towards change may have reduced the ability to move forward towards sustainable development, in addition to contributing towards difficulties in some aspects of the decision making process. Thus, the chapter provides insights into the current situation in Saudi Arabia, and contributes to understanding the decisions that are made regarding change.

41008
Study on China's Ecological Agriculture Policy-Oriented Financial – A Case of Zhuhai City, China
Jian Chen, Beijing Normal University, Zhuhai, China
Huajie Xu, Beijing Normal University, Zhuhai, China
Xinni Yu, Beijing Normal University, Zhuhai, China

The purpose of this paper is to solve the core question of "where does money come from" from the perspective of policy finance, when developing the ecological agriculture. Zhuhai, as the pioneer of China's Economic and Ecological construction under the "One-Belt-One-Road" Framework, increasingly shines her prominent strategic position in the world, especially after the "Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Gig Bay Area" blueprint was forwarded by Chinese government in April 2017. First of all, the authors of the paper start from the basic theory of the ecological agriculture and policy financial support. Then the paper introduces the case of Zhuhai's ecological agriculture. Using the empirical investigation and comparative analysis method, the authors try to analysis the restricting factors of developing ecological agriculture in Zhuhai, China. Finally, this paper puts forward the countermeasures and innovation paths for ecological agriculture financial support policy.

Sunday Session II: 11:15-12:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: TBA
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

42725
Fear and Hope in the "Born Free" Generation: Writing a different Future for South Africa
Laura Winstanley, University of Barcelona, Spain

Why do so many contemporary South African novels contain depictions of trauma? Even now, more than twenty years after the end of apartheid a substantial proportion of South African literature references its traumatic past. The "born-free" generation of writers, while attempting to find a hopeful, new, South African identity, remain trapped by the post-memory of the horrors of apartheid, which they themselves can barely remember. The past, whether personal or national, is still a stumbling block which must be overcome before a desired future can be achieved. Focusing on the work of two contemporary South African authors, Kopano Matlwa and Mohale Mashigo, this paper will explore the dual importance of hope and fear in South Africa. For these writers, there is agency not only in hope but also in fear when it forces a confrontation with the problems of the past and, perhaps more importantly, the present. The fear of the future contained within these novels is an unease that the present is not really all that different from the past. The celebration of difference encompassed by the post-apartheid rainbow nation did little to help those whose difference was supposedly being celebrated: structural inequalities and underlying trauma from the apartheid were left unaddressed. By acknowledging the pain of the past and the disappointing present these writers carve out a vision for a South African future which is at once both hopeful and fearful.

42609
Ethnic Stereotype as the Cause of Hatred: The Study of Thais' Biases Towards the Rohingya Refugees
Chalalai Taesilapasathit, Thammasat University, Thailand

In 2017, the United Nations addressed the situation of the Rohingya refugee crisis as "the world's fastest growing refugee crisis and a major humanitarian emergency". Up to March, 2018, the report by the United Nations Children's Funds showed that there were approximately 1.3 million Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, alone. Out of this number, there were as high as 703,000 Rohingya child refugees. The Rohingya refugee crisis is a challenging situation not only for humanitarian workers who provide aid in the area, but for all of us as human beings who share the same ground. Can we actually live together in harmony no matter where we come from? Is it possible for us to develop genuine and positive relationship with others who are different from us? These are some of the questions that test our morality each day. Thailand is not directly affected from the Rohingya refugee crisis; however, the prejudices of Thais towards Rohingya people are negatively strong. This paper aims to study the schema of Thai's biases towards the Rohingyas by adopting the framework of Tajfel and Turner's the Social Identity Theory. The author gathers information from Facebook comments of the news regarding the issue of the Rohingya refugees that were posted on the BBC Thai Facebook Fanpage. The author hypothesizes that ignorance to the history background of the Rohingya, and prejudices caused by religion are the fundamental for stereotyping between the in-group, Thais, and the out-group, Rohingya.

41450

Migrant Agency in a Genocidal Colonial World-System: A Comparative Analysis of Eritrea & Guatemala

Felix Mantz, King's College London, United Kingdom
Debbie Samaniego, Queen Mary University of London, United Kingdom

The growing number of brown and black bodies dying at the borders separating the Global North and South - the "abyssal line" dividing the zones of being and non-being - is an integral part of the current global migration and refugee crisis. Both Eritrea and Guatemala are part of this phenomenon. While the UN reported that approximately 5,000 Eritreans are forced to leave their homes each month, increasingly fewer migrants reach the EU whereas more and more are enslaved or drown in the Mediterranean Sea. Similarly, notwithstanding the 619 recorded migrant deaths from Central America since 2014, Guatemalan migration to the US has increased since 2010 despite the journey's growing dangers. Making sense of these dramatic situations, we advance a comparative analysis of Eritrea and Guatemala. Taking a transdisciplinary approach, we use decolonial theory, world-systems analysis and critical race studies to identify the deep structures and transnational institutions that exercise various forms of necro-power against Eritrean and Guatemalan migrants who threaten the global color line and challenge the hegemonic racial order. Specifically, we identified three parallel processes: i.) the exposure of (neo-)colonial legacies and projects, including the rise of far-right ethno-nationalism, ii.) the exportation of borders and outsourcing of migration policies, and iii.) the complex, creative and resistant agency of displaced populations that cannot be captured by a simple structure/choice framework. Drawing on the testimonies, knowledge and resistance of the wretched of the earth such as Eritrean and Guatemalan migrants, we call for the deconstruction of a genocidal modern/colonial world-system.

Sunday Session II: 11:15-12:45

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Sociology
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

41598
Strangers in the Neighbourhood: Everyday Interaction Between the Refugee and Local Women
Hasret Saygi, Bogazici University, Turkey

Due to the ongoing war both in Syria and Iraq, as İçduygu (2015) addresses, over 3.5 million refugees are shifting from refugee to immigrant status in Turkey, and this creates an immediate need to plan for their long-term stay and to transform Turkey from a host country to home for them. To this end, the aim of this linguistic ethnographic research is to explore everyday interaction between the refugee and local women and to understand the dialogical processes through which they construct and negotiate their stances and identities in their encounters with each other. Drawing on Du Bois's (2007) stance triangle model, the researcher focuses on the local and refugee women's evaluation of each other's social practices and their reciprocal positioning and alignment processes. This research is carried out as a part of a Ph.D. thesis, and the audio-recorded spontaneous interaction data are collected from the local and Iraqi refugee women's informal gatherings in one of the neighbourhoods of an Anatolian town for one year. In line with the hegemonic identity politics in Turkey, Sunni-Islamic conservatism and Turkish nationalism are observed to be the two main discourses laying the foundation of the local women's constructed stances and developed social relations with the refugee women. The preliminary findings suggest that despite the Iraqi women's efforts to capitalise on the shared identities such as religion and gender, their refugee identity overshadows other identities they claim for themselves.

42654
The Potential Role of a Focusing Invitation in Social Work Education
Ofra Walter, Tel Hai College, Israel
Vered Golan, Tel Hai College, Israel

Focusing is an oriented psychotherapy that helps the client in the process of self-discovery through interacting with his or her "bodily felt sense" (direct sense of the self and the environment). It is also a valuable pedagogical practical tool that social work students can apply as another clinical approach to working with clients with a history of trauma and other problem issues. Thus, teaching social work students through focusing invitations can help them enhance their own self-care strategies and improve their social work skills. This paper describes a qualitative study that assessed the effect of the experience of a focusing invitation among 40 social work students over a 14-lesson course. Students kept reflective diaries, which were submitted anonymously and read and analyzed separately using conventional thematic content analysis. The qualitative analysis explored the influence of experiencing a focusing invitation on social work students' awareness of creating knowledge from the felt sense and their attitude toward the focusing as a tool for use in their future practice. It revealed three main themes: the focusing invitation enables a space for emotional arousal, the body as a source of knowledge, and the focusing invitation toward self-care and future professional use. The focusing invitation can be incorporated in social work education, particularly in those parts of the curriculum devoted to their professional use and self-care

42131

Which Capital Matters? Cultural, Social and Economic Capital, Subjective Health and Well-Being: A Representative Study of Slovenian Youth

Andrej Kirbiš, University of Maribor, Slovenia
Darko Friš, University of Maribor, Slovenia
Marina Tavčar Krajnc, University of Maribor, Slovenia
Marija Javornik Krečič, University of Maribor, Slovenia

A large body of literature suggests that a variety of resources can have an impact on health. The majority of previous studies have focused mainly on economic (e.g., income, wealth and living conditions) and social capital (e.g., relationships and social support) and their role in explaining health inequalities. Numerous studies have also dealt with the health impact of "Bourdieu's" cultural capital, either in isolation or compared to other forms of capital. These studies have found that people's cultural practices and dispositions ("habitus") may also impact their health and wellbeing, above and beyond other forms of capital. Yet, the majority of such studies have been carried out in Western, established democracies and on adult populations. Our study focused on youth in a post-communist, comparatively egalitarian country. We examined the link between several subjective health and well-being indicators and various measures of cultural capital, as well as other economic and social capital predictors, controlling for sociodemographic correlates. We used data from a representative study of Slovenian young people aged 15–29 years (N = 1,257; 48.8 % women). We found that several indicators of cultural capital had bivariate associations with subjective health and well-being, some positive (e.g., reading and engagement in public cultural events), and some negative (e.g., writing a journal/poetry and online cultural activities). In multivariate regression models, the impact of several measures of cultural capital remained significant net of other forms of capital and sociodemographic controls. Implications of the results are discussed, and future research possibilities are suggested.

Sunday Session III: 14:00-15:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Geography and Landscape/Urban Planning, Architecture and Design
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

41584
Exposing the Invisible Layer of Fear in an Urban Space: The Case of Beyolu, Istanbul
Demet Mutman, Ozyegin University, Turkey
Derya Yorgancioğlu, Ozyegin University, Turkey

The city with its multiplicities of social, cultural and physical contexts and a commodity of urban economy, exposes various specificities for the urban settlement in psychological or sociocultural manners. Istanbul for instance promotes its multicultural setting at a specific geography through its socio-spatial palimpsest. This "promoted multiculturalism" is while creating an illusive catalyst of the urban economy, exposes an economic and socio-spatial fragmentation of society and the city. Through the detached layers of interaction, with a shift in behavioural practices of space, the feelings of place attachment, alienation, fear and security occurs. With such perception, the image of space through fear and the need of security seem to provoke a powerful driving force for the social and spatial restructuring processes among cities -a.k.a. urban transformation- to diminish the "unwanted" image of the city, or in some cases the society. This research aims to unveil different sets of socio-spatial layers of physical and behavioral practices of Beyoğlu, Taksim district of Istanbul through practices and perceived imageries of the city scape. It will analyse behavioural practices and the "perception of fear and security" at the Beyoğlu's urban context through video recordings, mappings in scheduled timelines and in depth interviews with its users. The research attempts to compare the duality of an urban texture through its promoted and perceived images and practices. In such comparative way the research will catalyse a critical discussion on the illusion of space that is restructured through the processes of behavioral, social and physical patterns.

40128
Architecture of Fear: Zaojing in Traditional Chinese Buildings
Jing Xie, University of Nottingham Ningbo China, China

As a specially constructed coffered ceiling, zaojing was widely adapted in the great halls in imperial China. According to the sumptuary laws from the imperial period, zaojing is only allowed to be used in the imperial palaces and religious places. Zao literally means algae, referring to aquatic plants, while jing literally means water well. Often decorated with hydrophyte plants and painted in bluish and greenish colors, zaojing exhibits a water theme of sea or river to metaphorically protect the wooden structure from the fire. This research selects the zaojing in the great hall of Baoguo Temple (built in 1013) as a case study and surveys the literature regarding zaojing from the Han dynasty to the Song dynasty, trying to identify the origin of zaojing that was derived from the constellation in charge of water. This reflects a cosmos belief that heavenly order would blessing social life. Considering the modern architecture preservation, it is also driven by fear that is assuaged by employing courting-edge technology to prevent historic structure from collapsing. However the pre-modern effort in dealing with the fear was moral-aesthetic. It reveals that the authenticity of great Chinese architecture lies in its capability to establish a delicate equilibrium between heaven, earth and human beings.

41592
Contested Space & Playfulness, By Design

Marcus Willcocks, University of the Arts London, United Kingdom

Designing and managing public space to satisfy the many who might use it is tricky, and reflects a "wicked" problem, as outlined by Rittel and Webber (1973) and Buchanan (1992). As diversities of urban publics (Iveson, 2008) grow, can we thus reframe approaches to contested space creatively, to better accommodate difference, without reducing urban wellbeing or qualities of encounter? Ericson and Mazé (2011) suggest that "in the street, and other commons, questions for design [now] include: whose purposes, forms and functions are represented. Which ideas or futures are embodied?". This paper considers three projects engaged in such questions. First, the eBenk, an Oslo street furniture intervention, seeking to support greater notions of confidence in a poorly-reputed neighbourhood. Second, the Market Road Gallery, a bookable street art space piloted in London, which invites broader audiences to get involved, to have their say, and enables a wider palette of responses than the complaints-led systems, which urban managers and citizens are often left with. Third, the PlayParramatta workshops and on-street research experiments, facilitated in Western Sydney between Dr Cameron McAuliffe (WSU) and Marcus Willcocks (UAL). In this paper, Willcocks will explore how playful and pro-social approaches can help reframe wicked problems through unexpected strategies to stimulate new relations in and through public space. He will review the role of such design approaches in stimulating improved encounters of place; new frames of connection and contestation, and in involving widely diverse publics in playful address to serious challenges of shared spaces.

Sunday Session III: 14:00-15:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: Cultural Studies
Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

41510
Trend and the Factors that Affecting on Aesthetics Experience of Viewer at Contemporary Art and Cultural Museum
Kritchanat Santawee, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Sammiti Sukbunjhong, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

This research aims to study the 1) perception on aesthetic experience 2) factors influencing aesthetic experience 3) trend of aesthetic experience and 4) guideline for management aesthetic experience in contemporary arts and cultural museum. The research was done as mix-methodology by using in-depth interview 5-6 sampling by qurator and the 8 -10 sampling by art and cultural museum viewer. The questionnaire of quantitative data collected from 400 sampling with Cluster Random Sampling in art and cultural museum about 12 organizations. Data were analyzed by Percentage, Mean, t-test, One-Way ANOVA, Multiple Regression Analysis and Factors analysis. The result shown that the factors influencing on aesthetic experience were (1) belief and trust on arts (2) sensation of human (3) implied from past aesthetic experience (4) consume arts for create admire of viewer. The trend of aesthetic experience management concluded in 4 component were (1) activities and aesthetic creation (2) role and function through social (3) management and administrative and (4) service and facilitating.

40274
Grappling with Graffiti: Crime, Punishment, Gentrification
Thomas L. Houser, University of Georgia, United States

Graffiti is seen disparately as rank vandalism in one culture and street art in another. It is accepted, rejected, gentrified, demonized, prosecuted, commissioned and stolen. This paper examines legal and cultural issues surrounding graffiti and street art from Athens, Georgia to Athens, Greece, from New York to Paris, Rome, Singapore, Istanbul and on to Barcelona, where a rich history of public art embraces creations from Gaudi to Gola. An overview of graffiti is provided from cave art, to social and political protest in Roman times, through the flames of World War II and the race and cultural wars of the 1960s. Special emphasis is placed on the fanning of graffiti from the hip-hop culture of New York in the 1980s to the worldwide phenomenon it is today.
Graffiti is seen as public art and as public menace. Graffiti as "free speech" and graffiti as "freely made threats" cohabit the visual culture and legal landscape of many cities. On one hand it is entering galleries and museums and on another it is being entered as evidence in gang-related trials. Inevitably this leads to perceptions both of fearless and also of fearful futures for our cities. Artists, entrepreneurs, urban planners and city administrators all face a common topic: Grappling with Graffiti -- Crime, Punishment, Gentrification.

41556
Creating Community Around Visual Arts or How do Art Worlds come to be?
Tracy Xavia Karner, University of Houston, United States

Houston, Texas, USA may seem to some like an unlikely place to find one of the most important art worlds for photography in the world. How this came to be is a fascinating, sociologically rich story of passionate, visionary individuals and three core institutions: the development of the Photography Department at the Museum of Fine Arts Houston; Fotofest, the largest international photography festival in the world, and the first in the U.S., nurtured into being by two photojournalists; and one of the few membership-based photography organizations that is well resourced and financially stable, Houston Center for Photography. My presentation chronicles the origins of the photography community within the broader context of Houston, traces the efforts of key individuals and discusses the various social, historical, and economic factors that have helped to shape this thriving visual community. Using qualitative methods of participant-observation, photo-elicitation interviews and archival research, the striking evolution of this community is approached both sociologically and aesthetically. Charting the shift from regional interests to international recognition within a broader organizational analysis, the Houston case provides an insightful look at how art worlds are formed and fostered.

Sunday Workshop Session: 14:00-15:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*
Stream: History

39268
Perils of the Post Cold War Era: Sources and Strategies
Jonathan Friedman, West Chester University, United States

This workshop will serve as an introduction to resources for educators, scholars, administrators, and students to address the multiple challenges of the contemporary world. Beginning with an assessment of the theories of Steven Pinker, in The Better Angels of Our Nature, the workshop will address historical context and offer strategies to confront a number of issues facing humanity. These are:
a. The Threat of Nuclear War
b. Genocide
c. Climate Change Denial
d. The Rise of the New Authoritarianism
The workshop will be centered around 5 books that challenge the more optimistic narrative expressed by Pinker. They are (1) Scott Sagan's The Limits of Safety: Organization, Accidents, and Nuclear Weapons; (2) Samantha Power's A Problem from Hell; (3) Thomas Piketty's Capital in the 21st Century; (4) Elizabeth Kolbert's The Sixth Extinction; and (5) Pippa Norris' Democratic Deficit. These books, some written well before Pinker, some afterwards, present a more troubling picture of where we are headed as a people, but they also provide the opportunity for serious discussion about solutions. The workshop ends with a conversation about how--with these sources in mind--individuals can make small but perceptible differences that can have both a micro and potentially macro impact.

Virtual Presentations

40336
Neo Imperialism vs. Context: Case Study Delhi's Architecture and Planning (1991-2021)
Pilar Maria Guerrieri, GD Goenka University - Politecnico di Milano, India

India has been colonised for many centuries, from the end of the XV century by Dutch and Portuguese and later on, from the XVII to the XX centuries, mainly by French and British. The city of Delhi, in particular, has been the capital of the British Empire from 1912 to 1947. It is a fascinating case study due to its heavy foreign cultural influences, which shaped and shapes its cityscape identity. During the shift from pre- and post- Independence India, it seems obvious that the colonial influence disappeared from the city but, in reality, it had continued in much more subtle contemporary forms of neocolonialism. This paper aims to explore the emerging expressions of neocolonialism and cultural imperialism in the globalised Indian capital, especially from 1991 to nowadays. 1991 is taken as a benchmark year, when the economic liberalisation started in India and globalisation actually entered the country. These analyses will focus both on the neo imperialistic manifestations and on those very interesting forms of local resistance developed in the field of contemporary architecture and planning, which are fundamental to build a critical point of view on the present fast-growing megacity.

41597
Fearless Cities are Cities of Communities
Rafael Hernández, Universidad Camilo José Cela, Spain
Fariid Mohktar Noriega, Universidad Camilo José Cela, Spain

The architects and urban planners are fantasizing about ideal urban landscapes populated by trees and high-rise buildings emulating the hanging gardens of Babylon, solar energy, sustainability, perfect mobility and absolute security. But the reality we are living is far from all this, every day governments from different parts of the world join the deniers of climate change. Communities in all cities suffer constant aggression from real estate speculators who are turning cities into dehumanized theme parks. Attractive cities are becoming lifeless places beyond the tourist seasons invaded by nomads. Jane Jacobs warned the municipal powers and the urban planners about the loss of the identity of the neighborhoods and the importance of the appropriation of the city by its citizens. Recovering cities requires a new civic education, every day of their lives. It is no longer enough to delegate the management of cities to third parties.How can we educate young and old citizens to take control? How can we extend the culture of city management to all its neighborhoods and places without losing the community spirit? There are technological means to do so, we just have to take responsibility for using them responsibly. Understanding sustainability as a legacy that we must guard among all, with the help of some citizens endowed with adequate means and resources. To innovate is not to look for new models of financing, is in the education on the responsible use, the coexistence and the professionalization of the management of the city. Here is our proposal.

41600
Culturalizing Transformation: Reimagining Futures
Bhavya Chitranshi, Centre for Development Practice, Ambedkar University Delhi, India

This paper introduces an 'action research' work that began in 2013 with the identification of the experience of singleness among adivasi (indigenous) women farmers in rural India. The continuous articulation and analysis of singleness has connected women in a kind of collective form, named Eka Nari Sanghathan (Single Women's Collective). The Sanghathan has emerged as a 'space' to host friendship and togetherness for women who have been either abandoned by their families or are treated as liabilities. However, it functions also as a transformative space that (re)thinks questions related to development, agency, well-being. This work situated deep in developmental contexts challenges discourses and practices that represent adivasi women as third world victims and treat adivasi cultures as backward and lacking in knowledge, logic, and capacity to transform. Women are collectivized to promote economic and foreign agendas but the 'reality' of their lived psycho-social and cultural experiences is largely kept outside of developmental interventions. What gets obscured in the excessive focusing upon "developmental issues" is a question, this paper asks. How does the condition of singleness that has remained invisible in the developmental work revisit ideas and practices that claim to transform lives. What role does the adivasi context and collaborative gender work embedded in cultural systems, such as that of the Sanghathan play in rethinking collective/common futures? This paper wonders whether adivasi women's lived experiences and practices that are in the developmental discourse perceived as backward and lacking offer us a new way to reimagine futures? Can adivasi spaces be seen as possible sites for transforming futures rather than a past to be destroyed?

42586
Wellbeing, Inequality and the Role of Urban Form
Aisa Sabbagh Gomez, Lancaster University, United Kingdom

The study of wellbeing is fast becoming a key consideration for urban planning, architecture and design policy makers as it can provide a system to measure social progress. Although average national wellbeing scores are rising in the UK, so is inequality of wellbeing. The pattern of disparities in wellbeing reveals an unequal geography both across and within neighbourhoods, such that those living in deprived neighbourhoods are more likely to experience adversity in health, education, mobility and social inclusion. To better understand how spatial structures influence the relationship between social progress and wellbeing, this paper proposes a new conceptual model for thinking about wellbeing and inequality. The model focuses on how spatial structures – via urban design – can promote wellbeing by reducing spatial expressions of economic disparity and facilitating positive encounters between social groups. The model will be applied in two case studies of deprived neighbourhoods in Manchester (UK); lessons from the case studies will be used to develop design guidelines/policy for decision-makers interested in improving the equality of wellbeing in their neighbourhoods.

42603

The Image of the City in the Portuguese Literary Journalism in the End of the 19th Century

Vanda Cristina Rosa, CAPP - ISCSP - University of Lisbon, Portugal

The end of the nineteenth century witnessed several changes: the industrial Revolution created new jobs, new ways of working, new ways of producing the newspapers. The social misery that was a consequence of these transformations soon became the object of interest of men who wandered in the cities, reporting the bad conditions of life of the poor who arrived to the modern urban centres. Lisbon, the capital of a once great empire, was no exception. Although it cannot be compared to London, the Portuguese city was also the stage for some technological development: new avenues were opened, piped water and sewages were built, electric lighting appeared for the first time in the country. The Portuguese literary journalists were privileged spectators of all these changes. Eça de Queirós or Jaime Batalha Reis lived in London for several years as diplomats and their collaboration with Portuguese and Brazilian newspapers was intense, providing the image of the great metropolis. But Paris was another case of reports about its way of life through the hands of Ramalho Ortigão or Guilherme de Azevedo. If these two European capitals were highly considered by the Portuguese writers / journalists, Lisbon was seen through the lenses of Fialho de Almeida, for example. Through the Portuguese literary journalists of the 19th we are able to understand the cities of the present.