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«Διεθνικά ψηφιακά δίκτυα, μετανάστευση και φύλο»

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MIG@NET

“Transnational Digital Networks, Migration and Gender”

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

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“Sakis Karayiorgas II” Amphitheatre

Panteion University,

136, Syggrou Avenue, Athens

Σύντομα βιογραφικά & περιλήψεις



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ABSTRACT

Exploring complex inequalities and belongings: how adequate is the migration problematic?

Floya Anthias, Emeritus Professor of Sociology and Social Justice, University of Roehampton, London, UK

Transnational migration studies need to be framed within a contextual, dynamic and processual analysis that recognises the interconnectedness of different identities and hierarchical structures relating to, for example, gender, ethnicity, “race” and class at different levels in society. This article looks at a range of problematic issues in migration studies while also engaging with migration as a gendered phenomenon. I propose a particular analytical sensitivity, which attends to the centrality of power and social hierarchy, building on the idea of intersectionality as a heuristic device. Finally, I consider the potential of using a translocational lens, which is also able to pay attention to the challenges posed by transnationalism.

CV

Floya Anthias is currently Professor of Sociology and Social Justice (Emeritus) at Roehampton University, and Visiting Professor In Sociology at City University. She has also held Professorships at the University of Greenwich and Oxford Brookes University. She is an academician of the Learned Academy of the Social Sciences. Her main academic writings have been devoted to exploring different forms of stratification, social hierarchy and inequality, and how they interconnect. This has included a focus on racism, diaspora and hybridity, multiculturalism, gender and migration, labour market disadvantages, social capital and class position. Her work has also been characterised by an interest in the Southern Mediterranean and she has undertaken a range of research on Cyprus and Cypriot migration and settlement. Her most recent work has been developing the concept of translocational positionality as a way of addressing some of the difficulties identified with concepts of hybridity, identity and intersectionality.

<http://floyaanthias.com/>

New publications:

<http://www.springer.com/social+sciences/population+studies/book/978-94-007-4841-5>

<http://etn.sagepub.com/content/early/2012/11/05/1468796812463547>

<http://iss.sagepub.com/content/early/2012/11/28/0268580912463155.abstract>

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ABSTRACT

Unthinking human trafficking: rights, slavery, violence

Claudia Aradau, Senior Lecturer in International Relations, Department of War Studies, King's College London, UK, International advisory board of MIG@NET project

‘Trafficking in human beings is a serious crime and a gross violation of human rights, which can be classified as a modern form of slavery’, notes the European Commission in an explanatory note about trafficking ([European Commission, 2012](#)). ‘Human trafficking is, indeed, one of the worst forms of violence against women and girls’, reinforces the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime ([UNODC, 2009](#)). Most definitions, depictions and analyses of human trafficking focus on the triad of slavery, abuse of rights and violence, leading to a ‘culture of indignation’ ([Agustin, 2007](#)) and a moral injunction to fight and eradicate trafficking. Although critical scholars have tried to shift the debates from the exceptionalism of modern slavery and violence to the differentiated processes of labour precarisation, securitisation of mobility, struggles for rights, agency, and citizenship, the triad of human rights, slavery and violence has continued to frame anti-trafficking measures and discourses. In this talk, I argue that rethinking human trafficking by trying to replace the problematization of human trafficking with alternative problematizations needs to be supplemented by ‘unthinking human trafficking’. Inspired by Immanuel Wallerstein claim that presumptions of social science might be an ‘intellectual barrier to useful analysis of the social world’ ([Wallerstein, 1991](#)), I argue that, rather than eschewing or replacing the triad of rights, slavery and violence, we need to displace it from within.

CV

Claudia Aradau is Senior Lecturer in International Relations in the Department of War Studies at King's College London. Her research has focused on the problematization of security in international politics. She is the author of *Rethinking Trafficking in Women: Politics out of Security* (Palgrave, 2008) and co-author, together with Rens van Munster, of *Politics of Catastrophe: genealogies of the unknown* (Routledge, 2011). She is associate editor of Security Dialogue and a member of the editorial collective of Radical Philosophy.

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ABSTRACT

Dreaming of seamless borders: ICTs and the pre-emptive governance of mobility in Europe

Dennis Broeders, Postdoctoral Researcher, Department of Sociology, Erasmus University Rotterdam and Senior Research Fellow, Dutch Scientific Council for Government Policy (WRR), The Netherlands

A recent trend in migration policy in Europe is the increased use of ICTs for border control purposes. A growing academic literature explains the digitisation of border controls as an instance of post-9/11 securitization of migration policy. This paper re-examines why European states are digitising their border controls, and then explores how ‘pre-emptive mobility governance’ works. Although security imperatives play a role in accelerating digitisation, a securitization framing obscures continuities with pre-9/11 practices and underplays other policy drivers. Pre-emptive mobility governance is best characterised as a digital-era version of ‘remote control’, and is shaped by other organizational and political rationales: first, instrumental beliefs about the efficiency gains of border technologies; second, their symbolic role in the context of the domestic politicization of immigration. The paper then considers *how* ICTs are reshaping the tools of mobility governance, enabling three distinct modes of pre-emptive detection and effect: black, grey and green-listing. Each process involves distinct detector and effector tools for the collection of data and interventions on the basis of those data: black-listing is intended to reduce the number of ‘unwanted’ persons that present themselves at ports of entry; green-listing fast-tracks the border passage of as many people as possible; and grey-listing deploys techniques of data-mining and risk-profiling to sift through the remaining flows and target interventions on passengers that meet certain risk criteria. This latter process is inherently pre-emptive and dependent on ICTs. Unlike black-listing of wanted persons, which is as old as immigration control and relies upon known priors, grey-listing uses a probabilistic, risk-based logic.

CV

Dr. Dennis Broeders is a researcher at the department of Sociology of the Erasmus University Rotterdam and a senior research fellow at the Dutch Scientific Council for Government Policy (WRR), an independent strategic think tank for the Dutch government. As a senior research fellow and project leader he has worked on various issues at the council, most recently on the ‘information government’. At Erasmus University he works on the theme of surveillance and (internal) migration control. His book on this topic *Breaking Down Anonymity. Digital surveillance of irregular migrants in Germany and the Netherlands* (2009) was published by Amsterdam University Press. He has held visiting research fellowships at the Social Science Research Centre Berlin (WZB) in 2008 and at the University of Oxford in 2011. He has published articles in various journals including *American Behavioral Scientist*, *International Sociology*, *West European Politics, Punishment & Society* and the *British Journal of Criminology*.

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ABSTRACT

Publics versus Non-Publics. Mediating Technologies and the Politics of Border Control

Huub Dijstelbloem Lecturer, Philosophy of Science, University of Amsterdam and Senior Researcher, Scientific Council for Government Policy (WRR), The Netherlands

Border control in Europe increasingly takes place in a surveillance regime that combines migration and security policies with a technological apparatus for the control of the movements of citizens. This presentation will sketch the need for a thorough rethinking of the position of these citizens - conceptually and normatively - because of the consequences technological borders have on their privacy, bodily integrity, mobility, quality of data, information storage and exchange, and opportunities for correction.

Political theory is built around dichotomies: insider versus outsider, citizen versus stranger, represented versus unrepresented people. Characteristic to these dichotomies is that they are highly asymmetric. In every pair, the former is the 'standard' whilst the latter is the 'deviation'. However, the notion of 'symmetry' has proven useful to prevent such conceptual privileges and study processes of *co-production* in which both sides of the opposition are treated in a more equal matter.

This presentation elaborates on this notion of symmetry by distinguishing 'publics' from 'non-publics'. Not as a new dichotomy, but to transcend oppositions and show that processes of inclusion and exclusion are two sides of the same coin and to emphasize how groups of people are assembled as a consequence of new policies and technologies.

In contrast with more fixed notions as "the demos", "the electorate", and "citizenship", the notion of "the public" does not indicate a stable category or a well defined group of people, class or nation. For instance, aliens in migration policies are classified as a homogeneous non-public by storing their biometric information in European databases such as SIS, VIS, and Eurodac. However, they are of a very heterogeneous but now demarcated from the legitimate 'public'. The presentation studies such processes and analyses how with every ontological construction of 'exclusions', a category of 'inclusions' comes into being as a mirror image.

CV

Dr. Huub Dijstelbloem is Lecturer in Philosophy of Science at the Department of Philosophy of the University of Amsterdam (UvA) and Senior Researcher at the Scientific Council for Government Policy (WRR) in the Hague, The Netherlands. He studied Philosophy of Science and Science and Technology Studies (STS) in Amsterdam and Paris and wrote a PhD on political and epistemological pragmatism in decision-making processes concerning HIV/AIDS, BSE and environmental problems. He was partner of the evaluation agency sci-Quest and worked as programme coordinator Technology Assessment at the Rathenau Institute in the Hague. He is interested in issues of science, technology and politics and is actively involved in public debates and has published about migration policy and technological borders, biomedicine, surveillance, environmental policy, democracy and technology, and the contested authority of science. In 2011, he published *Migration and the New*

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technological Borders of Europe (Palgrave, 2011- edited with Albert Meijer). He can be reached at dijstelbloem@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Here, There and (Almost) Now: How ICTs Transform Migrants' Living at Home

Dana Diminescu, Researcher, MIG@NET project, Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme and Télécom ParisTech, France

The development of communication practices ---from simple 'conversational' methods where communication compensates for absence, to 'connected' modes where the services maintain a form of continuous presence in spite of the distance --- produced the most important change in migrants' lives: not only were migratory practices revolutionized (in particular the activation of networks, remote organization, the monitoring of movements) but also the way mobility is experienced and implicitly the construction of new "home territories"

How is global togetherness possible? How does the availability of the ICT alter Migrants' everyday lives and senses of belonging?

We attempt to explain how ICT and particularly video-communication technologies influence everyday-life patterns in transnational milieus. Based on empirical case studies, the research exemplifies that complex combinations of global media use and face-to-face encounters emerge in response to the specific needs of transnational populations and bring about new global forms of «being at home».

CV

Dana Diminescu is a practicing sociologist. Her empirical work enabled her to approach varied fields ranging from uses of mobile telephone and voice IT, Internet (tailing, archiving, mapping of the Web), identifying digitalization technologies, m-transactions by the migrants. She wrote a series of seminal scientific publications on these issues. Her empirical work enabled her to approach varied fields ranging from uses of mobile telephone and voice IT, Internet (tailing, archiving, mapping of the Web), identifying digitalization technologies, m-transactions by the migrants.

She is Associate Professor in TelecomParisTech, and since February, 2003 she is the scientific director of the research program ICT Migrations in FMSH Paris. This research program was launched by Dana Diminescu ten years ago and made major contributions to the theorization and analysis of what has been named the «connected migrant». Longitudinal studies and action research have made it possible to analyze how ICT are used by migrants in a variety of transnational and local use situations: mobility and mobilisation, integration strategies, cross-bordering, web diasporas, ethnic business, migration lifecycles.

She coordinated in particular the e-Diasporas Atlas: a very complex, interdisciplinary and collaborative project. She developed a digital methodological chain and tools which aim at mapping and analyzing the occupation of the web by diasporas: www.e-diasporas.fr

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ABSTRACT

Interconnected migrants: Changing mediascapes, changing identities?

Myria Georgiou, Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Media and Communications, LSE, UK

This presentation examines the ways in which media and communications contribute to the formation of cultural and political identities among migrants in Europe. With a particular focus on Arab speaking communities in the EU, I explore the complex media landscapes that many migrants occupy and the significance of this complexity for (self-)representation and for their sense of (not) belonging in diasporic, national, and transnational communities. The presentation problematises divides between ‘new’ and ‘old’ media and offers a phenomenological approach in understanding mediation, technology and their relevance to processes of identity construction.

CV

Dr Myria Georgiou teaches at the Dept of Media and Communications, LSE where she also holds the position of the Director of Graduate Studies. Her research focuses on diaspora, migration, and the media; more recently she has been studying the city as a location where politics of representation and identities are shaped around the intense juxtapositions of difference and the intensity of urban and transurban communication. Among her publications are the book *Diaspora, Identity and the Media* (2006) and the co-edited *Transnational Lives and the Media* (with O.G.Bailey and H.Haridranath, 2007). She has recently completed her book manuscript titled *Media and the City* (forthcoming, Polity Press).

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ABSTRACT

Invading (Greek) classrooms: Migrant students and digital machines

Pavlos Hatzopoulos & Thanassis Priftis, Researchers, MIG@NET project, Centre for Gender Studies, Panteion University, Greece

Our presentation takes issue with the presence of migrant students in an educational system that is increasingly becoming digitised in diverse, and sometimes, conflicting ways. Its analysis revolves around the concept of space invaders. Migrant students and digital technologies are, accordingly, treated as space invaders in an institutional setting that was not originally designed to account for their presence. The primary question that emanates from this conceptualisation is the following: what are the dynamics unleashed, when new subjectivities (embodying linguistic, ethnic, and cultural diversity) or new digital machines (embodying features that disturb the existing hierarchisations of the school) operate within these established educational institutions? The presentation will discuss these dynamics both in terms of the established institutions' response to the invasion via policies of assimilation and/or inclusion and through an analysis of practices shaped by the invaders' that exceed or circumvent these educational policies.

Our main argument is that the dynamics unleashed lead to the emergence of contested education spaces, where existing norms, roles, and identities are constantly re-negotiated amongst established school authorities, space invaders and digital machines. This argument is specific to the Greek educational setting in a period of acute economic crisis: suffering under the implementation of extreme austerity measures that undermine its existing institutional processes.

The empirical research derives from two primary schools of central Athens with a predominantly migrant student population, that have been experimenting with the use of student laptops (OLPC XO's) in school activities. The analysis draws also from individual or collaborative works of migrant students with the help of these digital machines both within and outside the classroom.

CVs

Pavlos Hatzopoulos holds a PhD in International Relations from the London School of Economics. He is currently the editor of the bilingual (Greek-English) online journal *Re-public* and works as research fellow on the FP7 project *Mig@NET* on Transnational Digital Network, Migration, and Gender. He has published several articles on the theme of new media and social activism, has co-edited the volume *Religion in International Relations: The Return from Exile* (Palgrave, 2003) and has authored the book *The Balkans beyond Nationalism and Identity* (IB Tauris, 2007).

Thanasis Priftis (researcher) is a PhD candidate on Information Society, e-Governance and e-Democracy issues at Aegean University (Greece). He, currently, works as an Internet technologies information, workflow and policy analyst and as a research fellow on the FP7 project *Mig@NET* on Transnational Digital Network, Migration, and Gender

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ABSTRACT

The production of Kerameikos-Metaxourgeio: Gentrifiers, Anti-gentrifiers and the forces of Dirtiness

Pavlos Hatzopoulos, Dimitris Parsanoglou & Carolin Philipp, Researchers, MIG@NET project, Centre for Gender Studies, Panteion University, Greece

In this paper we will interrogate the “question of the Centre”, as it has been (im)posed by the public discourse (political, media and academic). Based on empirical research we have conducted within the Workpackage “Social Movements” of the Mig@net project in one of the ‘decayed’ urban areas of Athens, in the district of Kerameikos-Metaxourgeio, we will examine how different forces in the urban space of Athens enforce or contest processes of gentrification. In a rather polarised urban space, where several opposing forces interact (private and public ‘gentrifiers’, ‘anti-gentrifiers’ and the ‘dirty’), the right to the city is enacted by those to whom this right is apparently denied: (transit) migrants, junkies, street vendors, recycling material collectors, sex workers etc.

Reversing the paradigm of resistance and suggesting that in our case “resistance *does not* come first”, we will demonstrate how the *ephemeral city* is constituent of the moving, unpredicted and open to any possibility present. Resistance comes against this openness as an effort to leash the present by producing a cleaner, more secure, more controllable, in brief more productive future of the space. Interestingly enough part of the resistance to the unleashed ephemerality of the space is not homogenisation-driven, but aims at incorporating the diversity of the space; the question though lies on the degree of wanted diversity and more importantly on the acceptable types of diversity.

CVs

Pavlos Hatzopoulos holds a PhD in International Relations from the London School of Economics. He is currently the editor of the bilingual (Greek-English) online journal Re-public and works as research fellow on the FP7 project Mig@NET on Transnational Digital Network, Migration, and Gender. He has published several articles on the theme of new media and social activism, has co-edited the volume Religion in International Relations: The Return from Exile (Palgrave, 2003) and has authored the book The Balkans beyond Nationalism and Identity (IB Tauris, 2007).

Dimitris Parsanoglou holds a DEA and a PhD in Sociology at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales in Paris. He has been working as a sociologist in several research projects for several research institutions and NGOs and in the framework of national and European projects. He works as Senior researcher at the Centre for Gender Studies of the Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, where he coordinates the FP7 project “MIG@NET: Transnational Digital Networks, Migration and Gender”. He has taught Sociology at the Department of Philosophy and Social Studies of the University of Crete.

His main research interests include history and sociology of immigration to Greece with a special emphasis on employment and urban space. Dimitris Parsanoglou has published extensively on these issues, and on issues with regard to “second generation migrants”, migrant domestic workers, national and European migration policies etc. He has participated with presentations in several conferences in Greece and abroad.

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Carolin Philipp studied Political Science and Education in Oldenburg, Potsdam and Berlin/Germany. Her foci during and after her studies have been globalisation, power relations and racism. She worked for Human Rights NGOs in Zambia and Venezuela. With her NGO *glokal*, based in Berlin, she does education work on postcolonial perspectives on globalisation and north-south-relations. In late 2011 she published the documentary film '*white charity*' about the construction of Black and white identities in Germany and regularly writes for mainly German newspapers and magazines about issues of racism and/or Greece (*'jungle-world'*, *'der rechte rand'*, *'freitext'*). Currently she is doing he PhD in Athens/Greece about activist's perceptions and perspectives on the crisis situation. She was participating as a reseracher in the [MIG@NET](#) workpackage on Social Movements in Athens.

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ABSTRACT

Religious identities and digital practices among Arab and Afghan Muslim women in Athens

Nelli Kambouri & Alexandra Zavos, Senior Researchers, MIG@NET project, Centre for Gender Studies, Panteion University, Greece

In this paper we explore the ways in which new media has been integrated into Muslim migrant women's religious practices contributing to the production of online and offline transnational networks, as well as to the negotiation of the public/private and religious/secular divide in a European non-Muslim society. We have chosen to focus on the practices of two groups of Muslim women currently residing in Greece. First, we focus on Arab Muslim women who represent a relatively well established and networked group of Muslim migrants and have been active in setting up religious and cultural centres in Athens. Second, we have chosen to focus on Afghan Muslim women who constitute a group of transit asylum seekers that reside in Greece only temporarily in their attempt to find ways to cross over the Greek borders towards other European destinations. This double focus opens up the discussion to the diverse processes and discourses that enable migrant women of different social classes, national and ethnic origins, educational backgrounds, and ages to (re)negotiate their religious affiliations and their multiple belongings.

CVs

Helen Kambouri completed her Ph.D. in International Relations in 2005 at the London School of Economics. Since 2004 she has been employed as a research fellow at Panteion University (KEKMOKOP), where she has conducted research on different aspects of migration policies, processes and practices, with particular emphasis on gender under the FP5 EQUAPOL, research project on Gender and Migrant Populations: Facets of Social Integration and Social Policy. She was senior research in FP7 GeMIC project on Gender, Migration and Intercultural Interactions in the Mediterranean and South East Europe and in FP7 MIG@NET project on Transnational digital networks, Migration and Gender.

Alexandra Zavos obtained her PhD from the Department of Psychology, Manchester Metropolitan University in 2010. She is currently based in Athens is working as a researcher on gender and migration at the Center for Gender Studies at Panteion University. She has collaborated on the European funded projects GEMIC and [MIG@NET](#), coordinated by the Center. Some of her research has been published in the *Annual Review of Critical Psychology* (2008), in *Qualitative Research in Psychology* (2009, with Barbara Biglia), and in *Feminist Review* (2010, with Helen Kambouri). She has contributed book chapters to the edited collections *The Gender of Migration* (2009, Metaixmio, in Greek), *Gender and Migration: Perspectives and Interventions* (2010, Zed), *Feminism and Migration: Cross-Cultural Engagements* (2012, Springer).

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ABSTRACT

Racist conflict in the centre of Athens: an analysis of digital and urban networking

Nelli Kambouri & Olga Lafazani, Researchers, MIG@NET project, Centre for Gender Studies, Panteion University, Greece

In this paper we will focus on how racist practices and antiracist struggles are constructed in both online and offline spaces and in the neighborhoods of Athens.

During the last years of the economic recession public debates have been dominated by representations of the center of Athens as being “invaded” by migrants, who are commonly portrayed as a threat to the security of the Greek Athenian residents and as an obstacle to the economic growth of the city. Drawing from our research on the conflict-ridden neighborhoods of Victoria Square and Agios Panteleimonas in the center of Athens and focusing on two emblematic events, the Hunger Strike of 300 migrants demanding legalization and the racist pogrom that followed the assassination of a Greek man, we will try to analyze the interconnections of the online and offline spaces and practices. In particular we will analyze how online practices of racist and antiracist groups and individuals construct and, in turn, are constructed by the practices and strategies of these groups that take place in the center of Athens.

CVs

Helen Kambouri completed her Ph.D. in International Relations in 2005 at the London School of Economics. Since 2004 she has been employed as a research fellow at Panteion University (KEKMOKOP), where she has conducted research on different aspects of migration policies, processes and practices, with particular emphasis on gender under the FP5 EQUAPOL, research project on Gender and Migrant Populations: Facets of Social Integration and Social Policy. She was senior research in FP7 GeMIC project on Gender, Migration and Intercultural Interactions in the Mediterranean and South East Europe and in FP7 MIG@NET project on Transnational digital networks, Migration and Gender.

Olga Lafazani studied Economic and Regional Development in Panteion University, her master was in the National Technical University of Athens on the topic of Architecture and Spatial Design: Urban and Regional Planning. Now she is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Geography, Harokopio University of Athens and the title of her thesis is “Transnational Geographies of Migration” under professor Costis Hadjimichalis. The last years she has been employed in several research projects, among others: “Intersecting Patterns of every day life and socio-spatial transformations in the city. Migrant and local women in the neighbourhoods of Athens” (National Polytechnic University), «Gender Migration and Intercultural Interactions in the Mediterranean and South East Europe: an interdisciplinary perspective» (FP7, Panteion University) and she has participated in several conferences and seminars and also published a few articles in journals and collective volumes.

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ABSTRACT

A Comparative Application of Cyberconflict theory on the MIG@NET Intercultural Conflict research in Cyprus, Greece, and the United Kingdom

Athina Karatzogianni, Senior Lecturer, MIG@NET project, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Hull, UK

It is worth exploring in a comparative application how the three MIG@NET studies into intercultural conflict in transnational digital migrant networks correspond to previous theory, history and events of cyberconflict and to connect this history to the evolution of this phenomenon and its embeddings in the ‘material’ world. Other empirical examples of ethnoreligious and cultural cyberconflicts -- such as between Israeli-Palestinian, Indian-Pakistani, American-Chinese groups, the Iraq war related and the anti-Islamic-pro-Islamic cyberconflicts, as well as the Estonian-Russian and S.Ossetia-Georgia ones, and others (Karatzogianni, 2006; 2009; 2012a) have enabled a theoretical view of key elements to explore how these conflicts are played out in the digital terrain. In ethno/religio/cultural cyberconflicts such as the ones described in these case studies, the main elements of focus for cyberconflict analysis are conflict analysis, social movement theory and media components (ibid. 2006) and are matched here for the three cases studies.

CV

Athina Karatzogianni (senior researcher) has studied international relations, international conflict analysis and her PhD research was on the theoretical significance of the network forms of new technologies on the phenomenology of social protest and resistance and on the formation of identities and differences. Her field research was on the impact of new technologies on social and political communication in a variety of settings (including the Iraq war protests, the anti-globalisation movement, Chinese cyber-dissidents and the Israeli- Palestinian conflict). Current research expands these concerns attempting to develop a broader appreciation of the theoretical implications of networked forms of communication and organization and the Cyberconflict agenda.

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ABSTRACT

How to liquefy a body on the move: Eurodac and the making of the European digital border

Brigitta Kuster & Vassilis Tsianos, Researchers, MIG@NET project, University of Hamburg, Germany

Based on the fact that private and government sectors are operating hand in hand for biometric identity assurance solutions to meet security requirements at borders, for elections or in commercial fields, our paper will explore Eurodac as *a surveillance assemblage* (Haggerty and Ericson, 2000). In other words, as something that works its effects by being connected to other technologies, practices, systems, institutions and conventions, as Irma van der Ploeg suggested (2005; 1999). To be clear, our interest in Eurodac is an approach to something that is inflected by social, symbolic, organizational and juridical cultures, practices and imaginaries that are beyond the literal realm of the electronic space. Our paper will thus include matters of data protection and other ethical concerns as well as issues of Europeanization in the exploration of the border technology Eurodac which is part of a larger deterritorialization of border controls: Its double function of politics at a distance and virtual data collection casts a net of control, which denaturalizes and virtualizes not only the form of surveillance but also the form of punishment by extending the risk of deportability of migrants. Here is where the fingerprints of asylum seekers, apprehended illegal immigrants or those who cross Eu-borders irregularly are stored and migrants are thus contained as 'data bodies', personifications of border crossing and mobility risks. In this way, the border becomes a property and feature of the migrant's body. However in between such data bodies and the real bodies of migrants accrues a third space where both operate, the control practices and the subjectivities of migration. To avoid the technodeterministic perspectives of control policies, our contribution claims for a situated analysis from the perspective of migration, that is a movement contained in the power relations of border zones and operating its own information exchange channels, sense-makings, understandings, and rules to access mobility and to cross borders. Understanding “doing border” from a 'bottom-up' perspective addresses always the question: How is the border constructed, managed, and by whom. In this sense, the European database Eurodac can be understood as a biotechnology of mobile border. Drawing on multilocal interviews with transit-migrants as well as policy experts and on the findings of our transnational research (in Greece, Germany and Italy) conducted under the FP7 funded project MIG@NET on the mode of operation of Eurodac, our paper will explore the emergence of this biotechnology of the mobile border space related to the bodily and mobility patterns in liquifying and de-materializing of border control technologies.

CVs

Brigitta Kuster (MA), artist and junior researcher in the research project Mig@Net at the University of Hamburg. Her works focuses issues such as the representation of work, gender and sexual identity, migration and (post)colonialism. She was part of the project Transit Migration, a transdisciplinary research, film, art, and sound project that builds on the collaborative efforts of academics, filmmakers, media activists, and artists. It examined the ways in which actual trans-national migration movements are transforming Europe and asked how, and whether, it is possible to represent this

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reality in academic discourse, in the media, and in art. In this context Brigitta Kuster has realized the short film *S. – je suis, je lis à haute voix* [passing for], firstly presented at the large exhibition *Projekt Migration* in Cologne in autumn 2005 (<http://transitmigration.org>; see there also "vidoe lounge" curated by Brigitta Kuster). Actually Brigitta Kuster is working on a film project together with Moise Mabouna on Cameroon/German/Swiss colonial memories and their respective disrupts. He is co-editor of „reproduktionskonten fälschen!“, with Pauline Boudry and Renate Lorenz, 1999, and with Renate Lorenz Brigitta Kuster (2007): *Sexuell arbeiten. Eine queere Perspektive auf Arbeit und prekäres Leben.* (<http://www.mignetproject.eu/>)

Dr. Vassilis S. Tsianos, lecturer in theoretical sociology and migration studies at the University of Hamburg and senior researcher at the Mig@Net research program. He was previously a research fellow with the project *Transit-Migration* (Johann Wolfgang Goethe-University, Frankfurt) investigating the border regimes and structures of labour in southeast Europe. He has published numerous books, including, most recently, the co-authored monography: *Escape Routes. Control and Subversion in the 21st Century* (Pluto Press, 2008) and as co-editor of a book on *Empire and the Biopolitical Turn* (Campus, 2007) and a book on *Turbulent Margins: New Perspectives of Migration in Europe* (Script, 2007). His publications on mobility studies, critical urbanism, anti-racist movements have appeared in *Citizenship Studies*, *European Journal of Social Theory*, *Peripherie*, *Darkmatter*, *Multitudes*, *Boundary 2*, *Sozialsysteme, 1999—Zeitschrift für Sozialgeschichte* and *Texte zur Kunst* amongst other journals. (<http://www.wiso.uni-hamburg.de/professuren/institut-fuer-soziologie/personal/postdoc-angestellte-und-wissenschaftliche-mitarbeiterinnen/vassilis-tsianos/>)

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ABSTRACT

Intercultural Dialogue in Transnational Migrant Networks: Creating Safe Spaces for Exchange, Intervention and Resolution

Bev Orton, Lecturer in Criminology, Department of Social Sciences, University of Hull, UK

This paper demonstrates how the framework of Restorative Justice (RJ) (Shapland et al., 2006) can be used as an intervention for laying a foundation, which encourages intercultural dialogue in transnational migrant networks. Using RJ in a digital space may be compatible with providing safe spaces for exchange, intervention and resolution as it offers an alternative process that takes careful cognisance of the needs of both the victim and offender whilst also seeking alternative ways to address issues raised. RJ provides a framework wherein non-racist discourse can be utilised to resolve interpersonal conflict in a more informal manner through the provision of a safe digital space for dialogue, communication, apology, reparation and reintegration. In many cases the digital space may include the communities of both the victim and the offender. For interpersonal conflicts arising from migrants involved in domestic violence further thought needs to be given to the provision of more gendered safe digital spaces to address power imbalances. Through the provision of a safe digital space, migrants and community members will be able to resolve interpersonal conflicts in a respectful, safe and restorative manner.

CV

Bev Orton is a Lecturer in Criminology at the University of Hull. Bev had a wide-spanning career in theatre, film and TV, working in various dissident media in South Africa producing documentaries. Bev has created emancipatory workshops, seminars and theatrical performances for marginalised and victimised women, as well as women who have been in prison. She has also taught diverse courses in criminology, sociology and cultural studies in a variety of higher education settings. Her present research inquires into female victimhood and emancipation in South Africa.

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ABSTRACT

Framing Human Trafficking in Online Environment

Mojca Pajnik, Senior Researcher, MIG@NET project, Peace Institute, Slovenia

Research on the many different dimensions of human trafficking has intensified since the 1990s, while analysts continue to be faced with the difficulties of defining what constitutes trafficking, and definitions may vary greatly. Approaching trafficking from the very many angles our research confirms that the realities are more complex as they appear in definitions, and we found it important to address trafficking as a phenomenon that is interrelated with issues of prostitution and sex work (that also faces polarization when defined), migration and that these phenomena are manifested at the intersection of economic, social and political developments determined by gender, ethnicity and class inequality. The internet has been increasingly used for various purposes, from obtaining and sharing information, socializing, entertainment, education, while we've been witnessing its rapid use for economic/business purposes with the aim of making profits, also by way of fraud and exploitation for trafficking purposes. This presentation analyses the online discourses on human trafficking as these are presented at non-commercial, governmental and nongovernmental websites dedicated to human trafficking globally. We focus to explore the kinds of online environments, the kind of sites there are, what information they provide, and how discourses on trafficking are framed on a global scale.

CV

Mojca Pajnik is senior research associate at the Peace Institute, Institute for Contemporary Social and Political Studies in Ljubljana and assistant professor at the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana. Topics of her research relate to issues of migration, gender (in)equality, prostitution, human trafficking and citizenship. She is author of *Prostitution and Human Trafficking: Perspectives of Gender, Labour and Migration* (Peace Institute, 2008), co-editor of several books, among them *Precarious Migrant Labour across Europe* (with G. Campani, PI, 2011), *Migration – Globalization – European Union* (with S. Zavratnik, PI, 2003) and *Where in the Puzzle: Trafficking from, to and through Slovenia* (with S. Zavratnik Zimic, P. Lesjak-Tušek and U. Kavčič, Budapest, IOM, 2003). She has coordinated several research projects on the topics of migration, human trafficking and citizenship. Among the recent is *PRIMTS – Prospects for Integration of Migrants from “Third Countries” and their Labour Market Situations: Towards Policies and Action*, EC, 2008-2010, and *Towards the Establishment and Monitoring of International Indexes on Trafficking in Human Beings* funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of RS, 2007.

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ABSTRACT

The experience of the MIG@NET project: interrogating ‘material’ and ‘digital’ spaces

Dimitris Parsanoglou, Project Coordinator, MIG@NET project, Centre for Gender Studies, Panteion University, Greece

This presentation will not deal with the findings of MIG@NET, since during the conference there will be analytical references to those. We will focus on the main theoretical and practical challenges MIG@NET has addressed from the beginning of its conception until its completion.

The first challenge has to do with the *‘forced’ interdisciplinarity*, for which the research questions, the design of the project and the composition of the consortium was compelling.

The second challenge is linked to the need and desire for a *critical approach to the separation between the digital and the real*, which could overcome one of the main double problems that the analysis of digital spaces confront: that of technological-deterministic or social-deterministic view of new digital media.

Third, MIG@NET endorsed *a transnational approach to migration*. Following the rich debate on transnationalism, and enriching it with the *ad hoc* transnational character of digital spaces and networks, our research tried to highlight the hybrid – online and offline – spaces where migrant action is deployed.

Fourth, MIG@NET has adopted an *intersectional approach to gender*, not just in a sense of a theoretical gender mainstreaming, but in amore profound and substantial way. Gender seen as a fundamental component of social relations is not used as an additive in a series of social characteristics that produce social inequality.

The final – and maybe most crucial – question lies on whether and how these challenges/approaches/positions could be combined in the very concrete and specific research practice. How interdisciplinarity actually worked in order to approach digital and material spaces of transnational, gendered migrant action? In other words, did and how MIG@NET managed to meet its premises?

CV

Dimitris Parsanoglou holds a DEA and a PhD in Sociology at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales in Paris. He has been working as a sociologist in several research projects for several research institutions and NGOs and in the framework of national and European projects. He works as Senior researcher at the Centre for Gender Studies of the Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, where he coordinates the FP7 project “MIG@NET: Transnational Digital Networks, Migration and Gender”. He has taught Sociology at the Department of Philosophy and Social Studies of the University of Crete.

His main research interests include history and sociology of immigration to Greece with a special emphasis on employment and urban space. Dimitris Parsanoglou has published extensively on these issues, and on issues with regard to “second generation migrants”, migrant domestic workers, national and European migration policies etc. He has participated with presentations in several conferences in Greece and abroad.

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ABSTRACT

MIG@NET digital platform

Thanassis Priftis, Researcher, MIG@NET project, Centre for Gender Studies, Panteion University, Greece

The goal of the digital platform is to create a space where communication flows and services, as appeared during our thematic research, can be, further, reviewed and explored. These communication flows are traced in sets of social practices, contributing to the construction of cultures and identities in a transforming communicative environment. Identities living in networks that cross, and transcend, national and gender borders connecting migrant individuals and groups across the globe.

The thematic research conducted, provided us with a variety events and research material, at times confirming or, further, complicating the initially described relations: homes becoming dynamic social spaces through their contested routines and rituals, "data bodies" as immutable mobiles adopting a variety of strategies to cross borders, students playing with heterolingual translation and thus destabilizing efforts of normalisation and ethnicisation, unrepresented (heavily depended on trafficking networks) sex workers, citizenship revisited through the migrant social movement practices, only to name some...

In this context, we consider google (translation service) and wikipedia services as powers trying to fix, stabilise and normalise, meaning. In other words, they try to articulate, express and organise, radically heterogeneous geographic, political, legal, social, and cultural events. This is attempted, mainly, through the strict organization of different languages, their linear access, the protection and the promotion of a unified meaning, the controlled personalisation of the proposed social functions.

With this platform, we want to look further in this tension between always changing agencies, with an imaginary stable translation, and map the objects of this interaction. More specifically, we try to:

- exceed the proposed new language of these services by bringing together their main functions and mixing them with uncharted translations
- demonstrate and reuse their mechanisms / algorithms in a different context that could allow for a more heterolingual attitude, an endless translation

CV

Thanasis Priftis (researcher) is a PhD candidate on Information Society, e-Governance and e-Democracy issues at Aegean University (Greece). He, currently, works as an Internet technologies information, workflow and policy analyst and as a research fellow on the FP7 project Mig@NET on Transnational Digital Network, Migration, and Gender

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ABSTRACT

Practicing Religion Online: Rethinking Gender, Agency, and Generations through Digital Media

Sandra Ponzanesi & Eva Midden, Senior Researchers, MIG@NET project, Utrecht University, The Netherlands

For many migrants, digital networks are important tools for keeping in touch with people from their home country and for meeting those with a similar background in their new country. As other media are often not (or only to a limited extent) available to migrants in Europe, new media are considered to be attractive intellectual, cultural and social spaces for them where they can create their own platforms and hence might be able to change postcolonial European realities.

Together with a team from Greece and the UK, we conducted research for the European MIG@NET project on migration, gender, digital media and religious practices. Our project addressed four leading questions regarding the public presence and visibility of migrant and diasporic Muslim women in Europe; (1) agency, (2) generational differences between older and younger Muslim women, (3) the possibly changing relation between the public and the private sphere and, finally, (4) the issue of European conceptions of secularism. We investigated how access to and use of new media affects each of the above issues, both as an aspect of Muslim women's subjective experience and as an aspect of wider social processes

This paper presentation will focus on the intersection between religious, gender and national affiliations of Muslim women in the Netherlands and how they affect Muslims women's agency, generational differences and the Dutch public sphere. We investigate what kind of websites Muslim women in the Netherlands visit and how their participation influences the connections between their (multiple) identities. In this context, we aim to contribute to the recent discussions Islam and migrants and scrutinize how the Muslim women in this case study define and redefine their religious practices, their national identities and their 'agency'.

The sample for the case study consists of a number of Dutch websites on which Muslim women are active and discussing various aspects of their lives, in connection to their religious affiliations, such as Wijblijvenhier.nl and Ansaar.nl. The methodology is a combination of critical discourse analysis (based on the work of Norman Fairclough) and online and offline ethnography (based on the work of Christine Hine).

CVs

Sandra Ponzanesi is Associate Professor in Gender and Postcolonial Critique at the Department of Media and Culture Studies/Graduate Gender Programme, Utrecht University, the Netherlands. She has been visiting professor at the University of California, Los Angeles and visiting scholar at the University of California, Riverside. Among her interests are the reception of postcolonial literature in relation to the literary award industry, the understanding of the notion of Europe from a postcolonial perspective and the exploration of digital literacies of migrant youth in transnational contexts. She has been project leader of the international and interdisciplinary project "Wired Up: digital Media and Innovative Socialization Practice for Migrant Youth" (<http://www.uu.nl/wiredup>); coordinator of Mig@Net for the work package on Religious Practices with Eva Midden and principal investigator of PEN (Postcolonial

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Europe Network) funded by the Dutch National Endowment. She has published on post-colonial critique, transnational feminist theories, Italian colonial history, visual culture and postcolonial cinema. She is the author of *Paradoxes of Post-colonial Culture* (Sunny, 2004), *Migrant Cartographies* (Lexington Books, 2005), *Deconstructing Europe* (Routledge, 2012) and *Postcolonial Cinema Studies* (Routledge, 2011). She is currently working on the *Postcolonial Cultural Industry* (Palgrave, forthcoming 2013) and on *Gender, Globalisation and Violence. Postcolonial Conflict Zones* (Routledge, forthcoming 2014)

Eva Midden is Assistant Professor in Gender Studies, at the Media and Culture Studies Department, at Utrecht University. She has a master's degree in Political Science from the University of Leiden (Netherlands) and wrote her PhD thesis 'Feminism in Multicultural Societies. An Analysis of Dutch Multicultural and Postsecular Developments and their Implications for Feminist Debates' at the University of Central Lancashire (United Kingdom). She is currently involved in the European Research Project 'MIGNET' for which she is conducting research on migration, gender and religious practices in new media. Her general research interests include feminists theory, postcolonial theory, intersectionality, (post)secular(ism), whiteness and media analysis. She is also assistant editor of the new online journal *Religion and Gender*. Her latest publication is: 'Feminism and Cultural and Religious Diversity in Opzij. An analysis of the Dutch feminist magazine', in: *European Journal Women's Studies* 19 (2). Pp 216-232

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ABSTRACT

MIG@NET as part of the EU research agenda – past, present and future

Marie Ramot, Research Programme Officer, DG Research and Innovation, Unit Social Sciences and Humanities, European Commission

The MIG@NET project was launched to answer a call on culture in the creation of a European space of communication. The objective was to study the circulation of culture in all its forms and the consequences it may have for the European integration process. The analyses of the role these wider cultural phenomena play in creating new networks, communities and institutions across national and linguistic borders, and in stimulating or preventing the transmission and circulation of identities and experience is of utmost importance for the European Commission. The MIG@NET project is part of a global European research agenda on identities, culture and digital tools. As such, its findings will be useful for policy making, but also to able further research on this theme.

The presentation will put MIG@NET in perspective with the European Commission research agenda and the other currently funded projects. As the project comes to an end, we will discuss the sustainability of its findings as well as the future of European research with Horizon 2020.

CV

Marie Ramot is a research programme officer at the European Commission in Unit Social Sciences and Humanities, dealing mostly with projects on socio-economic inequalities, gender issues and development policies. Holder of a master degree in European politics, she worked seven years for a Member of the European Parliament as political advisor on gender and internal market issues.

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ABSTRACT

Digital Prozac: Labor and the Business of Life

R. Trebor Scholz, Associate Professor, Culture & Media Department, New School University, New York, USA

In the midst of the worst financial crisis in living memory, the Internet has become a simple-to-join, anyone-can-play system where the sites and practices of work and play, as well as production and reproduction, are increasingly unnoticeable.

The World Wide Web is a work place largely devoid of labor laws and worker protections. Digital media have affected shifting labor markets and concepts like exploitation, volunteering, internships, and privacy have shifted in meaning.

This talk is based on the recently published book "Digital Labor: The Internet as Playground and Factory" that Scholz edited. Scholz argues that the distinctions between work, leisure, play, and communication have faded and that labor, without being recognized as such, generates data and profits for a small number of governmental and commercial stakeholders.

Residents in virtual worlds like Second Life co-create the products and experiences, which they then consume. What is the nature of this "digital labor" and the new forms of digital sociality on platforms like Amazon.com's Mechanical Turk, Crowdfunder, or TxtEagle that it brings into being?

Newly gained freedoms and visions of empowerment through digital media have complex social costs that are often invisible. Internet users are becoming more vulnerable to novel enticements, conveniences, and marketing ploys. Online and off, they are increasingly wielded as a resource for economic amelioration. The channels of communication are becoming increasingly inscrutable.

This talk explores the violence of participation and asks how economic value is generated in the actual rather than speculative economy of the Internet. How does the intertwining of labor and play complicate our understanding of exploitation? What are the flows or discontinuities between traditional and new forms of labor: between homework and care giving or tagging, and interactivity on social networking services?

Beyond an analysis of the situation of digital labor, between the affordances of social entrepreneurship and the dark realities of exploitation, this talk also makes tangible proposals for action that lead to a public debate about contemporary forms of exploitation. Attention must be focused on social action and, while always in need of scrutiny, state regulation and policy.

CV

R. Trebor Scholz is Associate Professor at The New School in NYC in the Culture and Media department. Scholz is the editor of several collections of essays including *Digital Labor: The Internet as Playground and Factory* (Routledge, 2012). In 2011, he authored, with Laura Y. Liu, *From Mobile Playgrounds to Sweatshop City*. With Omar Khan and Mark Shepard, he edited the *Situated Technologies* series of 9 books and, with Geert Lovink, *The Art of Free Cooperation* (Autonomedia, 2007). His forthcoming monograph with Polity offers a history of the Social Web and its Orwellian economies. Scholz frequently lectures at conferences and festivals with recent venues including Yale University, Carnegie Mellon University, The Obama White House, and Transmediale. Trebor Scholz chaired seven major conferences, including the Internet as Playground and Factory (<http://digitallabor.org/>) and MobilityShifts (<http://mobilityshifts.org>). He is the founder of the Institute for Distributed Creativity that is internationally known for its online discussions of critical network culture.

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ABSTRACT

Bodies as data: Biometrics and Border Crossings

Irma Van der Ploeg, Associate Professor, Infonomics & New Media Research Centre, Zuyd University of Applied Sciences, The Netherlands

In this presentation I will elaborate on the notion of the informatization of the body, by discussing the digitization of identity and identification as it is performed through biometrics. With examples from “second generation biometrics”, I will describe some current developments in border management and security systems from this perspective.

CV

Irma van der Ploeg (1964) holds degrees in philosophy and science and technology studies. In 2006 she was appointed as Associate Professor of Infonomics & New Media at Zuyd University of Applied Sciences in Maastricht, The Netherlands, where she is heading the Infonomics & New Media Research Centre. She has published extensively on philosophical, normative, and gender aspects of medical technologies and information technologies, in particular on biometric identification technologies, and the relation between technology and the body.

She is author of “The Machine-Readable Body. Essays on Biometrics and the Informatization of the Body (Maastricht: Shaker, 2005). In 2008 she was awarded a Starting Grant for Independent Researchers from the European Research Council, for a large, 5-year research project entitled “Social and Ethical Aspects of Digital Identities. Towards a Value Sensitive Identity Management. (www.digideas.nl). She has been/is involved in a number of FP6-7 projects relating to the social and ethical aspects of biometrics and security technologies (BITE, HIDE, ACTIBIO, PRISMS, FASTPASS).

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ABSTRACT

Tagging Islam on YouTube

Farida Vis, Research Fellow, Social Sciences Information School, University of Sheffield, UK

Since its start in November 2005, YouTube has grown phenomenally and according to its own statistics, more than 13 million hours of video were uploaded during 2010 with 35 hours of video uploaded every minute. Of its traffic, 70% of viewing traffic comes from outside of the US. YouTube reached over 700 billion playbacks in 2010 and according to the web information company Alexa, country data suggests that YouTube now ranks as the third most frequented website globally (after Google and Facebook). In relation to the religious clusters Paolillo (2008) identified as part of the YouTube core, it is worth noting that Mosemghvdlishvili and Jansz (2010) further highlight the rapid growth in videos tagged with 'Islam' during the period of their study. In 2008 they register just under half a million videos with this tag. A repeat of that search in early 2011, results in nearly two million hits. This makes Islam the most rapidly growing religion on YouTube based on search. Moreover a recent study (Thelwall, Sud and Vis, 2012) that looked at a sample of 40,000 YouTube videos in order to gauge what is typical in YouTube comments and who engages in these, showed that the videos that attracted the most and highest density debate were all to do with religion. What this means, in relation to digital religion but Islam on YouTube in particular, would of course require further enquiry. This paper argues that methods used for researching social media, in this case the popular video sharing and social networking site YouTube lie at the heart of better understanding the multifaceted ways in which Muslims use this online space. Maura Conway and others have recently argued that there exists a growing consensus amongst legislators that the Internet plays an increasingly prominent role in violent radicalization (as evidenced by the raft of legal measures introduced internationally since 9/11). Starting from the assumption that doing such work on YouTube is extremely complicated and glosses over many methodological pitfalls, this paper is thus principally interested in exploring in how webometric and emerging social media methods can help us to get a better sense of the ways in which daily - that is to say - 'ordinary' Islam engages with this extremely popular website. As relatively little is known about this, the paper offers an overview of the emerging research in this area and starts to build a critical methodological framework for mapping daily Islam on YouTube in all its complexity.

CV

Farida Vis is a Research Fellow in the Social Sciences in the Information School at the University of Sheffield. Her work is centrally concerned with researching social media, crisis communication and citizen engagement. She led the social media analysis on an academic team that examined 2.6 million riot tweets, part of the Guardian's groundbreaking Reading the Riots, which won a Data Journalism Award showing the ways in which rumours spread on Twitter during the riots. Her forthcoming textbook for Sage, *Researching Social Media* is written with computer scientist Mike Thelwall, highlighting the need for such interdisciplinary work in this area. Twitter: @flygirltwo Website: <http://researchingsocialmedia.org/>

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