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2015

International
Sociology
of Sport
Association

50 ANS DE L'ISSA



PARIS
CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL
DE SOCIOLOGIE DU SPORT
FRANCE

•Focus Sociologique et le Bien-Être du Sport
•The Sociological Lens and the Wellbeing of Sport

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ISSA

UNIVERSITÉ
PARIS DESCARTES

Maison des Sciences de l'Homme
Paris Nord

Techniques et
Enjeux du
Corps

Call for papers

ISSA 2015 World Congress of Sociology of Sport

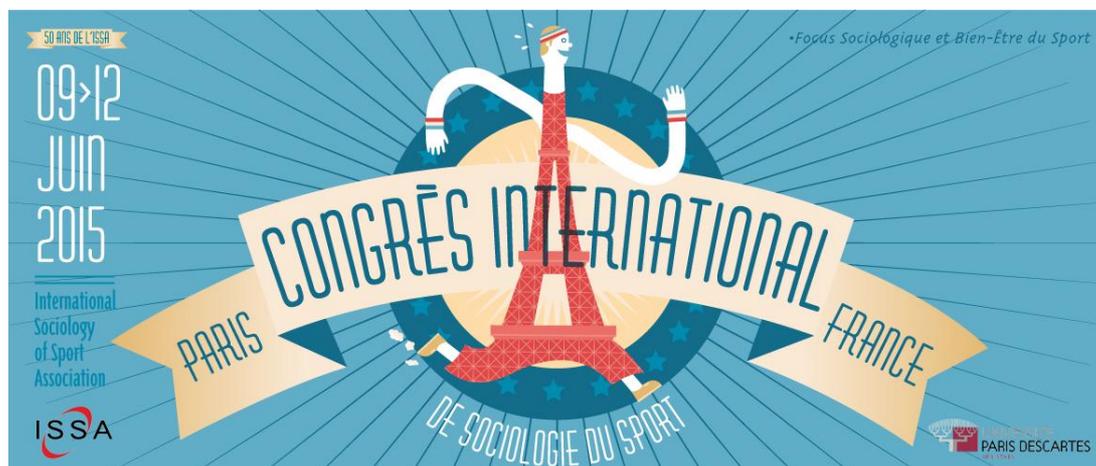
50th Anniversary Celebration

The Sociological Lens and the Wellbeing of Sport, 9-12, June, Paris

*In June 2015, the International Sociology of Sport Association (ISSA) will celebrate its 50th anniversary. Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris Cité university's "Techniques et Enjeux du Corps" (EA 3625) team has the honour of organising this ISSA congress, which will have as its theme *The Sociological Lens and the Wellbeing of Sport*, between the 9th and the 12th of June. This congress' aim is twofold: first of all, to gather together sociologists of sport around the notion of wellbeing in order to exchange new thoughts and share work in this field. The congress will allow common interests linked to this theme to emerge, teams from different countries to put in place research projects, and international scientific knowledge in human and social sciences to spread. Moreover, the ISSA's 50th anniversary will be the occasion to encourage a dialogue about the sociology of sport's dynamism for the past 50 years. This congress is organised with the support of the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme Paris-Nord, the Caisse Nationale de Solidarité pour l'Autonomie, the Institut National Supérieur de formation et de recherche pour l'Education des jeunes Handicapés et les Enseignements Adaptés (INS HEA) and its Grhapes research team ((EA 7287), the Paris Descartes IUT's social communication lab as well as the Lausanne university, among others.*

Scientific Committee

Cora Burnett (South Africa) ; • Jean-Paul Callède (France); • Luc Collard (France); • Christine Dallaire (Canada); • Éric Dugas (France); • Bertrand During (France); • Gilles Ferréol (France); • Steve Jackson (New Zealand); • Eunha Koh (South Korea); • Éric de Léséleuc (France); • Christine Mennesson (France); • Fabien Ohl (Switzerland); • Elizabeth Pike (United Kingdom); • Kimberly Schimmel (USA); • Alexis Tadié (France); Lawrence Wenner (USA).



Call for papers

Wellbeing has become increasingly popular over the last few years as a research theme for sociologists, but it remains a contested concept. This multifaceted notion falls within the scope of both individual experience, and of institutions focusing on research, critical reflection and the promotion of wellbeing and health.

On the one hand, there are as many distinct “wellbeings” as there are “subjective individualities” (Klein, 2012). In his definition of subjective wellbeing, Diener (1994) granted individual experience a central position: “Subjective wellbeing refers to the global experience of positive reactions to one’s life, and includes all of the lower-order components such as life satisfaction and hedonic level” (Diener, 1994). It’s most certainly for this reason that wellbeing still resists the medical sphere (Hoof, 2006). Above all, it’s a notion that can only be understood in the eyes of the individual, who’s the only one capable of defining it. Wellbeing then appears as a phenomenon (Merleau-Ponty, 1945) intimately linked to a bodily and emotional experience (Kitayama & Markus, 2000) at the micro-level of analysis.

On the other hand, the institutions capable of promoting wellbeing and health – WHO and nation-states - have largely tackled this issue. Indeed, the WHO has gradually introduced other concepts with the aim of improving people’s living conditions. In 1986, the Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion defined the promotion of health as the process giving populations the means to control and improve their own health. Health thus became an approach through which individuals could fulfil their expectations, satisfy their needs, adapt to their environment and also make it evolve. Starting in 2001, the WHO adopted a systemic view of health (International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health) which was not only perceived based on a person’s deficiency or illness, but also according to disabilities related to the environment. Once that new perspective had been plotted, social health policies were profoundly remodelled, insisting on the need for individuals’ greater social participation in order to improve their quality of life. Public policies largely took up sport as a means to improve health, but also wellbeing. Recognised by the authorities (La Haute Autorité de Santé, 2010) as a way to reduce the risk of diseases, sport has often been used as part of government campaigns. Therefore, best-practice guides appeared which advocated for sport to be part of an equilibrium. Indeed, if according to some authors exercise seems to favor wellbeing (Pawlowski et al., 2011), according to others it can also be a source of ill-being (Meeusen et al., 2006; Jones et al., 2008). Beyond these positive and negative effects, physical activities and the modes of governance tend to impose norms, one of the strongest ones being the injunction to wellbeing. Physical and sporting activities find themselves trapped within the context of competing interests and ideologies. In order to discuss this issue, various session themes are proposed.

Session Themes

- 50 years of the sociology of sport;
- Sociology of Sport's future: Opportunities and Challenges
- Sport, Health and Wellbeing;
- Sport, Health and Risk;
- Sport and Violence;
- Sport, Physical Activity and Ageing;
- Sport and Disability: institutions and education;
- Sport and Disability: new Sporting Activities and New Technologies
- Sport and Organization;
- Sport and Marketing;
- Sport and Media;
- Sport and National Identity;
- Sport, Politics and Policy;
- Sport and Globalization;
- Sport, Business and Management;
- Sport and Performance;
- New Sporting Activities;
- Sport and New Technologies;
- Sport and Ethics;
- Sport and Identity;
- Sport and Social Class;
- Sport and Gender;
- Sport and Sexuality;
- Sport and Philosophy;
- Sport and Literature;
- Physical Education and Sport at School/University;
- Other issues related to the Sociology of Sport

Submission

Authors are invited to submit their abstract online (abstracts sent by e-mail will not be accepted). Abstracts should not exceed 1750 characters (including spaces, approximately 250 words).

Website: www.issa2015.org

Contact: contact@issa2015.org

Organising Committee

Nicolas Besombes (Paris Descartes University) ; Lou Counil (Paris Descartes University) ; Amélie Coulbault (Versailles University) ; Mylène Douet Guérin (Paris Descartes University) ; Hélène Joncheray (Paris Descartes University, coordinator) ; Alexandre Legendre (Paris Descartes University) ; Pauline Maillot (Paris Descartes University, coordinator) ; Martial Meziani (INS HEA) ; Rémi Richard (INSEP) ; Guillaume Robin (Paris Descartes University) ; Haifa Tlili (Paris Descartes University).

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