Streams- *Conveners are responsible for two to three sessions organized within a single stream. Each session of 90 mins may be of a different type like panel, round-table and/or book discussion.*

This is the list of selected stream proposals for the conference. Please contact the convener(s) from the list for more details on the same.

S1 Boundaries, Contestations and Citizen-State/Capital interfaces

Format: 2 panels with paper presentations

Co-production and effective citizen- state interfaces are being recognized as fundamental to sustainable urban transformations. The literature linked to boundary spanning in the European context (Meerkerk and Edelenbos 2017, Safford et al 2017) is illustrative of the potential of such collaborations. Boundary spanning as a concept helps to focus attention on the strategies used by actors to build bridges across institutional boundaries. What happens when these boundaries are not only unstable but also contested? Boundaries (or borders) represent categories, and categories in turn reveal specific and congealed forms of order (Johnson et al 2011). We seek to combine insights from these two bodies of literature to examine the orders, categories and boundaries set up by diverse projects of subaltern urbanisation, which may contest or reshape dominant urbanisms proposed/pursued by the state-capital complex? Understanding urbanisation as a relational project of meaning-making rather than a material-infrastructural process may throw light on boundaries and interfaces that structure various types of urban transformations. This stream invites explorations of how boundaries are blurred, drawn, entrenched, spanned, or redefined by local actors faced with engines of urban transformation, the challenges and outcomes of such action, and reflections on what these processes suggest in terms of potentials and pathways of urban citizenship for people on the margins.

The panels in this stream would seek to engage with the following questions –

·   What kinds of boundaries are sought to be created by contemporary urban orders and how do citizens respond to them?

·   What are the axes of power and marginalisation effected by struggles to resist or reshape the dominant urban? How do they reproduce or change the interface between state/capital and local communities?

·   How are territorial boundaries at various scales (local, national) and in various forms (land, sea) implicated in these efforts?

·   What is the role and nature of intermediaries in such interfaces?

·   What forms of knowledge, representation, data are mobilised in these processes? What local histories get told or contested?

S2 Disentangling global action agendas and urban development strategies: 'Truth regimes' of development, private financial interest, and urban sustainable growth

Format: 2-3 panels

Much has been written about the influence of finance on the urban development of Euro-American cities. Today financial markets also appear to be expanding southwards, into the 'rising' cities of Asia, Africa or Latin America in order to invest in their infrastructures, land, property and real estate (Halbert and Rouanet, 2013; Goodfellow, 2017). At the same time, scholars have documented the expansion of earlier development programs through a new agenda of financial inclusion in mainstream development policy (Soederberg, 2013; Mader, 2017). Actors such as charities, business communities, city networks or consultancies work alongside multi-national development institutions to foster financial expansion, partly replacing 'classical' development policies of direct partnering and financial aid (Carroll and Jarvis, 2015; Mawdsley, 2016). Together, the urgent financial and infrastructural needs of Southern countries, finance's search for profitable investment opportunities in the built environment, as well as new possibilities related to green investment (Bracking, 2015; Bigger, 2017) have made room for finance to assume a global role as a driver of (presumably sustainable) urban growth.

This stream invites papers, which examine the linkages between global climate action and development agendas, private financial interest, and local urban policy and planning. First, we invite papers that scrutinize constellations of actors and networks involved in coordinating and aligning private-sector led development agendas of financial inclusion and green growth, thereby bridging civil, private-corporate, state and multi-lateral organizations. Second, we ask how legitimizing discourses in development are centred on the joining up of financial agendas with environmental sustainability goals and invite papers that examine these discourses and the 'truths' on which they are based. Third, we focus on the instruments, which facilitate this global reconfiguration of environmental, financial, and development governance and invite papers, which examine the related regulatory arrangements, standards, and technologies. Finally, we invite papers that theorize how the interconnections between global action agendas and financial inclusion affect local planning, housing provision and urban spatial development.

S3 City-state relationships, multi-level governance and progressive politics in the era of right-wing populism

Format: two panels of 90 minutes, 4 papers each

This proposed stream builds upon a debate started at the Toronto 2018 ISA World Congress in two RC21 panels on city-state relationships (*"Seeing like a state, seeing like a city: cities in a world of states and cities"* and *"Progressive cities" in an era of resurgent populist national politics"*). Fruitful comparative discussions emerged and it was suggested that the debate be continued at the next RC21 conference in Delhi, a city whose government, since 2015, has launched a progressive agenda under the leadership of Arvind Kejriwal and the Aam Aadmi Party. The rise of right-wing, nationalist and/or populist parties is often said to have a specific electoral geography and sociology which often maps onto an urban-rural divide (e.g. in the USA), onto the geography of industrial decline and growth (e.g. UK), or the historical development gap between North and South (e.g. Brazil) or East and West (e.g. Germany). It also has a specific, class-related geography *within* cities and metropolitan areas, as recent elections in Brazil have shown, in 2014 for mayors and in 2018 for president. This electoral geography, and the recent access to various tiers of government of right-wing, nationalist and/or populist parties, has implications for the relationships between cities, regions and states, and for the possibility of "hopeful futures" through "progressive" social and political agendas which seek - at various scales of governance and of collective action – to resist the so-called "populist backlash".

In the aftermath of the election of Donald Trump, a number of city governments in the USA affirmed their city's commitment to values such as the welcoming of migrants, the protection of women's and LGBTQ rights, or the fight against climate change, openly opposing Trump's reactionary agenda. Some, for example, declared their city as "sanctuary" and pledged to limit their cooperation with government agencies in charge of enforcing immigration law. In some European countries, recent local elections have brought to power new progressive coalitions (such as those elected in May 2015 in several cities of Spain - notably Barcelona, Madrid, Zaragoza and Valencia - or in 2016 in Berlin) or social-democratic mayors (e.g. in London or Rotterdam) who have, on various occasions and to a variable degree, openly distanced themselves from, or opposed outright, the political agendas or actions of the central and/or regional government (e.g. Sadiq Khan, the mayor of London, campaigning against Brexit). They have been advocating a new "progressive" municipal politics, in part building on social movements and grassroots initiatives. Many of them have also called for stronger forms of national and transnational cooperation between progressive or "fearless cities". There are thus mounting signs which point towards more progressive urban political agendas in national (or regional) contexts which have veered

towards increasingly reactionary, populist, nationalist, xenophobic or anti-migrants agendas. But in other national contexts (e.g. Hungary, Italy, or Brazil), the past legacies and contemporary agendas of progressive city governments and urban social movements are under threat of being curtailed, attacked or dismantled by the authoritarian practices and reforms imposed by higher tiers of governments controlled by right-wing, nationalist and/or populist parties.

We invite single-case studies as well as comparative papers which address those broad issues in both the Global North and South - more specifically the following questions:

- Which room for manoeuvre do district, city or regional governments and associated urban actors have to enact "progressive" agendas and policies in the context of increasingly reactionary, populist, nationalist, xenophobic or anti-migrants agendas and regional/national politics?
- What evidence is there of city governments and coalitions of urban actors taking an explicitly progressive or oppositional stance to higher tiers of governments in relation, for example, to migration, "diversity", and social rights? Is this trend really new? What tensions does this give rise to?
- How are "progressive" discourses translated, in practice, into policy initiatives, with what outcomes and limitations? What factors influence the room for manoeuvre of individual districts, cities (or regions) in relation to national governmental agendas and policies?
- What challenges for urban, regional and national governance - and territorial development or redistributive policies - emerge in countries where new right-wing, nationalist and/or populist movements or parties have accessed power (at different tiers of government)? Is this likely to further contribute to territorial, electoral and socio-economic divides between metropolitan and other areas?
- How can social movements, political leaders and public authorities of particular neighbourhoods, cities or regions resist the 'conservative backlash' and reforms which challenge existing redistributive policies and past achievements in terms of minority rights and recognition?

S4 Ethno-nationalist Mobilities and Nationalist Urbanisation

Format: Session 1: Panel of Paper Presenters

Session 2: Roundtable

Session 3: Author Meets Critics

Longer-term migration has proved to be a fertile ground for studies providing insight into socio-economic stresses, international disputes etc. This session aims to train its scrutiny to mobilities beyond long-term migrations or travel related to livelihoods (short-term migration or quotidian commutes) namely, travel undertaken in times of leisure. Leisure travel is mostly studied in the tourism studies which reify such travel as merely pleasure-seeking action. While there is recognition that tourism is an important mode through which people fashion their class position by showcasing their capacity to consume, this stream aims to explore the insights possible from study of tourism at the unlikely common conceptual frontiers of leisure, nationalism and urban development.

Apart from the phenomenon of leisure and entertainment industries contributing to their thrust to urbanise and 'develop', South Asian States employ nationalism too often to push for exclusionary urbanisation and to justify the dispossession of the already impoverished and excluded groups. It has also been observed that the legal, policy and institutional regimes for governance of tourism and heritage, and certain tourist practices are deeply embroiled in nationalist and ethno-nationalist tendencies. On the one hand, spatial transformation disrupts the sense of belonging through distortion or obliteration of histories of the dispossessed and subalterns, while on the other, tourists travel or are governed through State-practices to chart trajectories that contest memories thereby altering geographies. Nationalist urbanisation, thus, also contributes to the yet incomplete, continuing projects of nation-building by the South-Asian States saddled by issues arising out of linguistic and religious fault-lines that refuse to be neatly contained by their (redrawn) borders.

Suffice it to say that travel when interposed with identity, memory and politics is very complex, especially in South Asia. Given this, the session aims to bring forth the intellectual possibilities offered by studying ethno-nationalist mobilities, and the resultant or accompanying Nationalist Urbanisation. It invites papers that question and reframe the image of the leisurely traveller; analyse the issues of governance of heritage tourism industry and the processes affecting nationalist urbanisation; and bring forth examples of ethno-nationalist mobilities within and between South Asian States that can provide

insights into the contentious questions of national citizenship and ethno-religious strife through in the backdrop of nationalist urbanisation.

S5 Engendering the City: Interdisciplinary Research on Intersectionality and Everyday Urban Practices
Format: Roundtable and Walkshop (alternatively: Roundtable only)

How we want to live and envision social and spatial futures is negotiated in cities. Equal rights to expression and access to the city are constantly struggled over in the course of transformations over time and space. As scholars of the urban, our research for the future of cities should navigate multiple scales of analysis, paired with a committed study of everyday lived experiences of urban changes.

Cities are engendered - produced and provoked - through the interaction of various contesting actors. They negotiate and continuously change culturally constructed hierarchies that determine the distribution of roles in a community and the forms of power and exclusion that operate within it.

The city is both a stage for power structures, as well as a direct actor in distributing resources and access. Urban transformation, therefore, needs contextualization within intersectional discrimination and exclusion, which is met by practices of creative resistance. Interdisciplinary research and methods allow us to unveil how uneven structures play out socially and spatially and enable us to reflect critically on our own work.

• what theoretical concepts and methodological explorations of urban transformation interdependent with intersectional issues take us beyond disciplinary boundaries?

• How can we develop interdisciplinary approaches to bridge theoretical concepts with research methods that address more comprehensively the complexity of urban everyday life today beyond North-South or West- East dichotomies?

• As part of an engaged approach in urban sociology, how can we advocate for the relevance of practice instead of grand theory, and reflect on past and and current needs of urban dwellers to open up avenues for future opportunities of engendering the city and empowering communities?

Roundtable: we invite scholars from various disciplines such as sociology, anthropology, women and gender studies, etc, activists, and artists to join a discussion on the above questions and take our thinking and action beyond disciplinary boundaries, into communities, new urbanities and future scenarios.

Walkshop: together with the roundtable participants, we will join a local actor (group) in Delhi and explore one site in the city with the stream`s questions in mind. Especially for those who visit Delhi for

the first time, the format of the walkshop (a portmanteau from walking/observing as ethnographic method and workshop) will enable access to the local context and serve us as an entry point for our discussion during the roundtable. We could structure it in one session, but if the overall scheduling would allow for it, we could also go into more depth and take up 2 session times.

S6 The *Urban* Spectre of 'Global China' and Critical Reflections on its Spatiality

The overseas expansion of China's economic influences has recently been foregrounded in media reports and policy debates. The term "Global China" has been widely adopted to depict the geopolitical dimension of this immense flow of capital. However, there is a lack of attention to the urban dimension of Global China, especially regarding its impacts on the (re)imaginings and manifestations of urban futures – within and beyond China.

In extant literature on Global China, two main features stand out. The first is the tendency to view China's role in global capital flows as bounded by Africa geographically, and to theorise this in terms of neo-colonialism (Alden 2005; Carmody and Owusu 2007; Lee 2014; Power and Mohan 2010; Sautman and Yan, 2009). However, these approaches delimit a fuller understanding of the mechanisms and effects of Global China. The second feature is the overt focus on the role of 'Chinese capital' in industrial sectors – for example through discussions of labour conflicts (Giese 2013), labour regimes (Lee 2009), and workplace regimes (Fei et al. 2018). While there are emerging discussions on the spatiality of Global China (for instance, see Fei 2017), they are still closely linked to industrial sectors.

The proposed stream situates Global China in the contemporary "urban age" by understanding the rise of Global China as tightly interconnected with global urban processes. The sessions aim to explore the urban spectre of Global China, discuss the ways in which the urban has been reconfigured by China's global expansion, and uncover the differentiated modes of speculative and spectacular urban production at present. We welcome theoretical, methodological, and empirical contributions that address the following question from a comparative urbanism lens: how and to what extent does Global China produce the urban in a relational way at destination cities of the 'Chinese capital'?

S7 Provincializing European Cities: Theoretical and Empirical Interventions

Format- We aim at having three sessions, but we might have to do with two depending upon the number of accepted abstracts. Every session will host three paper presentations followed by a discussant's comments, before opening the floor to the public for questions and comments.

Dipesh Chakrabarty's seminal work Provincializing Europe (2000) fundamentally exposed the limits of European enlightenment in fully understanding global transformations of power imbalances, and the book has been highly influential across the humanities and social sciences. Relatedly, debates in Urban Studies over the last fifteen years have highlighted the necessity of moving away from West-centric urban theory, and engaging with typically "off-the-map" cities, primarily cities in the Global South. However, neither Chakrabarty's claim nor recent theoretical shifts in urban studies have to date had a significant impact on established theorie of European cities that still primarily rely on Weber's The City, and typically leave not only colonialism and the construction of race but as well postsocialist contexts, such as Eastern Europe, off the map. Largely inspired by the postcolonial location of the 2019 RC21 conference and the theme of "Emerging Ontologies", this stream aims to bring together emerging postcolonial, decolonial, critical race and other global perspectives on any aspect of Eastern and/or Western European cities, including, among others, urban governance, segregation, migration, urban political economy, geography, history and culture. We welcome theoretical and empirical studies addressing the following and related questions: To what extent are contemporary theories of and approaches to cities in Europe valuable for understanding urban transformations in the continent from global perspectives? What can postcolonial, decolonial and more generally critical race approaches contribute to a more global and comparative understanding of European urbanities today? How could concepts such as internal colonialism and settler colonialism contribute to understanding cities in Europe today?

S8 Space/s of (dis)Encounter: intergroup interactions in highly segregated and unequal cities
Format: 2 panel sessions with max. 5 presentations

Socio-economic inequality and socio-spatial segregation have been a constant in the configuration of cities from the beginning of their existence. This manifests in the separation of different groups and the separation of functions and resources within the urban realm. Neoliberalization and global economic transformations since late 20th century, have further aggravated the situation. Nonetheless, even in the most segregated cities there are always moments and practices of contact and interaction between different groups. Individuals, institutions, and infrastructures, connect different parts of segregated cities; movement exists between apparently separated sectors, and some forms of interchange happen

between divided groups of people. Such (dis)encounters take place within specific spaces and local contexts; they are temporally limited/structured and circumscribed by, or connected to specific practices. Moreover, the link itself, the performance/enactment of connections between separate parts, happens through bodies that move. Place, time, practices, and bodies are thus highly important dimensions of connections that do exist in highly segregated cities. This stream seeks to explore if, where and how different residents in different cities interact with one another, and what facilitates or inhibits such (dis)encounters (physical structures, politics, cultural ethos, everyday practices and necessities, and so on). Inviting researchers from disciplines such as anthropology, sociology and urban studies, who employ diverse and innovative research methods, we would like to examine (dis)encounters through the dimensions of places, times, practices, and bodies. Specifically, we want to focus on urban residents' everyday interactions and relations, and how in and through these, boundaries and distinctions are continuously reproduced and re-negotiated. In addition, we highlight the spatial context of such situational stratification in order to draw attention to the role urban morphology and city planning plays in these processes. Thus, the stream seeks to inquire into micro-level analyses of the spatialization of behavior combined with a historical and cultural analysis of space.

S9 Discrimination and the City

The city lies at a paradox. It anonymises yet oversignifies, conceals and also ascribes. It offers an opportunity to erase and create social relationships. It also excludes and segregates. On these lines, this session asks the question: how does discrimination shape the city and the city shape discrimination? How do individuals and groups experience discrimination in various spheres of the urban? And how do the social, political and economic structures of the city facilitate, mediate and hide discriminatory practices? The session invites participants who focus on how public resources like housing, employment, education and government services are produced, and how their allocation is determined on grounds of caste, religion, gender, sexuality and other identities. The session is interested to study how prejudice and bias generate urban geographies. It is also interested in understanding how markets operationalise, eclipse and channel prejudice. In particular, we invite participants to consider the nature of discrimination in the urban space, the various forms it takes, and its impact on the city and its inhabitants. While the city discriminates, it also provides avenues for resistance and innovation. How do individuals and groups resist exclusion? What is the role of law, politics and technology in questioning exclusion and creating opportunities for inclusion? In asking these questions, the session will attempt to develop approaches and methodologies of studying discrimination in the urban space.

Round-table: The round-table will continue the theme of discrimination and focus on recent research on urban housing discrimination and segregation.

S10 Just Neighbourhood: The Global Struggle for Justice in Urban Neighbourhoods

Rapid urbanisation, the growing process of globalisation, and the rise of neoliberalism to a hegemonic status, have culminated in the omnipresence of geographically uneven developments and their associated socio-spatial and distributional inequalities worldwide. In urban settings, 'unjust neighbourhoods' have emerged globally, beyond manufactured division of North-South, as localities where multiple types of urban injustice are experienced, lived, and resisted. Urban neighbourhoods occupy a leading position in the fight against 'urbanization of injustice' and 'globalisation of injustice': they accommodate state-led initiatives to mitigate the burden of urban injustice, and serve as 'sites of resistance' where residents and grassroots get mobilised to fight against growing inequalities. In this context, the search for 'just neighbourhood' is a global rallying cry for residents, activists, academics, and authorities to demand urban justice at the neighbourhood scale. This session focuses on the theory and practice of 'just neighbourhood' and covers different types of injustice in areas of housing, governance, (re)development, food, environment, race, ethnicity, poverty, infrastructure, employment, space, crime, education, culture, gender, mobility, human rights, and difference. Three sessions will be organised around three following themes:

- Session One: Theory of Just Neighbourhood

Topics: genealogy, (re)production, and typology of 'unjust neighbourhood'; the role of neighbourhood in distributional and procedural justice; feasibility of 'just neighbourhood' under neoliberal regimes of space production; possibility of imagining 'model just neighbourhood'; policies and strategies to achieve 'just neighbourhood'; from 'just neighbourhood' to 'just city'

- Session Two: Planning for Just Neighbourhood

Topics: policies of transforming 'unjust neighbourhoods' to more 'just neighbourhoods'; the role of planning in combating 'unjust neighbourhoods'; power relations and the question of representation; challenges of state-led neighbourhood-oriented programmes in combating injustice; governance of 'unjust neighbourhood'

- Session Three: Resisting Unjust Neighbourhood

Topics: methods of resistance and mobilisation utilised by grassroots; the question of representation; challenges of communicative planning and participatory actions; the role of social networks and advanced technologies in community mobilisation; politics of communication and negotiation between

the local and the state; the practice of the 'right to city' at the neighbourhood scale; the future of neighbourhood resistance.

S11 Beyond the Enclave: Territorial transformations and Emerging Urbanisms

Enclaves, camps, ghettos, slums, villages are considered as bounded '*places of exceptions*' for '*foreigners*' who are new to urban spaces, its laws and culture (Agier, 2018). Scholars who seek to understand the structure of power relations that segregate spaces and social groups use categories of dispossession, eviction, tolerance, integration and upgradation to tackle persisting inequalities. Since urban spaces are intensifying, new socio-material connections and flows are emerging between peripheries and enclaves, urban and rural spaces, migrations and everyday rhythms of people and processes. Meanwhile, new groups of decision makers take charge, along with politicians, planners, councilors, and developers, "governing" remains a challenge as the imagination of a city as a spatial category is seen as fixed in "territory".

Territory as a category is critiqued as it arrests the sovereignty of people and spaces within defined boundaries. However, territorial thinking deployed in this panel is a tool to explore the socio-spatial relations produced at the nexus of everyday life (such as public spaces, spaces of gathering and sociability, places of movements, rural-urban mixtures, interstitial spaces etc.). Furthermore, as newly emerging spaces become porous and overflow, territorial transformation unpacks through deterritorialization and reterritorialization.

This panel calls for an interdisciplinary investigation beyond territory, to chronicle the production of socio-material space through social processes and movements of people in cities. This panel seeks to go beyond "territorial forms" to "territorial transformation" to capture emerging urbanisms. We seek to understand the city through its socio-spatial linkages, mixed spatial forms, lived experiences of migrants and locals, as well as the nexus that emerges at these conjunctures. We welcome papers focusing on but not limited to understanding processes and implications of territorial transformation within Asian urbanisms. We especially encourage comparative studies that unpack such realities at multiple spatial scales in cities.

S12 Discerning the translocalisation of everyday life towards reclaiming democratic territorial regulation in and beyond the city

Format- 1) Panel- Challenges of translocalisation for prevalent epistemologies of the urba

2) Round-table- Expulsion in development: Shrinking democratic response to undemocratic territorial regulation

With this stream, we aim to harness the diversity of worldwide approaches to the ongoing historical production of urban dispersion. Territorial dispersion has been a popular object in urban studies, manifested not only in the semantic diversity of terms applied to describe urban dispersion – sprawl, suburbanisation, peripherialisation, regional, extended, subaltern urbanisation, etc. – but also in the epistemologies engaged to understand it. While urbanisation seems to coincide with dispersion at the territorial level across the planet, the reasons, forces, and historic timelines behind it can greatly differ. What seems to overcome these differences today, perhaps hinting at a "worlding" of the phenomenon of urban dispersion, is the translocalisation of everyday (urban) life, pushed by phenomena such as migration, eviction and expulsion, and the globalisation of economic production, etc. Which materialist epistemologies can help discern this translocalisation of everyday life? The question is essential vis-à-vis an apparent loss of permanence, diversity, and democratic space that, along with new legitimisations of "development", threatens to reduce the scope for spatial contestations. Via two sessions, a panel and a round-table discussion, this stream will invite theoretical and empirical contributions that mirror the current challenges associated with the study of translocation of everyday life in and beyond cities.

- Panel: Challenges of translocalisation for current/prevalent epistemologies of the urban

This session links the Conference themes 2, 3, and 9. Assuming that the tendency towards translocalisation of everyday life has become sensible in cities worldwide, the panel will gather innovative epistemologies, mediated also by mappings and cartographies, adopted by scholars to understand the territorial dispersion of everyday (urban) life across the global north–south divide. We encourage papers that explore the social and political consequences of translocalisation and reflect also the inhabitants' ways of conceptualising the reconfiguring spaces.

- Round-table: Expulsion in development: Shrinking democratic response to undemocratic territorial regulation

This session links the Conference themes 1 and 6. Across the globe, non-democratic governance and infrastructure regulations supported by discourses such as global-city image, smart city, climate change adaptation, resilience, and ecological conservation, have led to the expulsion of settlements and

livelihoods of the poor and thus, to their further territorial dispersion. The round-table invites discussants to explore how these regulations foster untypical housing and infrastructural provision practices in and beyond the city, while their supporting discourses limit the scope for organised opposition.

S13 Urban Displacement: Drivers, Impacts and Experiences

Format- 3 Sessions – each Session is a Panel format (each of 4 papers).

Displacement is a persistent and worsening urban issue, as Saskia Sassen argues in *Expulsions* (2014). Displacement refers to household members involuntarily moving from their homes as a result of evictions, demolitions, war, 'natural' disasters, etc. In the urban context, regeneration, gentrification and government austerity are some of the key drivers of displacement in the Global North, while slum clearance has produced displacement on a mass scale in the Global South. In addition, mega-events, such as the Olympic Games and the World Cup, have operated as displacement drivers in cities of both the Global North and South. This session is seeking papers which examine the contemporary drivers, impacts and experiences of urban displacement, as well as how displacement is resisted. Suggested themes include:

- How best can displacement be conceptualised and/or reconceptualised?
- What are the similarities and differences between urban displacement in the Global North and Global South?
- What are the processes that precipitate urban displacement?
- What are the linkages between displacement and forms of urban restructuring such as gentrification, regeneration, mega-events and austerity urbanism?
- How does displacement inter-relate to patterns of urban social inequality, for example class, race, gender and sexuality, age and disability?
- What kind of urban landscapes of marginality (ghettos, camps, spaces of exclusion) does displacement give rise to?
- What are the social and social psychological impacts of displacement, for example in relation to social capital, health, children's development and social mobility patterns?
- How do displaced populations experience displacement? Is it always negative?
- How far can we distinguish between involuntary and voluntary residential relocation? Might these be more blurred than the existing literature suggests?
- What forms does resistance to displacement take and how does such resistance tie into debates on urban social movements?

S14 . An 'Ontological Turn' In Urban Studies?

Amidst raging debates on new epistemologies of the urban, this session, in taking its cue from sociocultural anthropology, considers the need for an ontological approach to urban studies for a more radical reckoning of the multiplicity and alterity of urban worlds. Such a shift entails not only efforts to gain deeper understandings of different realities, but addresses the tension of holding incompatible urban experiences together in a comparative perspective. While this resonates with arguments within urban studies to provincialise EuroAmerican perspectives, this intriguing possibility of decolonising urban theory through an ontological turn requires critical scrutiny. In asking how such an enquiry is distinct from existing (epistemological) analyses into the constitution of the urban, this session would like to explore moves embracing the incommensurability of different urban worlds, opening up empirical possibilities for dialogical approaches and distinct ways of understanding social realities. In proposing to focus on the city as an important site of ontological intervention, we invite papers to reflect on accompanying challenges:

・ SPECIFICITY AND DIFFERENCE: How do we tackle the specificity of the city and its predilection for incommensurability? When cities such as Delhi evoke their own platform for urban experiences, how can we justify the use of broad analytical filters within urban studies such as "informal urbanism" that seek to transcend and compromise these differing realities in all their otherness?

・ DECOLONISING METHODS: What are the methodological registers that allow translation of concepts alien to the conventional urban analytic without marginalising the worlds from which they emanate? Equally, as ontologies can only be grasped through comparison as contingent variations of one another (both North/South and South/South), and are often entangled, what kind of methodologies allow the study of dissimilar and uncommon singular realms without the overarching reference of 'the urban'?

・ ETHNOGRAPHIC THEORISATION: In endorsing an ontological pursuit of "knowledge practice", how do we engage with the idea of the city as ethnography? Moreover, how can ethnographic representations of the urban help to acknowledge ontological difference, privileging more vernacular conceptualisations (e.g. jugaad urbanism), and putting them into conversation?

This outline resonates with the sub-theme of Emergent Ontologies, and we would like to put forward a Stream Proposal comprising of two panels and one roundtable. In the case of the roundtable, we envision the participation of writers alongside academics to discuss writing the city as a practice in theory as well as reconsider contingent bases in the representation of the urban (verbal and visual).

S15 In the time of toxic air: knowledge, politics, urban futures

Format- 2 Panels and 1 Roundtable

Urban regions of Asia, and the Global South more generally, are in the midst of transformations with profound environmental consequences. Driven by policy agendas skewed in favour of the ideology of economic growth at all costs, urbanisation has taken a decidedly toxic turn across the region. Large-scale change in land cover, pollution of various kinds, and the proliferation of untreated waste and wastewater contribute to making conurbations progressively unlivable. This unpleasant, poisonous, and risky form of urbanisation has in turn brought the question of ecology to the forefront of public discourse, and with it, urban policy and governance. There is an ongoing and vibrant debate on the causes and efects of various manifestations of what we term toxic urbanism, to which a multiplicity of agents contribute. To be sure, it is marked by contestations and distrust, but also, transnational learning, creative collaborations and marked reflexivity.

The proposed stream, comprising of two panels and a roundtable, will approach these larger concerns through the debate on urban air pollution in cities in and outside Asia. Panelists will shed light on the knowledges, politics and technologies that mediate emergent human experiences of air. They will, in particular, comment on the way scientific capacity is used in air pollution governance, and how local debates relate to regional and international anxieties, priorities and actions. Alongside technical concepts, discussions on air have folded in varied experiences of citizen, differing scalar views on intervention, and questions of representation (who gets to speak on behalf of the air and the impacted publics?). The panel therefore will feature scholars with training in anthropology, science and technology studies, geography, literature, as well as substantial experience of environmental advocacy.

S16 Delhi and its *Jugni*[1] Citizen: Everyday Rhythms and Unconventional Journeys in and of India's Capital City

The city of Delhi has been variously claimed and deserted throughout its re-making. This stream proposes to bring together conceptual, empirical and experiential works on the everyday rhythms and unconventional journeys in and/or of India's capital city from the perspective of its *jugni* citizen.

Pushing the contours of citizenship and mobilisations around entitlements constitute a combined leitmotif through which Delhi's transformation from post-partition to Commonwealth Games and

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[1] The literal translation of *Jugni* is a female firefly. Cutting across various sufi-folk traditions, it means the spirit and the essence of life.

beyond can be mapped. Claims to the city and right to freely and fearlessly participate in city life, and constitutionally recognised liberties in both public and domestic spaces have been consistently shaped by civil liberties movements, women's movements, sexuality rights and transgender discourses since the late 1970s in this city. Many *jugni* citizens and many Delhi's (co-)exist within the city's boundaries, fracturing/enriching the narrative of Lutyens Delhi.

This stream invites performative and/or scholarly reflections on the everyday and unconventional journeys undertaken by both the city and its various *jugni* citizens – the smart phone-operating, metro-travelling, single Manipuri woman at ten in the night, the first generation Muslim woman university student travelling from Meerut to Delhi every day, the Madhubani female migrant learning to drive and be part of the new labour-force of women taxi drivers, the transgender performer who lives in the city margins and yet celebrates with hope the NALSA judgement to become relevant in her life, and the feminists marching through the streets of West Delhi in anti-dowry agitations, among multiple others. This stream looks to 'hopeful futures' for these *jugni* citizens and for Delhi of their imagination and lived experience whilst being mindful of the problems of poverty, marginality and violence that they continue to confront, resist and overcome.

We propose **two** sessions: the first in the format of a panel on the theme of '*Margins, Resistance and Belonging*' with papers which directly address the stream title and abstract, and the second in a roundtable format with creative and scholarly interlocutors reflecting on the theme of '*Emergent Citizens, Constitutional Claimants*'.

S17 Urban Animals: Ecologies, Politics, Spaces

The 21st century might be described as the urban age: over half of the world's people now reside in urban settlements. Another 1.1 billion people are expected to live on earth by 2030, most of them in densely packed Asian and African cities. A 'new urban governance' agenda is emerging in academic and policy circles, dealing with frontline questions of urban habitat, resource scarcity and making cities more resilient for the poor. A fundamental dimension of planetary urbanization is its radical transformation of nature. Yet, cities are framed and have been understood in a resolutely anthropocentric manner.

Existing studies on animals have either focused on wildlife conservation or on the behaviour of animals in their natural habitats, without considering urban as one of their habitats. Urban life too in that sense is thought of as a space primarily meant for the habitation of humans, restricting the presence of

non-humans as household pets, zoo animals, pests, 'stray' animals, and so on. Animal life - be it domestic, feral or wild - and their relations with people, however, have much to offer in terms of rethinking how the urban is composed, how it is governed, and how it might be made more inclusive, for its nonhuman life as well. Non-human life in that sense brings about a paradigm shift in urban social, cultural, economic and ecological relations.

Studies on the urban ecology of animals have largely been neglected but are expected to provide critical narratives of how animals navigate the city and its people and vice versa, carving out a vocabulary for what constitutes the animal in the urban. Besides engaging in the nascent field of urban ecology, an examination of animal behaviour and how it changes in relation to urbanisation strongly complements recent attempts in the social sciences to rethink the urban by engaging with nonhuman life.

The aim of the proposed session therefore is to examine non-human life and its relationship with the urban, cutting across themes of state, city, governance; place, belonging and action; and ecologies, environments and encroachments. What we hope to develop from this conversation is an 'etho-geographical' perspective and how it might contribute to the larger domain of urban ecology.
 For the purpose of the conference, we propose a stream proposal consisting of three sessions:

- Session I: Panel

This session will consist of scholars and academicians across varied disciplines of social sciences, natural sciences, and urban studies, who have been and continue to be engaged in themes and questions of animal geography, behaviour and ecology of the human-animal in the context of the urban

- Session II: Round Table Discussion

This session will consist of early career researchers who are engaging with questions surrounding human-animal interactions and dynamics in the urban

- Session III: Panel/Round Table Discussion

Either a panel session or a round table discussion depending on the response we receive for the above two sessions

S18 The Peri-urban Question: Renewing concepts and categories
Format: Two panels and one roundtable
Peri-urban spaces are among the most dynamic sites of urban expansion in the global South and they have raised a host of questions for urban analyses and policy. As competition for land and other

resources has intensified over the years, peri-urban spaces have become sites of contestations, violence, social exclusion, and environmental degradation. They have also come to embody hope for diverse social groups, especially migrants from rural areas and upwardly mobile city-dwellers, who have placed their bets on these urbanizing frontiers. Located materially and symbolically at the interface between rural and urban governance, between desire and displacement, these spaces serve as fertile settings for both the realization of the state's entrepreneurial agenda and for speculative urbanism. They are often sites for governance experiments, like those playing out in greenfield developments in India (Kennedy and Sood 2016, 2018). Conventionally, academic literature has classified peripheral areas according to their

degree of functional integration with the core city, or conversely their primary connection to local agricultural systems or global production platforms (Friedmann 2016). However, we are interested in exploring the complex functional and territorial recompositions that are currently underway in the 'peri-urban'. These are increasingly the result of multi-scalar processes, which require forging new or hybrid methodologies combining tools from social sciences and spatial analytical approaches. We invite papers that engage with emergent ontologies and that build on current scholarship that has begun to reconceptualise terms like the 'periphery' (Roy 2011), the 'subaltern' (Denis and Zérah 2017), the 'suburban' (Hamel and Keil 2015), the 'frontier' (Gururani and Dasgupta 2018) or 'hinterland' (Arabindoo forthcoming, Thompson et al 2013; Dannenberg, Kulke 2015; Ros-Tonen et al 2015). We propose a 'Stream' session, as a starting point towards building a conceptual repertoire for peripheral urbanization in the South and invite presenters to engage with these debates.

S19 Violent utopias, hopeful security? Urban security beyond the violence-security nexus
Format- Single panel or panel streams, depending on the quality and quantity of paper proposals to be received; one or more sessions with 3 or 4 papers x 15 minutes + 30/45 minutes debate
The relation between security and the city, a central tenet of sociological and criminological thinking,[1] has historically been shaped by the regulative idea of the 'city without violence', an essential feature of the classic urban utopia and, as it turns out, a deeply dangerous one. As critique has argued, the 'hopeful' promise of a future city without violence, and fear thereof, functions as (implicit) justification for a present of repression, exclusion and inequality.[2] Hope, here, functions as a mere palliative for the paranoid fear that feeds security politics: a mere 'exercise of fantasy, which results in desire to tie the uncontrollable future to a familiar present'.[3] Likewise, utopia, understood as a 'goal',[4] functions as the comforting escapism, that is partially materialised in the exclusionary geographies of comfort, violence and fear that fragment the contemporary city.[5] Thus divested of their transformative

potential, hope and utopia ultimately become conservative tool that *confirm* and *secure* the securitarian present, and the hopeless dystopia that for many this represents.

Hope and utopia do retain a radical dimension, however, and this may be released by rethinking the *direction* of hope: from a disembodied vector that transcends the present, to a transformative force that is mobilised within, and against, the present; and the *(non)place* of utopia, from a metaphysical unreality to an immanent possibility that exists in the here-and-now.[6]

What novel configuration of hope, security and utopia this conceptual endeavour may harbour? What could the practical consequences be in the realm of urban security? Following these questions, this stream wishes to break open the violence-security nexus both conceptually and vis-à-vis the empirical critique to 'actually existing security'. We invite contributions, both empirically or conceptually informed, that seek to reconfigure the explicit and implicit discourse about security and violence, by thinking hope and utopia as methods for reconstructing the present.

Possible topics include, but are not limited to:

- Theoretical understandings of urban violence in the age of planetary urbanisation;
- Urban imaginaries of in/security, hope/fear and utopia/dystopia;
- Security and the securitarian backlash in the age of Modi, Duterte, Bolsonaro, Trump… and beyond;
- Crises, ruptures and ontological security in the city;
- Alternative geographies of security, fear and violence in the city;
- Security between politics of fear, atmospherical insecurity and politics of hope;
- Anticipation: the futures of security, security as future thinking;
- Critical criminology, urban criminology and the definition of security 'problems';
- Urban security and the neoliberal promise of comfort;
- Urban security/violence in the age of big data, prediction and algorithmic governance;
- The utopia of security / the security of utopia;
- Alternative temporalities of security beyond the present/future dichotomy.

S20 Governing Urban Illegalities. Government, Risk Management and Collective Action in the Global North and Global South

Illegalities have been studied through many different lenses in the social sciences. Some have examined how the modern state has employed institutions, bureaucracies and policy instruments to produce a

range of illegalities (Heyman & Smart, 1999; Godefroy & Lascoumes, 2004; Briquet & Favarel-Garrigues, 2010; Lascoumes, 2011). The issue of illegality is also at the core of the study of migration (De Genova, 2005; Heyman, 2013; Menjivar & Kanstroom 2013). Urban illegality has been considered as a point of departure to question the governability of large metropolises (Fernandes & Varley, 1998; Borraz & Le Galès, 2010; Aguilera, 2017). In the Global South, scholars have used the concept of informality to describe practices that escape state regulation and knowledge (De Soto, 2000; Roy & Al Sayyad, 2004; Hart, 2015). These various works conceive illegality as a socio-political construction used to govern populations (Foucault, 1975). The construction of illegality consists of social norms that demarcate the boundaries between licit and illicit conduct and laws that institutionalize and naturalize such distinctions by rendering them legal or illegal (Van Schendel et Abraham, 2005; Menjivar & Kanstroom 2013; Smart & Zerilli, 2014).

This stream aims to explore the two sides – normative and institutional – of illegalities in contemporary cities. First, we are interested in how people respond to conduct deemed illicit through collective action. Mobilizations construct representations and moral appeals about questionable conduct and wage battles to render such conduct illegal. Second, governmental actors respond by developing categories to assess whether the problematic conduct is a risk that can effectively be managed or an existential threat that needs to be banished. Illegality is therefore a socio-political process that entails collective mobilizations, the construction of categories to differentiate between risk and threat, and policy instruments (outputs) to govern illegalized populations and practices.

We welcome papers on illegalized housing, transportation, markets, vendors, migrants, gangs, and so on in the Global North and South. We encourage contributions that focus on distinct parts of the illegality process.

S21 Infrastructures, identities and the materialities of difference and belonging in the city
Format- paper presentations and book discussion
This stream will explore the sociality of infrastructure and invite debate about the ways infrastructure can be constitutive of practices and structures of exclusion and division (*Persistent Challenges*), active political formations, and new social collaborations and ways of belonging in the city (*Hopeful Futures*). Recognising the sociality of infrastructure means paying attention to the ways social relations and cleavages are intrinsic to 'infrastructural lives'[2] and that social identities and imaginations of difference

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[2] Graham, S. and McFarlane, C. (eds.). 2015. *Infrastructural Lives Urban Infrastructure in Context*. Routledge.

are often entwined with and materialised through the practices of those who design, build, maintain and govern infrastructural systems. Social differences also manifest in the ways communities inhabit, adapt, contest, circumvent, rely on and live with infrastructural systems.

The following themes will be explored: the methodological and theoretical implications of the sociality of infrastructure; how infrastructures reproduce but also potentially challenge exclusions and discriminations; how infrastructures can generate new political and social collaborations and possibilities for belonging; the governance challenges and forms of citizenship which people engage in to access infrastructures and accommodate inadequate infrastructural provision.

We invite papers addressing but not limited to the following questions:

- How are everyday infrastructural practices linked to the formation and/or consolidation of particular social identities and forms of difference?
- How can/do infrastructural practices create political and social spaces?
- How do the provisioning of infrastructure or infrastructure upgrading processes relate to forms of social exclusion and inequality?
- How do infrastructure professionals engage with issues of social identity and difference in their practices?

This stream will comprise three sessions: two paper presentation sessions and one session focussing on a discussion of Rosalind Frederick's recent book*, Garbage Citizenship: Garbage Citizenship: Vital Infrastructures of Labor in Dakar, Senegal*.